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U.S. Treasury Dept.

1941

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

ON

THE STATE OF THE FINANCES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30
1941

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1942

Treasury Department

Document No. 3114

Secretary

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Term of service		Official	Secretary of the Treasury	President
From—	To—			
		Secretaries of the Treasury		
Mar. 4, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933	William H. Woodin, New York		Roosevelt.
Jan. 1, 1934		Henry Morgenthau, Jr., New York		Roosevelt.
		Under Secretaries		
May 19, 1933	Nov. 16, 1933	Dean G. Acheson, Maryland	Woodin	Roosevelt.
Nov. 17, 1933	Dec. 31, 1933	Henry Morgenthau, Jr., New York	Woodin	Roosevelt.
May 2, 1934	Feb. 15, 1936	Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, Massachusetts.	Morgenthau	Roosevelt.
Jan. 29, 1937	Sept. 15, 1938	Roswell Magill, New York	Morgenthau	Roosevelt.
Nov. 1, 1938	Dec. 31, 1939	John W. Hanes, North Carolina	Morgenthau	Roosevelt.
Jan. 18, 1940		Daniel W. Bell, Illinois	Morgenthau	Roosevelt.
		Assistant Secretaries		
Apr. 18, 1933	Feb. 15, 1936	Lawrence W. Robert, Jr., Georgia	Woodin, Morgenthau	Roosevelt.
June 6, 1933	Sept. 30, 1939	Stephen B. Gibbons, New York	Woodin, Morgenthau	Roosevelt.
June 12, 1933	Dec. 12, 1933	Thomas Hewes, Connecticut	Woodin	Roosevelt.
Dec. 1, 1934	Nov. 1, 1937	Josephine Roche, Colorado	Morgenthau	Roosevelt.
Feb. 19, 1936	Feb. 28, 1939	Wayne C. Taylor, Illinois	Morgenthau	Roosevelt.
July 1, 1938	Oct. 31, 1938	John W. Hanes, North Carolina	Morgenthau	Roosevelt.
June 23, 1939		Herbert E. Gaston, New York	Morgenthau	Roosevelt.
Jan. 18, 1940		John L. Sullivan, New Hampshire	Morgenthau	Roosevelt.

[1] For officials since 1789 see annual report for 1932, pp. xvii to xxi, and corresponding table in annual report for 1933.

PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AS OF NOVEMBER 15, 1941

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Henry Morgenthau, Jr	Secretary of the Treasury.
Daniel W. Bell	Under Secretary of the Treasury.
Herbert E. Gaston	Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
John L. Sullivan	Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
(Vacant)	Fiscal Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.
Harold N. Graves	Assistant to the Secretary.
Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr	Assistant to the Secretary.
Harry D. White	Assistant to the Secretary.
James L. Houghteling	Assistant to the Secretary.
B. Marion Edwards	Assistant to the Secretary.
Dave H. Morris, Jr	Assistant to the Secretary.
Chester I. Barnard	Assistant to the Secretary.
John W. Pehle	Assistant to the Secretary.
Henrietta S. Klotz	Assistant to the Secretary.
H. Merle Cochran	Technical Assistant to the Secretary.
W. N. Thompson	Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.
Charles S. Bell	Assistant Administrative Assistant to the Secretary.
Charles R. Schoeneman	Special Staff Assistant.
Theodore F. Wilson	Director of Personnel.
Elmer L. Irey	Coordinator of Treasury Agency Services.
Frank J. Wilson	Chief, Secret Service Division.
Thomas Tarleau	Legislative Counsel.
Eugene W. Sloan	Executive Director, Defense Savings Staff.
Charles Schwarz	Director of Press Relations.
William T. Heffelfinger	Executive Assistant to the Fiscal Assistant Secretary.
Francis C. Rose	Assistant to Assistant Secretary.
F. A. Birgfeld	Chief Clerk.
Denzil A. Right	Superintendent of Treasury Buildings.
Gabrielle E. Forbush	Chief, Correspondence Division.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Edward H. Foley, Jr	General Counsel.
Huntington Cairns	Assistant General Counsel.
Lawrence J. Bernard	Assistant General Counsel.
Bernard Bernstein	Assistant General Counsel.
N. O. Tietjens	Assistant General Counsel.
Charles L. Kades	Assistant General Counsel.
Joseph J. O'Connell, Jr	Assistant to the General Counsel.
Samuel Klaus	Special Assistant to the General Counsel.
Ernest R. Feidler	Special Assistant to the General Counsel.
Stephen J. Spingarn	Special Assistant to the General Counsel.
John P. Wenchel	Chief Counsel, Bureau of Internal Revenue.
Robert Chambers	Chief Counsel, Bureau of Customs.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

George C. Haas	Director of Research and Statistics.
Henry C. Murphy	Assistant Director.
Al F. O'Donnell	Assistant Director.
Russell R. Reagh	Assistant Director (Government Actuary).
Anna M. Michener	Assistant to the Director.
Isabella S. Diamond	Librarian.

DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH

Harry D. White	Director of Monetary Research.
V. Frank Coe	Assistant Director.
Frank A. Southard, Jr	Assistant Director.
Edward M. Bernstein	Assistant Director.

DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

Roy Blough	Director of Tax Research.
Louis Shere	Assistant Director.

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT

William S. Broughton	Commissioner of the Public Debt.
Edwin L. Kilby	Assistant Commissioner of the Public Debt.
Rene W. Barr	Deputy Commissioner of the Public Debt.
Edward G. Dolan	Register of the Treasury.
Byrd Leavell	Assistant Register of the Treasury.
Marvin Wesley	Chief, Division of Loans and Currency.
Melvin R. Loafman	Chief, Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit.
Maurice A. Emerson	Chief, Division of Paper Custody.
Arthur E. Wilson	Chief, Division of Savings Bonds.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Alvin W. Hall	Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Clark R. Long	Assistant Director (Administration).
Jesse E. Swigart	Assistant Director (Production).

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Edward F. Bartelt	Commissioner of Accounts.
Robert W. Maxwell	Assistant Commissioner of Accounts.
Joseph Greenberg	Assistant Commissioner of Accounts.
A. L. Peterson	Chief Accountant.
E. C. Nussear	Executive Assistant to the Commissioner.
Guy F. Allen	Chief Disbursing Officer, Division of Disbursement.
L. L. Collie	Chief, Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants.
B. M. Mulvihill	Chief, Division of Deposits.
Harry R. Schwalm	Chief Examiner, Section of Surety Bonds.
Eugene P. O'Daniel	Chief, Section of Investments.

BUREAU OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Preston Delano	Comptroller of the Currency.
Cyril B. Upham	Deputy Comptroller.
R. B. McCandless	Deputy Comptroller.
L. H. Sedlacek	Deputy Comptroller.
W. P. Folger	Chief National Bank Examiner.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

William A. Julian	Treasurer of the United States.
Marion Banister	Assistant Treasurer.
George O. Barnes	Assistant to the Treasurer.
M. E. Slindee	Administrative Assistant to the Treasurer.
Louis P. Allen	Chief Clerk.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS

Harry J. Anslinger	Commissioner of Narcotics.
Will S. Wood	Deputy Commissioner of Narcotics.
Malachi L. Harney	Assistant to the Commissioner.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Guy T. Helvering	Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Norman D. Cann	Assistant to the Commissioner.
Timothy C. Mooney	Deputy Commissioner.
George J. Schoeneman	Deputy Commissioner.
D. Spencer Bliss	Deputy Commissioner.
Stewart Berkshire	Deputy Commissioner.
Eldon P. King	Special Deputy Commissioner.
A. R. Marrs	Head, Technical Staff.
Elmer L. Irey	Chief, Intelligence Unit.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

W. R. Johnson	Commissioner of Customs.
Frank Dow	Assistant Commissioner of Customs.
Thomas J. Gorman	Deputy Commissioner.
A. S. Johnson	Deputy Commissioner.
(Vacant)	Deputy Commissioner.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Nellie Tayloe Ross	Director of the Mint.
Leland Howard	Assistant Director.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

Clifton E. Mack	Director of Procurement.
Robert LeFevre	Assistant Director.
George Landick, Jr	Assistant to the Director.
W. N. Rehlaender	Administrative Assistant to the Director.

BOARD OF AWARDS

George Landick, Jr., Assistant to the Director, Chairman.
Harry B. Dyche, Special Assistant to the Director, Vice Chairman.
L. C. Spangler, Chief, Strategic and Critical Materials Division.

STANDING DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES

BUDGET AND IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

C. R. Schoeneman, Chairman.
F. A. Birgfeld, Vice Chairman.
George O. Barnes.
M. E. Slindee.
Charles S. Bell.
L. C. Spangler.
Arthur E. Wilson.
T. F. Wilson.
George H. Jones, Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON PRACTICE

Guy C. Hanna, Chairman.
W. W. Cook.
George D. Carrington.
E. B. Van Veen, Attorney for the Government.

BOARD OF REVIEW

(Refunds of Processing Taxes)

William Schwartz, Chairman.
(Vacant), Vice Chairman.
John W. Edwards.
Percy S. Crewe.
Annabel Matthews.
Temple W. Seay.
Bernard D. Hathcock.

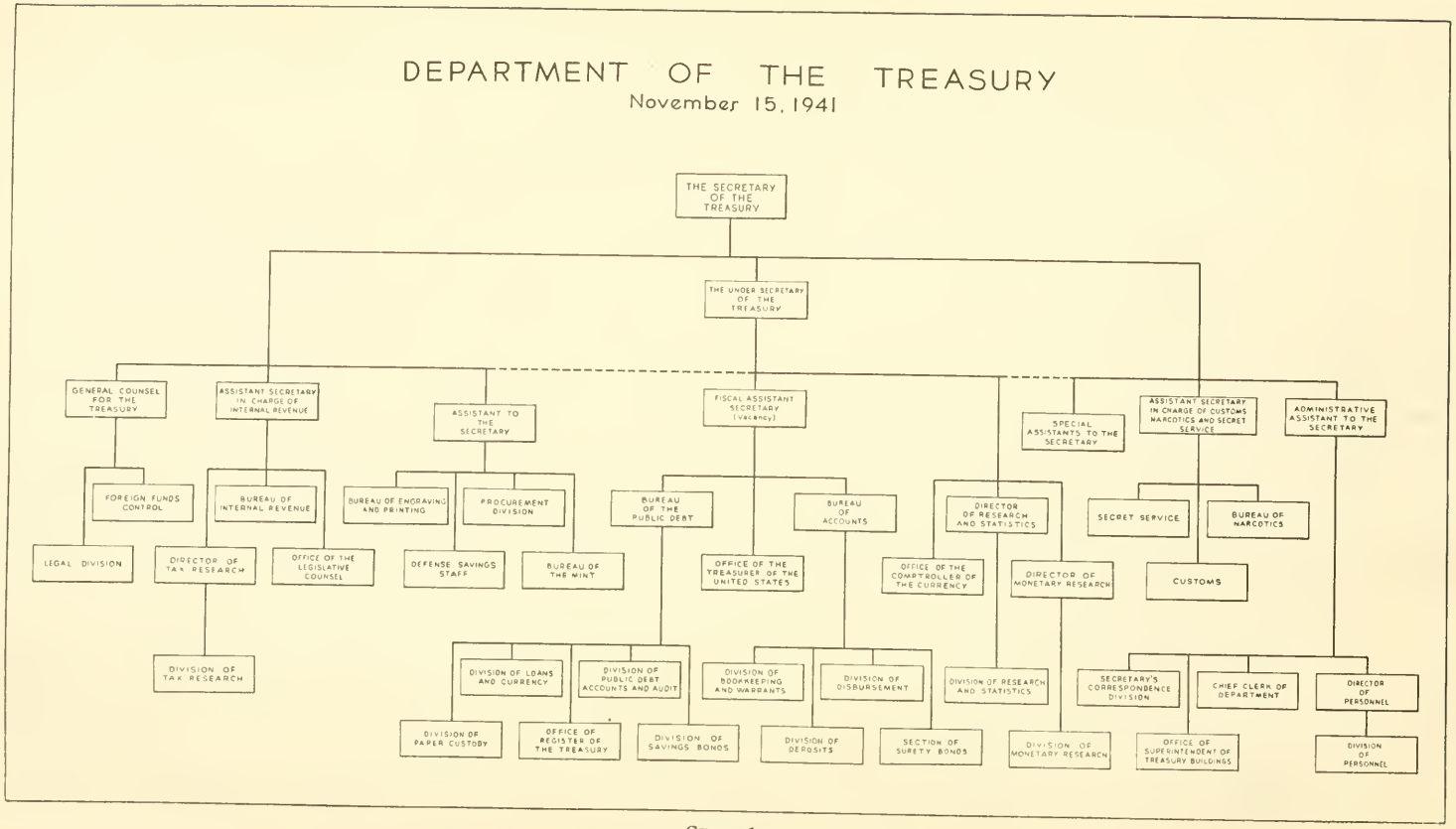

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
November 15, 1941
THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY
GENERAL COUNSEL FOR THE TREASURY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY IN CHARGE OF INTERNAL REVENUE
ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY
FISCAL ASSISTANT SECRETARY (VACANCY)
SPECIAL ASSISTANTS TO THE SECRETARY
ASSISTANT SECRETARY IN CHARGE OF CUSTOMS NARCOTICS AND SECRET SERVICE
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY
FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL
BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
PROCUREMENT DIVISION
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
SECRET SERVICE
BUREAU OF NARCOTICS
LEGAL DIVISION
DIRECTOR OF TAX RESEARCH
OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
DEFENSE SAVINGS STAFF
BUREAU OF THE MINT
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY
DIRECTOR OF MONETARY RESEARCH
CUSTOMS
DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH
DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY
DIVISION OF PUBLIC DEBT ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT
DIVISION OF BOOKKEEPING AND WARRANTS
DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
SECRETARY'S CORRESPONDENCE DIVISION
CHIEF CLERK OF DEPARTMENT
DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL
DIVISION OF PAPER CUSTODY
OFFICE OF REGISTER OF THE TREASURY
DIVISION OF SAVINGS BONDS
DIVISION OF DEPOSITS
SECTION OF SURETY BONDS
DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF TREASURY BUILDINGS
DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

CHART 1.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE FINANCES

Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1942.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report on the finances of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941.

BUDGET RESULTS

Receipts in general and special accounts

The fiscal year 1941 was the first year since 1918 to be dominated by problems of national defense during its entire length. Far-reaching fiscal legislation, designed to increase Federal revenues, was enacted during 1941 as a consequence of increased governmental expenditures necessitated by defense activities.

The Revenue Act of 1940 was approved on June 25, 1940, five days before the end of the fiscal year 1940. This act introduced no new forms of taxation, but it increased the rates or broadened the base of practically every existing source of revenue, frequently in the form of a special defense tax. The Second Revenue Act of 1940 was approved on October 8, 1940. It increased corporate income tax rates and introduced a new excess profits tax. The Public Debt Act of 1941, approved February 19, 1941, made interest on future issues of securities of the Federal Government subject to all Federal income taxes. The Excess Profits Tax Amendments of 1941, approved March 7, 1941, decreased potential revenues, principally by allowing a two-year carry-over of unused excess profits credit and by providing for more favorable tax treatment of corporations.

Because of statutory lags in collection, especially in regard to income tax liabilities, the effect of the above legislation was only partially reflected in the 1941 receipts. Even this partial effect, combined with high income levels, resulted in unprecedented Federal revenues. Total receipts in general and special accounts aggregated $8,269 millions in 1941. Net receipts (total receipts less net appropriations to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund) amounted to $7,607 millions and were $913 millions above the previous record level in the fiscal year 1920.

The trend in receipts by major sources for the fiscal years 1934 to 1941, is shown in the chart on page 4. A comparison of receipts for 1940 and 1941 is presented in the table following. A more detailed comparison of internal revenue receipts appears in table 9 on page 482 of this report.

Receipts by major sources, fiscal years 1940 and 1941 [1]

[Dollars in millions]

Source	1940	1941	Increase or decrease (—)	Percent increase or decrease (—)	Percent of total increase in receipts from general and special accounts
Internal revenue:					
Income taxes:					
Current corporation [2]	$958.3	$1,649.0	$690.7	72.1	29.5
Current individual	891.8	1,314.3	422.5	47.4	18.0
Back taxes	252.6	306.4	53.8	21.3	2.3
Excess profits tax	-------	164.3	164.3	-------	7.0
Declared value excess profits tax	18.5	28.1	9.6	51.9	.4
Unjust enrichment tax	8.5	9.1	.6	7.1	-------
Total income taxes (collection basis)	2,129.6	3,471.1	1,341.5	63.0	57.2
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis, unrevised	—4.3	—1.5	2.8	-------	-------
Total income taxes (daily Treasury statement basis, unrevised)	2,125.3	3,469.6	1,344.3	63.3	57.4
Miscellaneous internal revenue:					
Capital stock tax	132.7	166.7	34.0	25.6	1.5
Estate tax	330.9	355.2	24.3	7.3	1.0
Gift tax	29.2	51.9	22.7	77.7	1.0
Liquor taxes [2]	624.1	819.9	195.8	31.4	8.4
Tobacco and products taxes [2]	608.1	697.7	89.6	14.7	3.8
Stamp taxes	38.7	39.1	.4	1.0	-------
Manufacturers' excise taxes:					
Gasoline	226.2	343.0	116.8	51.6	5.0
Automobiles, trucks, tires, tubes, and parts or accessories	119.4	156.3	36.9	30.9	1.6
Electrical energy	42.3	47.0	4.7	11.1	.2
Lubricating oils	31.2	38.2	7.0	22.4	.3
All other [2]	27.5	32.5	5.0	18.2	.2
Total manufacturers' excise taxes	446.7	617.0	170.3	38.1	7.3
Miscellaneous taxes:					
Telegraph, telephone, cable, and radio facilities, etc.	26.4	27.3	.9	3.4	-------
Transportation of oil by pipe line	11.5	12.5	1.0	8.7	-------
Admissions	21.9	71.0	49.1	224.2	2.1
Sugar tax [2]	68.1	74.8	6.7	9.8	.3
All other, including repealed taxes [2]	21.4	21.5	.1	.5	-------
Total miscellaneous taxes	149.3	207.2	57.9	38.8	2.4
Total miscellaneous internal revenue (collection basis)	2,359.6	2,954.6	595.0	25.2	25.4
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis, unrevised	—15.0	12.3	27.3	-------	-------
Total miscellaneous internal revenue (daily Treasury statement basis, unrevised)	2,344.6	2,966.9	622.3	26.5	26.6
Employment taxes:					
Employment by other than carriers:					
Federal Insurance Contributions Act	604.7	690.6	85.9	14.2	3.7
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	107.5	97.7	—9.8	—9.1	—.4
Total	712.2	788.2	76.0	10.7	3.2
Carriers and their employees	121.0	136.9	15.9	13.1	.7
Total employment taxes	833.2	925.2	92.0	11.0	3.9
Total internal revenue	5,303.1	7,361.7	2,058.6	38.8	87.8

Footnotes at end of table.

Receipts by major sources, fiscal years 1940 and 1941 [1]—Continued

[Dollars in millions]

Source	1940	1941	Increase or decrease (—)	Percent increase or decrease (—)	Percent of total increase in receipts from general and special accounts
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act	$4.9	$6.8	$1.9	38.8	0.1
Customs	348.6	391.9	43.3	12.4	1.8
Total internal revenue taxes, railroad unemployment insurance, and customs	5,656.6	7,760.4	2,103.8	37.2	89.8
Miscellaneous revenues and receipts	268.2	508.2	240.0	89.5	10.2
Total receipts, general and special accounts	5,924.8	8,268.5	2,343.7	39.6	100.0
Deduct: Net appropriation for Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	537.7	661.3	123.6	23.0	
Net receipts, general and special accounts	5,387.1	7,607.2	2,220.1	41.2	

[1] The detail of income taxes and miscellaneous internal revenue taxes is on the basis of internal revenue collections with totals adjusted to daily Treasury statement basis, unrevised. Employment taxes, railroad unemployment insurance taxes, customs, and miscellaneous receipts are shown on the daily Treasury statement basis, unrevised. General and special accounts are combined. For description of accounts and bases, see p. 405.

[2] Collections for credit to trust funds are not included

NOTE.—Dollar figures are rounded to nearest tenth of a million and will not necessarily add to totals.

Total receipts in general and special accounts of $8,268.5 millions in 1941 represented an increase of $2,343.7 millions, 39.6 percent, over the total of $5,924.8 millions received in 1940. Every important source of revenue contributed to this increase: Income taxes provided 57.4 percent, miscellaneous internal revenue 26.6 percent, miscellaneous revenues and receipts 10.2 percent, employment taxes 3.9 percent, customs 1.8 percent, and the receipts from the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act 0.1 percent.

Income tax receipts, sensitive to changes in business conditions, increased to $3,469.6 millions in 1941. They were $1,344.3 millions or 63.3 percent greater than the 1940 receipts of $2,125.3 millions. Except for back income taxes and the unjust enrichment tax, which is of minor importance, income tax receipts for the fiscal year 1941 arose from liabilities of the calendar years 1939 and 1940, whereas the fiscal year 1940 receipts represented collections of liabilities of the calendar years 1938 and 1939. Eliminating the calendar year 1939 liabilities common to both fiscal years, the increase in receipts of the fiscal year 1941 over 1940 results from higher income levels and tax rates in 1940 than in 1938.

Current corporation income tax receipts accounted for 51.4 percent of the increase in income tax receipts in 1941 as compared with 1940. In actual amounts, the 1941 receipts were $1,649.0 millions, exceeding the 1940 receipts by $690.7 millions or 72.1 percent. Income levels were much higher in 1940 than in 1938. Moreover, the tax rate of from 16½ percent to 19 percent in 1938 for corporations with net

incomes in excess of $25,000, depending on dividends paid, was raised to a flat 24 percent in 1940. The graduated rates on corporations with net incomes of $25,000 or less were also higher in 1940 than in 1938. The effect of these tax rate increases was offset somewhat by the allowance of a two-year loss carry-over, only one year of which was effective in 1940, and by more favorable treatment of capital losses incorporated in the Revenue Act of 1939.

TOTAL RECEIPTS,[1] FISCAL YEARS 1934 TO 1941, CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR SOURCES

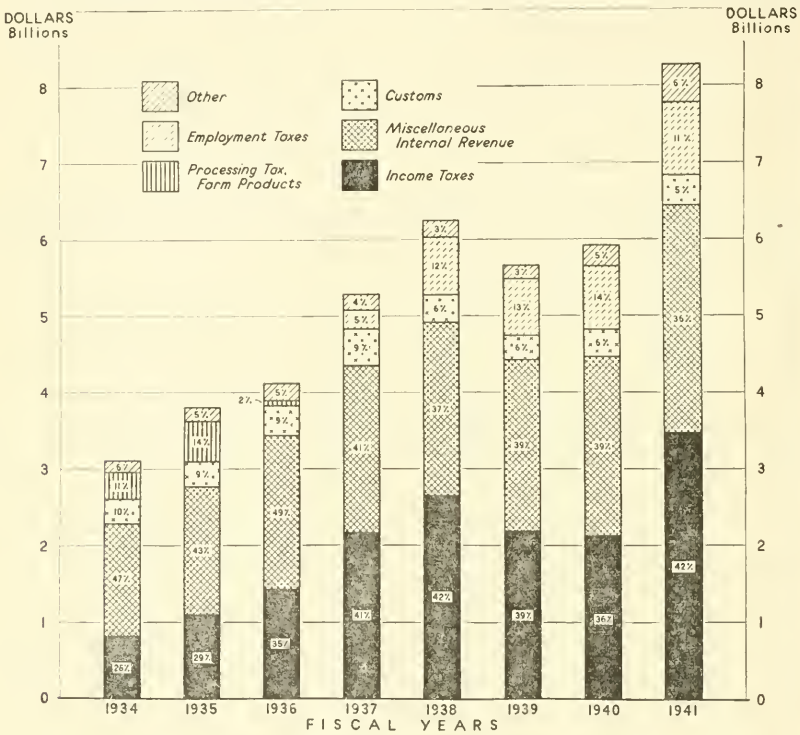


CHART 2.

The Second Revenue Act of 1940 established an excess profits tax at rates graduated from 25 percent to 50 percent on adjusted excess profits net income. Receipts from the tax in 1941 aggregated $164.3 millions. These receipts represented only part of the 1940 liabilities under the tax.

Current individual income tax receipts also increased by substantial amounts, although by considerably less than taxes on corporate profits. Collections in 1941 were $422.5 millions greater than in 1940, or 47.4 percent. This increase represented 31.4 percent of the increase in income tax receipts in 1941 over 1940. The Revenue Act of 1940 lowered personal exemptions and increased the rates in the

[1] Excludes trust accounts and net appropriation to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

individual income surtax schedule in addition to levying a 10 percent defense tax. Improved business conditions also contributed to increased individual income tax collections. Since the base of the individual income tax is much broader than the base of taxes on corporate profits, the revenue effect of improved business conditions on the individual income tax is less pronounced than that on the narrower and more volatile corporation normal tax base. The same statement applies even more emphatically by comparison with the excess profits tax base, most volatile of all.

Declared value excess profits tax receipts amounted to $28.1 millions in the fiscal year 1941, an increase of $9.6 millions or 51.9 percent over 1940. Higher income levels in the calendar year 1940 as compared with the calendar year 1938 and a 10 percent increase in the tax rate in 1940 each contributed to the increased yield of the tax. Back income tax receipts of $306.4 millions were greater than in any previous fiscal year for which information is available. They exceeded the fiscal year 1940 receipts by 21.3 percent.

Capital stock tax receipts in the fiscal year 1941 amounted to $166.7 millions, exceeding 1940 receipts by $34.0 millions, or 25.6 percent. The increase reflects higher income levels in the calendar year 1940 as compared with the calendar year 1939 and an increase in the tax rate from $1.00 to $1.10 per $1,000 of declared value of capital stock.

The remaining sources of tax revenue fluctuate much less violently with changes in business activity than do revenues from income taxes and the capital stock tax which is correlative with the declared value excess profits tax. Estate tax receipts were $24.3 millions greater in 1941 than in the preceding year. Primarily because of the statutory lag between liabilities and collections the increase was only 7.3 percent, somewhat less than the defense tax increase of 10 percent. However, gift tax receipts in 1941, totaling $51.9 millions, were 77.7 percent greater than in 1940. This substantial increase reflects to some extent the 10 percent increase in the tax rate, but probably more important are gifts made in anticipation of higher gift and estate taxes in future tax legislation.

The sources of miscellaneous internal revenue other than the capital stock tax and estate and gift taxes are taxes based on the production or sale of commodities, the demand for which is relatively stable. Therefore, for the most part, the relative collections in 1941 as compared to 1940 are commensurate with the tax rate increases made by the Revenue Act of 1940.

Liquor taxes increased 31.4 percent to total $819.9 millions in 1941. The tax on distilled spirits increased from $317.6 millions in 1940 to $428.5 millions in 1941, an increase of 34.9 percent—the tax rate increase was 33⅓ percent—while fermented malt liquor tax receipts were $316.7 millions in 1941, an increase of 19.7 percent over 1940—

the tax rate increased 20 percent. Total tobacco taxes increased from $608.1 millions in 1940 to $697.7 millions in 1941. The tax on small cigarettes, accounting for a major portion of tobacco taxes, amounted to $616.7 millions in 1941, an increase of 15.7 percent over 1940 receipts. The increase in the tax rate on small cigarettes was 16.7 percent.

As liquor and tobacco taxes for the most part are stamp taxes, collections in 1941 theoretically reflect the higher rates of the Revenue Act of 1940 for the entire year, although in fact, because of advance buying due to increased rates, there is some reduction in expected consumption in the year in which the increase in rates is first effective. Although the Revenue Act of 1940 was effective July 1, 1940, collections in the first month of the fiscal year represent collections at the rates in effect prior to the Revenue Act of 1940 for miscellaneous internal revenue other than liquor and tobacco taxes and other less important stamp taxes, because of administrative procedure. To some extent this lag is also carried through the second month.

Manufacturers' excise taxes in 1941 totaled $617.0 millions, the increase of $170.3 millions, or 38.1 percent, resulting from increases in rates and consumption. The gasoline tax increased $116.8 millions, or 51.6 percent, to $343.0 millions, while the tax on motor vehicles, including tires and tubes and accessories, increased 30.9 percent to $156.3 millions. The rate of tax on gasoline was increased by 50 percent from 1 cent to 1½ cents per gallon by the Revenue Act of 1940, while tax increases on motor vehicles ranged from 16 percent to 25 percent.

Of the remaining sources of miscellaneous internal revenue, only the increase of receipts from the tax on admissions is of great consequence. Primarily because the exemption from tax was lowered from admissions of 40 cents and under to admissions of 20 cents and under by the Revenue Act of 1940, admissions tax receipts rose from $21.9 millions in 1940 to $71.0 millions in 1941, an increase of 224.2 percent.

Total employment taxes amounted to $925.2 millions in 1941, an increase of $92.0 millions, or 11.0 percent, over receipts in 1940. The bulk of the increase is due to increased employment. The effect of increased employment was reinforced, in the case of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, by the base-broadening effects of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939, under which a full fiscal year of collections was received for the first time. Receipts under this act rose by $85.9 millions, or 14.2 percent, to a new high of $690.6 millions. The effect of increased employment was more than offset, in the case of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, by the effect of the amendments, which narrowed the base of this act by excluding

railway employees and wages in excess of $3,000 a year. Receipts under this act fell from $107.5 millions in 1940 to $97.7 millions in 1941, the decrease of $9.8 millions amounting to 9.1 percent of the previous total.

Customs receipts were $391.9 millions in 1941, as compared with $348.6 millions in 1940. The increase of $43.3 millions, or 12.4 percent, reflects chiefly the effects of the war. The increases are particularly marked in schedules which reflect increased imports in connection with the defense program.

Miscellaneous revenues and receipts in 1941 showed the largest percentage increase of any major group, 89.5 percent, from $268.2 millions in 1940 to $508.2 millions. The bulk of this increase was due to repayments of capital funds by certain governmental corporations, as shown on page 50 of this report.

As in other years, the bulk of receipts in 1941 was derived from relatively few sources. As shown by the data on page 2, 81.5 percent of total receipts came from customs and the following taxes, arranged in order of magnitude: Current corporation income and excess profits, current individual income, employment including carriers, liquor, tobacco, estate and gift, and gasoline.

The proportion of income taxes to total receipts from general and special accounts rose sharply from 35.9 to 42.0 percent from 1940 to 1941. Miscellaneous internal revenue fell in relative importance from 39.6 to 35.9 percent, and employment taxes from 14.0 to 11.2 percent, to offset the relative increase in income taxes. Customs receipts constituted 4.7 percent of the total in 1941, as against 5.9 percent in 1940, while receipts from all other revenue sources rose from 4.6 to 6.2 percent.

Expenditures from general and special accounts

Total expenditures of the Federal Government from general and special accounts amounted to $12,775 millions during the fiscal year 1941. A comparison of expenditures in this fiscal year and those of the seven previous fiscal years is shown by major categories in the chart on page 9 and in the table on page 476. Detailed information on expenditures by agencies and accounts appears for the fiscal year 1941 in the table on page 430 and for the fiscal years 1932 to 1941 in the table on page 454.

The aggregate volume of expenditures during 1941 represented an increase of $3,648 millions over expenditures during the preceding fiscal year. This increase in expenditures was more than accounted for by the requirements of the accelerated national defense program, expenditures for which were just beginning to get under way during

the fiscal year 1940. Comparative summary figures for the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 are shown in the following table.

Expenditures, fiscal years 1940 and 1941, classified by functions

[In millions of dollars. General and special accounts]

	1940	1941	Net change
I. National defense expenditures:			
War	667	3,636	+2,968
Navy	891	2,217	+1,325
Defense aid (lend-lease)	----------	21	+21
Miscellaneous national defense	99	206	+108
Total	1,657	6,080	+4,423
II. Other expenditures except debt retirements:			
Veterans' Administration [1]	557	563	+6
Public works	949	738	−211
Aid to agriculture	1,559	937	−621
Grants to States under the Social Security Act	357	415	+59
Relief and work relief.			
Work Projects Administration and National Youth Administration	1,572	1,421	−151
Federal Emergency Relief Administration and Civil Works Administration	1	----------	−1
Civilian Conservation Corps	283	257	−26
Interest on the public debt	1,041	1,111	+70
Other	1,022	1,188	+166
Total	7,341	6,630	−710
III. Public debt retirements	129	64	−65
IV. Total expenditures	9,127	12,775	+3,648

[1] Includes transfers to adjusted service certificate fund.

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to nearest million and will not necessarily add to totals.

It is apparent from the data in the tables and in the chart referred to above that the expansion of the expenditures of the Federal Government during the fiscal year 1941 was confined primarily to those activities which related to the country's rearmament program. Expenditures for work relief, direct relief, forest conservation, and nondefense public works began to decline during 1941 as the national defense effort increased and the Nation's attention was directed to the expansion and equipment of the armed forces and the strengthening of the military defense.

This increase in the defense effort, it is pointed out, was accomplished with a very considerable rapidity. In June 1941, the last month of the fiscal year, the rate of expenditure for national defense was in excess of $800 millions, which was nearly five times the expenditures that had occurred in July 1940, the first month of the fiscal year. A comparison of monthly expenditures for defense activities and for other activities of the Federal Government are shown in the table following.

Monthly expenditures, fiscal year 1941

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised), see p. 405. General and special accounts]

Month	National defense expenditures	Other Federal expenditures except debt service	Debt service		Total expenditures
			Interest	Debt retirements	
1940					
July	185	613	20	12	831
August	210	476	20	3	708
September	225	386	148	2	760
October	297	498	73	1	870
November	379	428	11	1	818
December	470	483	219	15	1,187
1941					
January	569	517	25	7	1,118
February	584	471	21	2	1,077
March	748	501	150	2	1,401
April	763	479	73	1	1,316
May	837	292	12	1	1,142
June	812	377	339	17	1,546

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to nearest million and will not necessarily add to totals.

EXPENDITURES,[1] FISCAL YEARS 1934 TO 1941, CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR FUNCTIONS

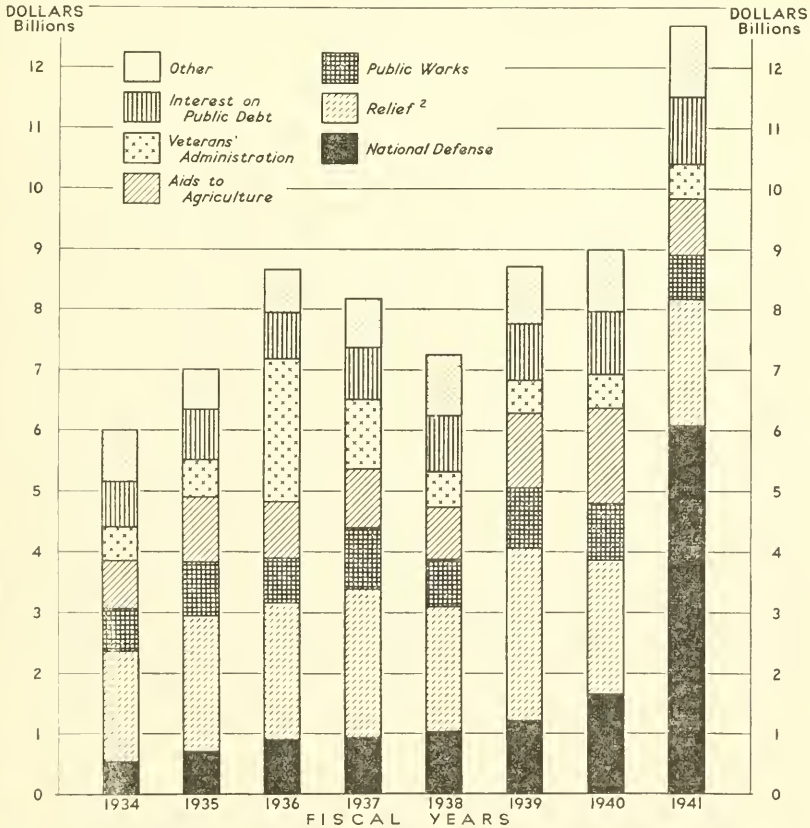


CHART 3.

[1] Excludes debt retirements and trust accounts.
[2] Includes grants to States under the Social Security Act.

In the table above and chart 3, as well as in all other tables in this report, the classification "national defense" includes the military expenditures of the War Department, all expenditures of the Navy Department, disbursements made from the national defense funds of the President by various Government departments and agencies, the administrative expenses of Selective Service, outlays for emergency ship construction and all other expenditures by the Maritime Commission, defense aid under the Lend-Lease Act, and defense housing. The amounts expended under each of these various categories during the fiscal year 1941 are shown by months in the table on page 430.

The classification "national defense" does not include, however, certain other expenditures attributable to national defense, which are payable from funds which have supplemented regular appropriations of the civil establishments. Some of these outlays, which have defense as their ultimate objective but are classified separately, were made by the Federal Security Agency, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the War Department. Other defense outlays not included were made by corporations such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries whose activities are not a part of the regular Federal Budget.

With respect to the changes in expenditures shown in the table on page 8 for activities other than those connected with the national defense program, it is noted that the largest change—a decrease of $621 millions—appears in expenditures for aid to agriculture. This decrease is accounted for in part by the return to the Treasury by certain agricultural agencies of $315 millions which represented a portion of their surplus funds. Further details with respect to the agencies making such returns of surplus funds and the amounts involved by agencies appear on page 50 of this report.

The decrease in agricultural expenditures is also accounted for in part by the fact that no further appropriations for the restoration of the capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation was necessary during the fiscal year 1941. During the fiscal year 1940 such appropriation had amounted to $120 millions.

Other large decreases in expenditures during 1941 occurred in relief and public works activities. These activities were progressively curtailed during the fiscal year in accordance with the expansion of national defense activities.

Deficit in general and special accounts

The excess of expenditures over receipts in general and special accounts for the fiscal year 1941 amounted to $5,168 millions. If public debt retirements are deducted, the net deficit for 1941 amounted to $5,103 millions. The derivation of the deficit in general and special accounts for the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 is shown in the following table.

[In millions of dollars]

	1940	1941
Receipts	5,925	8,269
Deduct net appropriation to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	538	661
Net receipts	5,387	7,607
Expenditures including debt retirements	9,127	12,775
Gross deficit	3,740	5,168
Deduct debt retirements	129	64
Net deficit	3,611	5,103

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to nearest million and will not necessarily add to totals.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES IN TRUST ACCOUNTS AND CHECKING ACCOUNTS OF CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES

In addition to receipts and expenditures under general and special accounts, discussed above, certain receipts and expenditures of the Government are reported on the Daily Statement of the United States Treasury under the title of "Trust accounts, increment on gold, etc." There are four main classes of receipts and expenditures reported under this title: Trust accounts, checking accounts of governmental corporations and credit agencies, increment on gold, and seigniorage on silver. Neither the receipts nor the expenditures of these accounts affect the Federal Budget except to the extent that appropriations are made to these accounts from the General Fund. Such appropriations appear as expenditures under general and special accounts, and as receipts under trust accounts, increment on gold, etc. Certain trust accounts dispose of the excess of their receipts over expenditures by investing such excess in Government securities, as provided by statute. The corporations and credit agencies maintaining checking accounts with the Treasurer of the United States generally apply the cash balances not needed for operations to the purchase of Government securities for investment or to debt or capital stock retirement.

Details of receipts and expenditures in "Trust accounts, increment on gold, etc.," annually during the fiscal years 1933 to 1941 and monthly for the fiscal year 1941 appear in the table that follows.

Receipts and expenditures for trust accounts, increment on gold, etc., fiscal years 1933 to 1941 and monthly for 1941

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised), see p. 405]

TRUST ACCOUNTS

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year and month	Total trust funds, net receipts or net expenditures (−)	Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund			Unemployment trust fund			Railroad retirement account			Other trust accounts [1]		
		Net	Receipts	Expenditures	Net	Receipts	Expenditures	Net	Receipts	Expenditures	Net	Receipts	Expenditures
1933	−5	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	−5	280	285
1934	24	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	24	233	210
1935	64	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	64	301	237
1936	34	------	------	------	------	19	19	------	------	------	34	2,053	2,020
1937	19	------	267	267	------	294	294	------	------	------	20	858	838
1938	11	1	402	401	12	763	751	2	148	146	−4	323	327
1939	29	1	530	529	1	838	837	2	109	107	24	349	325
1940	37	3	580	577	1	959	957	−2	123	125	35	366	331
1941	73	10	717	707	−4	1,114	1,118	11	127	116	55	525	469
1940—July	47	38	36	−2	−11	59	70	10	20	10	10	117	107
August	133	121	119	−1	5	143	138	10	26	16	−3	15	18
September	−146	−151	1	151	3	67	63	(*)	10	10	2	22	20
October	18	32	32	(*)	−8	107	115	−10	------	10	4	26	22
November	135	123	123	(*)	1	145	144	10	20	10	1	17	16
December	−144	−155	1	156	8	52	44	−10	------	10	13	34	21
1941—January	48	37	32	−5	8	78	70	(*)	10	10	3	35	33
February	140	132	132	1	−7	149	156	10	20	10	6	32	27
March	−151	−166	1	167	2	28	27	(*)	10	10	13	45	31
April	37	41	37	−3	−6	69	75	−2	8	10	4	56	51
May	140	146	148	2	(*)	167	167	−9	(*)	9	3	42	39
June	−183	−186	56	241	1	51	49	2	2	(*)	−1	84	86

OTHER ACCOUNTS

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year and month	Transactions in checking accounts of Government agencies, etc.			Increment on gold			Seigniorage on silver			Miscellaneous funds and accounts [2]		
	Total all transactions	Issuance of obligations [3]	Other transactions	Net	Receipts	Expenditures	Net	Receipts	Expenditures	Net	Receipts	Expenditures
1933	−818	(4)	(4)	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------
1934	−734	(4)	(4)	811	2,811	2,000	------	------	------	------	------	------
1935	637	(4)	(4)	−111	2	113	140	140	------	------	------	------
1936	108	(4)	(4)	−403	1	404	176	176	------	------	------	------
1937	314	(4)	(4)	−99	2	101	40	40	------	------	------	------
1938	204	(4)	(4)	−51	1	52	90	90	------	------	------	------
1939	768	1,106	−337	−5	(*)	5	90	90	------	2	------	−2
1940	41	288	−246	(*)	(*)	(*)	49	49	------	8	------	−8
1941	−226	852	−1,077	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	20	------	−16	------	16
1940—July	−3	−4	1	(*)	(*)	------	3	3	------	4	------	−4
August	181	285	−104	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	2	------	3	------	−3
September	−17	−2	−15	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	------	3	------	−3
October	−49	−4	−45	(*)	(*)	------	3	3	------	5	------	−5
November	70	176	−106	(*)	(*)	------	1	1	------	11	------	−11
December	−62	−29	−33	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	2	------	−4	------	4
1941—January	−18	−3	−15	(*)	(*)	------	2	2	------	−17	------	17
February	−129	−1	−128	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	1	------	−15	------	15
March	−69	−3	−66	(*)	(*)	------	1	1	------	−18	------	18
April	361	629	−268	(*)	(*)	------	1	1	------	3	------	−3
May	−411	−192	−219	(*)	(*)	------	1	1	------	6	------	−6
June	−80	(*)	−80	(*)	(*)	------	2	2	------	3	------	−3

*Less than $500,000.

[1] Includes Government insurance and retirement funds, etc.

[2] Comprises PWA revolving fund, and special deposits (net). Also includes Surplus Marketing Administration commodity stamp transactions beginning with September 1941, shown as budget expenditures under aid to agriculture in previous months.

[3] Net receipts constitute net sales, and net expenditures constitute net redemptions of obligations.

[4] Details not available.

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to nearest million and will not necessarily add to totals.

Because the Government corporations mentioned above and certain other Government corporations and credit agencies maintain only checking accounts with the Treasurer of the United States, the transactions shown in the preceding table represent only the net balance of their operations, and, therefore, do not furnish sufficient data for a detailed analysis of the financial transactions of these agencies. Arrangements have been made with these corporations, however, whereby certain data are submitted to the Treasury so that the Treasury's books can reflect the operations of these corporations and agencies. These data have been combined and appear below in tables showing sources and uses of funds from the date of inception of the various corporations to June 30, 1941, and for the fiscal year 1941. These data are not on the basis of the daily Treasury statement and the figures, therefore, do not tie in exactly with the figures shown in other tables in this report.

Sources of funds of certain governmental corporations and credit agencies from inception of organization to June 30, 1941

[On basis of reports received from the corporations and agencies]

Corporation or agency	Appropriations from General Fund of the Treasury [1]	Allocations, rediscounts, and loans from other governmental corporations and credit agencies (net)	Sale of obligations to Treasury (net)	Sale of obligations in the market (net)	Sale of stock to other agencies
Central Bank for Cooperatives	$20,000,000	$6,566,189			$794,100
Commodity Credit Corporation	[2] 270,128,592		$140,000,000	$696,252,000	
Disaster Loan Corporation	[3] 24,000,000				
Electric Home and Farm Authority	1,000,000			14,173,750	
Export-Import Bank of Washington	1,000,000				174,000,000
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	150,000,000				139,299,557
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	[3] 100,000,000			1,315,287,900	
Federal home loan banks				75,500,000	[4] 124,741,000
Federal National Mortgage Association		87,634,884		85,240,000	11,000,000
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation					100,000,000
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	[3] 200,000,000			[5] 3,114,453,550	
National defense corporations [6]		273,029,853			27,000,000
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	325,000,000		19,916,250	1,741,449,000	
RFC Mortgage Company		46,479,296			25,000,000
Rural Electrification Administration	128,476,047	182,496,968			
United States Housing Authority	37,394,572		85,000,000	226,256,000	
Total	1,256,999,211	596,207,190	244,916,250	7,268,612,200	601,834,657

Footnotes at end of table.

Sources of funds of certain governmental corporations and credit agencies from inception of organization to June 30, 1941—Continued

Corporation or agency	Sale of other property acquired	Repayment of loans [7]	Interest, dividends, assessments, and property income	Other receipts	Total, sources of funds
Central Bank for Cooperatives		$243,300,494	$10,633,581	$4,301,020	$285,595,384
Commodity Credit Corporation	$74,846,133	807,041,728	19,688,932	58,548,315	2,066,505,700
Disaster Loan Corporation	110,447	8,924,181	1,400,544	50,743	34,485,915
Electric Home and Farm Authority		24,258,131	3,760,152	308,002	43,500,035
Export-Import Bank of Washington		52,535,279	10,311,206	707,119	238,553,604
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation		74,222,172	301,798,572	4,314,703	669,635,004
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	14,305,360	315,150,464	432,020,940	9,767,066	2,186,531,730
Federal home loan banks		604,011,466	40,595,513	[8] 80,400,409	925,248,388
Federal National Mortgage Association	306,388	28,946,569	19,323,163	3,926,367	236,377,371
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation			35,900,526	121,977	136,022,503
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	135,942,157	956,635,981	878,045,444	22,795,063	5,307,872,195
National defense corporations [6]	36,862,768		3,110	620,157	337,515,888
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	23,424,987	5,374,854,107	608,725,505	84,850,308	8,178,220,157
RFC Mortgage Company	579,722	119,424,161	12,440,970	3,373,872	207,298,021
Rural Electrification Administration		6,956,366	9,595,613	6,366	327,531,360
United States Housing Authority	951,401	525,573,154	20,254,679	177,523	895,607,329
Total	287,329,363	9,141,834,253	2,404,498,450	274,269,010	22,076,500,584

[1] Items in this column are the only ones in this statement which constitute a charge against the Federal Budget. They represent amounts of funds drawn against available appropriations.

[2] Includes a $3,000,000 N. I. R. A. allocation; $97,000,000 R. F. C. notes canceled by the Treasury (see footnote 3); and $170,128,591.77 restoration of capital impairment, which is net of a repayment to the Treasury of $43,756,731.01 on the basis of March 31, 1940, appraisal of the corporation, pursuant to Public No. 442, approved March 8, 1938.

[3] These funds were furnished by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from the proceeds of its notes sold to the Treasury, such amounts being included in the total of obligations of the Corporation canceled by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the act of February 24, 1938.

[4] The Reconstruction Finance Corporation purchased the stock of the Federal home loan banks from the Treasury Department on February 20, 1941. The net effect of this transaction is the same as a sale of stock to other agencies, and is shown as such for purposes of this report.

[5] Retirement of these obligations shown as "Retirement of obligations issued in exchange for mortgages" in the statement of uses of funds.

[6] Comprises Defense Homes Corporation, Defense Plant Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, and Rubber Reserve Company.

[7] Receipts from the sale of property acquired in liquidation of loans are shown as "Sale of other property acquired".

[8] Includes $46,542,200 paid-in capital stock held by member institutions.

Uses of funds of certain governmental corporations and credit agencies from inception of organization to June 30, 1941

[On basis of reports received from the corporations and agencies]

Corporation or agency	Expenses		Purchase and improvement of property owned	Loans	Retirement of obligations issued in exchange for mortgages [1]
	Administrative	Nonadministrative			
Central Bank for Cooperatives	$877,843			$265,874,173	
Commodity Credit Corporation	7,397,879		$157,136,988	1,771,063,823	
Disaster Loan Corporation	2,938,687	$133,481		28,020,001	
Electric Home and Farm Authority	1,934,875	916,205		39,584,749	
Export-Import Bank of Washington	508,717	6,147		166,311,718	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	23,641,630			169,279,804	
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	71,060,222	4,628,889	13,408,732	1,030,250,673	
Federal home loan banks	9,700,374			773,908,855	
Federal National Mortgage Association	2,701,405	2,597,659		225,186,777	
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	1,251,287	24,991			
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	217,611,904	119,125,780	137,086,774	3,261,399,971	$694,844,750
National defense corporations [2]	128,359		292,493,730	30,000	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	82,597,721	7,377,148		6,976,200,557	
RFC Mortgage Company	4,329,741	4,113,676	7,601,327	185,363,977	
Rural Electrification Administration	11,614,890			296,395,142	
United States Housing Authority	15,127,902	5,286,804	26,208,833	831,035,179	
Total	453,423,436	144,210,780	633,936,384	16,019,905,399	694,844,750

Corporation or agency	Investments (net)[3]	Allocations, rediscounts, and loans to other governmental corporations and credit agencies (net)	Interest and dividends paid	Other expenditures	Total, uses of funds
Central Bank for Cooperatives	$7,227,780		$532,665	$3,177,948	$277,690,409
Commodity Credit Corporation		$85,547,375	23,946,138	20,587,476	2,065,679,679
Disaster Loan Corporation		3,392,171		575	34,484,915
Electric Home and Farm Authority			398,858	194,355	43,029,042
Export-Import Bank of Washington		67,050,000	2,362,329	593,801	236,832,712
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	420,153,797			[4] 37,324,576	650,399,807
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	761,129,840		268,927,354	17,364,001	2,166,769,711
Federal home loan banks	63,407,070		20,777,610	250,611	868,044,520
Federal National Mortgage Association			5,739,483	152,047	236,377,371
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	128,188,158		3,035,326	[4] 2,598,162	135,097,924
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	282,853,360		477,536,272	6,415,400	5,196,874,211
National defense corporations [2]		16,221,677		28,642,122	337,515,888
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	351,741,000	500,528,144	243,732,508	15,755,389	8,177,932,467
RFC Mortgage Company			5,322,964	565,558	207,297,243
Rural Electrification Administration			2,462,563	371,526	310,844,121
United States Housing Authority	6,070,000		3,673,885	4,808,033	892,210,636
Total	2,020,771,005	672,739,367	1,058,447,955	138,801,580	21,837,080,656

[1] Receipts received in payment of mortgages appear under "Repayment of loans" in the statement of sources of funds.

[2] Comprises Defense Homes Corporation, Defense Plant Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, and Rubber Reserve Company.

[3] Includes U. S. Government bonds in the amount of $377,775,937 as follows: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, $312,663,656; Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, $15,164,500; U. S. Housing Authority, $6,070,000; Federal home loan banks, $43,877,781.

[4] Includes expenditures for contributions and subrogated shares or claims in insured financial institutions.

Sources of funds of certain governmental corporations and credit agencies, fiscal year 1941

[On basis of reports received from the corporations and agencies]

Corporation or agency	Appropriations from General Fund of the Treasury [1]	Allocations, rediscounts, and loans from other governmental corporations and credit agencies (net)	Sale of obligations to Treasury (net)	Sale of obligations in the market (net)	Sale of stock to other agencies
Central Bank for Cooperatives	[2] −$30,000,000	$5,170,367			$274,800
Commodity Credit Corporation			$115,000,000	$289,458,000	
Disaster Loan Corporation					
Electric Home and Farm Authority				3,015,215	
Export-Import Bank of Washington					100,000,000
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation					
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	[2] −100,000,000			45,900,000	
Federal home loan banks				30,909,725	
Federal National Mortgage Association		27,647,152			
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation					
Home Owners' Loan Corporation					
National defense corporations [3]		273,029,853			27,000,000
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	[2] −175,000,000		12,916,250	645,092,000	
RFC Mortgage Company		13,495,067			
Rural Electrification Administration	19,971,986	54,235,483			
United States Housing Authority	4,839,883		85,000,000	112,099,000	
Total	−280,188,131	373,577,922	212,916,250	1,126,473,940	127,274,800

Corporation or agency	Sale of other property acquired	Repayment of loans [4]	Interest, dividends, assessments, and property income	Other receipts	Total, sources of funds
Central Bank for Cooperatives		$52,914,618	$921,099	$1,959,715	$31,240,599
Commodity Credit Corporation	$44,746,188	142,040,987	4,303,724	56,541,867	652,090,766
Disaster Loan Corporation	70,967	4,636,924	814,121		5,522,012
Electric Home and Farm Authority		9,213,124	1,176,464	67,100	13,471,903
Export-Import Bank of Washington		16,676,848	3,980,834		120,657,682
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation		28,225,615	63,733,558	368,249	92,327,422
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	5,138,536	68,765,800	62,202,596	588,737	82,595,669
Federal home loan banks		130,375,221	5,592,924		166,877,870
Federal National Mortgage Association	294,698	13,731,862	8,576,731	718,097	50,968,540
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation			6,739,405	1,628	6,741,033
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	48,304,990	179,838,034	114,511,718	9,249,198	351,903,940
National defense corporations [3]	36,862,768		3,110	620,157	337,515,888
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	4,797,634	389,449,490	55,088,459	16,708,005	949,051,838
RFC Mortgage Company	188,200	21,913,896	2,924,597	556,355	39,078,115
Rural Electrification Administration		5,308,089	3,562,126	5,840	83,083,524
United States Housing Authority	166,303	347,403,093	7,892,980		557,401,259
Total	140,570,284	1,410,493,601	342,024,446	87,384,948	3,540,528,060

[1] Items in this column are the only ones in this statement which constitute a charge against the Federal Budget. They represent amounts of funds drawn against available appropriations.

[2] Represents repayment of portion of amount invested in capital stock by the United States.

[3] Comprises Defense Homes Corporation, Defense Plant Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, and Rubber Reserve Company.

[4] Receipts from the sale of property acquired in liquidation of loans are shown as "Sale of other property acquired."

Uses of funds of certain governmental corporations and credit agencies, fiscal year 1941

[On basis of reports received from the corporations and agencies]

Corporation or agency	Expenses		Purchase and improvement of property owned	Loans	Retirement of obligations issued in exchange for mortgages [1]
	Administrative	Nonadministrative			
Central Bank for Cooperatives	$143,983			$61,542,746	
Commodity Credit Corporation	2,855,862		$106,688,143	460,959,923	
Disaster Loan Corporation	727,947	$39,778		1,996,792	
Electric Home and Farm Authority	492,354	343,265		12,325,964	
Export-Import Bank of Washington	134,100	3,309		78,631,216	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	3,685,106			15,751,627	
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	8,671,534	1,207,483	3,224,922	37,167,342	
Federal home loan banks	1,267,840			142,875,563	
Federal National Mortgage Association	1,158,933	1,207,623		45,934,735	
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	227,987	7,273			
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	19,781,127	25,842,988	12,600,328	18,127,526	$215,200,100
National defense corporations [2]	128,359		292,493,730	30,000	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	8,515,614	864,760		376,007,540	
RFC Mortgage Company	766,624	912,747	7,601,327	27,689,178	
Rural Electrification Administration	3,337,210			75,107,854	
United States Housing Authority	4,965,971	1,011,445	85,569	575,695,915	
Total	56,860,551	31,440,671	422,694,019	1,929,843,921	215,200,100

Corporation or agency	Investments (net)	Allocations, rediscounts, and loans to other governmental corporations and credit agencies (net)	Interest and dividends paid	Other expenditures	Total, uses of funds
Central Bank for Cooperatives	−$31,625,681		$59,846	$1,554	$30,122,448
Commodity Credit Corporation		$74,721,890	4,614,579	2,676,896	652,517,293
Disaster Loan Corporation		2,742,715		14,780	5,522,012
Electric Home and Farm Authority			193,354	7,536	13,362,473
Export-Import Bank of Washington		40,900,000	100,000	50,000	119,818,625
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	71,615,961			169,392	91,222,086
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	−795,000		38,112,122	3,247,214	90,835,617
Federal home loan banks	8,550,966		2,935,303	1,153,917	156,783,589
Federal National Mortgage Association			2,586,615	80,634	50,968,540
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	5,319,047			[3] 876,508	6,430,815
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	−23,770,925		55,633,439		323,414,583
National defense corporations [2]		16,221,677		28,642,122	337,515,888
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	241,741,000	313,263,250	11,397,874	1,309,949	953,099,987
RFC Mortgage Company			1,587,656	520,955	39,078,487
Rural Electrification Administration			698,890	7,573	79,151,527
United States Housing Authority	2,270,000		1,950,977	4,747,175	590,727,052
Total	273,305,368	447,849,532	119,870,655	43,506,205	3,540,571,022

[1] Receipts from the repayment of mortgage loans appear under "Repayment of loans" in the statement of sources of funds.

[2] Comprises Defense Homes Corporation, Defense Plant Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, Metals Reserve Company, and Rubber Reserve Company.

[3] Includes expenditures for contributions and subrogated shares or claims in insured financial institutions.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

The gross public debt outstanding at the close of the fiscal year 1941 amounted to $48,961 millions, an increase of $5,994 millions since June 30, 1940. This increase is reconciled with the deficit incurred in

general and special accounts, as shown on page 11, the excess of expenditures in trust accounts, etc., and the increase in the General Fund balance, as follows:

	Amount (in millions of dollars)	
Increase in gross public debt:		
Increase in interest-bearing debt:		
Public issues:		
Marketable issues	3,277.0	
Nonmarketable issues	1,388.8	
Special issues	1,345.2	
Decrease in matured debt and debt bearing no interest	17.0	
Total increase in gross public debt		5,993.9
Reconcilation with deficit in general and special accounts:		
Excess of expenditures in general and special accounts	5,167.7	
Less public debt retirements included in expenditures	64.3	
Net deficit in general and special accounts		5,103.4
Excess of expenditures over receipts in trust and miscellaneous accounts	148.1	
Increase in General Fund balance	742.4	
		890.5
Total		5,993.9

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to nearest tenth of a million and will not necessarily add to totals.

The net changes during the year in the various classes of securities which constitute the outstanding debt are shown in the table which follows. Further details on the classes of securities which make up the public debt are shown in the table on page 529 of this report.

Comparison of public debt outstanding June 30, 1940 and 1941, by classes of securities

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised), see p. 405]

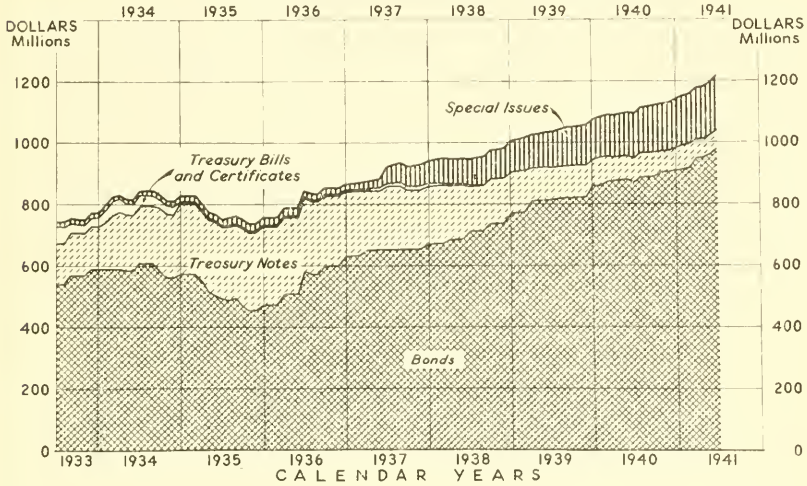
Class	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941	Increase or decrease (−)
Interest-bearing:			
Public issues:			
Marketable issues:			
Pre-war and postal savings bonds	196.3	196.1	−0.2
Treasury bonds	26,554.8	30,215.1	3,660.3
Treasury notes	6,382.6	5,698.5	−684.1
Treasury bills	1,302.2	1,603.2	301.0
Total marketable issues	34,435.9	37,712.8	3,277.0
Nonmarketable issues:			
United States savings bonds	[1] 2,904.7	[1] 4,314.0	1,409.3
Adjusted service bonds of 1945	261.0	240.6	−20.5
Total nonmarketable issues	3,165.7	4,554.5	1,388.8
Total public issues	37,601.6	42,267.3	4,665.7
Special issues:			
Adjusted service bonds, Government life insurance fund series	500.2	500.2	
Treasury notes	2,553.4	3,327.6	774.2
Certificates of indebtedness	1,721.3	2,292.3	571.0
Total special issues	4,774.9	6,120.1	1,345.2
Total interest-bearing debt	42,376.5	48,387.4	6,010.9
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	204.6	205.0	.4
Debt bearing no interest	386.4	369.0	−17.4
Total gross debt	42,967.5	48,961.4	5,993.9

[1] Current redemption value (cash receipts plus earned accruals less redemptions).

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to nearest tenth of a million and will not necessarily add to totals.

During the fiscal year the computed average rate of interest on the interest-bearing debt outstanding decreased from 2.583 to 2.518 percent. The computed annual interest charge on the debt on which this average rate is based increased from $1,095 millions at the be-

COMPOSITION OF THE COMPUTED INTEREST CHARGE ON AN ANNUAL BASIS, MONTHLY, FROM JUNE 1933 TO JUNE 1941



COMPUTED INTEREST RATES ON AN ANNUAL BASIS, MONTHLY, FROM JUNE 1933 TO JUNE 1941

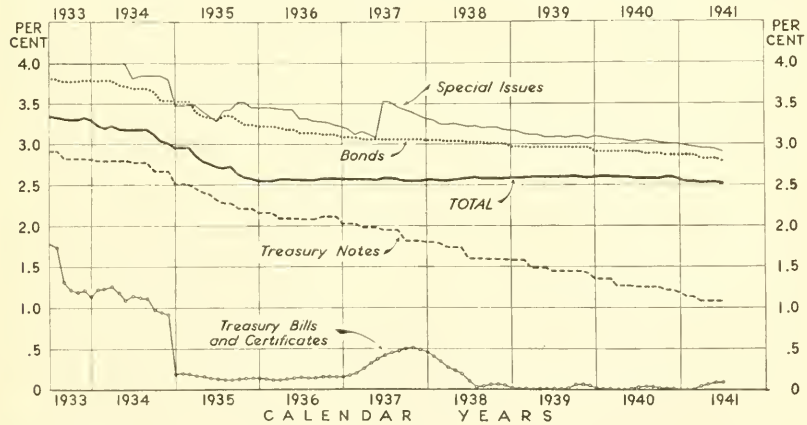


CHART 4.

ginning of the year to $1,218 millions at the end of the year. Chart 4 above shows the computed annual interest charge and interest rate on public debt obligations monthly from June 1933 to June 1941.

The actual expenditures for interest during the fiscal year 1941 amounted to $1,111 millions. The interest due and payable on the various classes of securities during 1941 and the amounts paid and

outstanding unpaid are shown in table 37. The interest paid on the public debt, 1939 to 1941, is shown in table 38.

The major public debt operations during the year included: (1) Five offerings of Treasury bonds, (2) three offerings of Treasury notes, (3) weekly offerings and redemptions of Treasury bills, and (4) the continued sale of United States savings bonds.

Treasury bonds and Treasury notes

The major public debt operations involving Treasury bonds and Treasury notes were carried out on various dates from July 22, 1940, to June 2, 1941. The issues of bonds and notes aggregated $6,225 millions, of which $3,085 millions were issued for cash, and $3,140 millions for refunding three series of Treasury notes maturing during the year, Treasury bonds of 1941–43 which were called for redemption on March 15, 1941, and Treasury bonds of 1941 which matured August 1, 1941, and for which an exchange offer was made prior to the close of the fiscal year, the aggregate maturities amounting to $3,297 millions. These operations are summarized in the following table.

Bond and note financing, fiscal year 1941

Date	Issue	Amount	
July 22, 1940	2¼% Treasury bonds of 1954–56, due June 15, 1956 (at par):		
	For cash	$630, 692, 350	
	Government investment accounts	50, 000, 000	
			$680, 692, 350
Oct. 7, 1940	2% Treasury bonds of 1953–55, due June 15, 1955 (at par):		
	In exchange for 1½% Treasury notes, series C–1940, maturing Dec. 15, 1940		724, 677, 900
Dec. 18, 1940	¾% Treasury notes, National Defense series B–1945, due Dec. 15. 1945 (at par):		
	For cash		530, 838, 700
Jan. 31, 1941	¾% Treasury notes, National Defense series D–1944, due Sept. 15, 1944 (at par):		
	For cash		635, 064, 400
Mar. 15, 1941	2% Treasury bonds of 1948–50, due Mar. 15, 1950 (at par):		
	In exchange for 3⅜% Treasury bonds of 1941–43, called for redemption Mar. 15. 1941	481, 656, 000	
	In exchange for 1½% Treasury notes, series A–1941, maturing Mar. 15, 1941	633, 712, 400	
			1, 115, 368, 400
	¾% Treasury notes, series D–1943, due Mar. 15, 1943 (at par):		
	In exchange for 3⅜% Treasury bonds of 1941–43, called for redemption Mar. 15, 1941	4, 886, 600	
	In exchange for 1½% Treasury notes, series A–1941, maturing Mar. 15, 1941	27, 513, 800	
			32, 400, 400
Mar. 31, 1941	2½% Treasury bonds of 1952–54, due Mar. 15, 1954 (at par):		
	For cash	526, 146, 250	
	In exchange for 1⅜% Treasury notes, series B–1941, maturing June 15, 1941	447, 423. 200	
	Government investment accounts	49. 998, 900	
			1, 023, 568, 350
	¾% Treasury notes, series D–1943, due Mar. 15, 1943 (additional issue) at par:		
	In exchange for 1⅜% Treasury notes, series B–1941, maturing June 15, 1941		32, 639, 300
June 2, 1941	2½% Treasury bonds of 1956–58, due Mar. 15, 1958 (at par):		
	For cash	661, 750, 800	
	In exchange for 3¼% Treasury bonds of 1941, maturing Aug. 1, 1941	786, 996, 850	
			1, 448, 747, 650
	¾% Treasury notes, series D–1943, due Mar. 15, 1943 (2nd additional issue) at par:		
	In exchange for 3¼% Treasury bonds of 1941, maturing Aug. 1, 1941		924, 000
			6, 224, 921, 450

Bond and note financing, fiscal year 1941—Continued

RECAPITULATION

	Treasury bonds	Treasury notes	Total
For cash	$1,918,588,300	$1,165,903,100	$3,084,491,400
In exchange	3,074,466,350	65,963,700	3,140,430,050
Total	4,993,054,650	1,231,866,800	6,224,921,450

All official circulars and statements relating to these transactions are included in the exhibits beginning on page 275.

Treasury bills

Offerings of Treasury bills were made each week during the year; 46 issues were for a term of 91 days, 3 issues for 92 days, and 3 issues for 90 days. All weekly offerings were for amounts of approximately $100 millions, except 6 issues offered in March and June 1941 which were for approximately $200 millions each. The 13 series outstanding at the beginning of the year totaled $1,302 millions and the 13 series outstanding at the end of the year, $1,603 millions. Of the 52 series offered during the year, 39 series were sold at a positive average rate of discount, the highest average rate computed on a bank discount basis having been 0.120 percent for the bills dated March 12, 1941, and the lowest average rate having been 0.00018 percent for bills dated February 13, 1941. For 12 series sold, the buyers paid the Treasury a slight premium for the privilege of holding the bills offered on those dates. One series was sold exactly at par. Including bills sold at premiums, the average rate on all bills issued during the year was 0.042 percent.

Further information concerning Treasury bills will be found in exhibits 17 to 20, beginning on page 298, and in table 32 on page 581.

United States savings bonds

The sale of United States savings bonds of series D continued during the fiscal year to April 30, 1941. In accordance with the provisions contained in the Public Debt Act of 1941, approved February 19, 1941, Department Circular No. 596, the circular under which savings bonds of series D were issued, was further amended February 20, 1941, to provide that the interest (represented by the difference between the price paid and the redemption value received) on savings bonds of series D issued on and after March 1, 1941, shall be subject to all Federal income taxes. A copy of the amendment to the circular will be found on page 314 of this report.

On May 1, 1941, three new issues of savings bonds were placed on sale. These new bonds were issued under authority of section 22 of

the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended by the Public Debt Act of 1941, and were designated Defense savings bonds of series E, savings bonds of Defense series F, and savings bonds of Defense series G. In order to promote the sale of these bonds and other similar Government securities offered to the public a Defense Savings Staff was established in the Office of the Secretary to organize and carry on a program for a nation-wide presentation of the new issues. An account of the organization of the Defense Savings Staff and its activities is presented on page 215 of this report.

Defense savings bonds of series E have the characteristics of bonds of former series. They are intended primarily to provide for the investment of small or moderate amounts saved from current income by individuals, and their issue is restricted to individuals in their own right, the holdings being limited to $5,000, maturity value, of the amount originally issued during any one calendar year to any one person. They are sold on a discount basis, the issue price being 75 percent of their maturity value, and they mature 10 years from issue date. If held to maturity the investment yield approximates 2.90 percent per annum, compounded semiannually. They are redeemable before maturity, at the option of owners, at fixed redemption values.

The savings bonds of Defense series F and G are intended to meet the requirements of larger investors, and $50,000, issue price, of bonds of either series, or of both series in combination, issued during any one calendar year may be held under one ownership. The bonds of series F, like those of series E, are issued on a discount basis, the issue price being 74 percent of their maturity value. They mature 12 years from issue date, and if held to maturity the investment yield approximates 2.53 percent per annum, compounded semiannually. They are redeemable before maturity, at the option of owners, at fixed redemption values.

Bonds of series G, however, are current income bonds, being issued at par, and bear interest at the rate of 2½ percent payable semiannually. They have a 12-year maturity and, like other savings bonds, may be redeemed before maturity, at the option of owners, at fixed redemption values. As the rate, 2½ percent, is for a 12-year bond, if bonds of this series are redeemed before maturity an adjustment of interest is required to bring the investment yield for the shorter period to a lower rate. However, if an owner of bonds of this series should die before the maturity of the bonds, the bonds may be redeemed at par without an adjustment of interest.

The terms of these three series of savings bonds, and the conditions of their issue, are set forth in Department Circulars Nos. 653 and 654, appended to this report on pages 304 and 309.

Coincident with the offering of the three new series, the regulations governing savings bonds were revised and reissued as Department

Circular No. 530, Fourth Revision, dated April 15, 1941. A copy of the circular will be found on page 320.

In order to provide a means for the systematic time-to-time accumulation of small sums for the purchase price of Defense savings bonds, through an arrangement with the Postmaster General postal savings stamps of a special series, known as Defense savings stamps or as Defense stamps, were made available and were placed on sale at post offices. Albums for affixing the stamps were provided, such albums being receivable in the amount of the affixed stamps on the purchase price of Defense savings bonds.

In March 1935, when savings bonds were first issued, over-the-counter sales for cash were conducted at about 14,000 post offices including those of the first, second, and third classes and selected post offices of the fourth class. In 1936 this number was increased to about 15,000 post offices, and provision was made for mail order sales through the Treasurer of the United States and the Federal Reserve Banks. As plans for the defense issues were being developed it was concluded that additional sales agencies for series E bonds should be provided for the accommodation of the public. The banking institutions of the country, either through their organizations or individually, had offered their services for the program, and it was decided to designate generally all such organizations as sales agents, conditioned in each case on appropriate qualification. In addition to about 16,000 post offices selling bonds on June 30, 1941, about 11,000 agencies have qualified with the Federal Reserve Banks, including over 9,500 national, State, and mutual savings banks, about 1,300 building and loan and savings and loan associations, and nearly 200 credit unions and others. These agencies not only issue the bonds but they actively promote their sale, complementing the Postal Service in both respects.

The regulations governing these agencies will be found in Department Circular No. 657, appearing on page 316. For a further discussion of the designation of agencies for the issue of savings bonds, see page 101.

Savings bonds of Defense series F and G are issued only at the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department, Washington. Commercial banks generally handle applications for their customers.

During the year savings bonds with a maturity value of $1,874 millions were sold, for which cash receipts aggregating $1,506 millions were received by the Treasury. Bonds with a maturity value of $190 millions were redeemed, at the request of owners, at their current redemption value of $148 millions.

Between March 1, 1935, when the issue was inaugurated, and June 30, 1941, bonds aggregating $6,039 millions maturity value were sold, for which cash aggregating $4,630 millions was received by the

Treasury. Increase in the redemption value (interest accruals) of the outstanding bonds over their issue price aggregated $161 millions to June 30, 1941. During the same period bonds with a maturity value of $596 millions were redeemed at their current redemption value of $460 millions and there remained outstanding on June 30, 1941, bonds with a maturity value of $5,443 millions and a current redemption value of $4,331 millions.

The following statement summarizes the issues and redemptions of savings bonds by fiscal years from March 1, 1935, when the sale was inaugurated, to June 30, 1941.

Issues and redemptions of United States savings bonds, by years, March 1, 1935, to June 30, 1941

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), see p. 405]

Fiscal year	Issued		Redeemed	
	Maturity value	Cash receipts	Maturity value	Redemption value
1935 (Mar. 1 to June 30)	$83, 422, 725	$62, 567, 043. 75	$707, 850	$530, 887. 50
1936	352, 277, 425	264, 208, 068. 75	14, 971, 200	11. 252, 714. 75
1937	686, 739, 175	515, 054, 398. 80	48, 040, 125	36, 327, 912. 25
1938	650, 707, 500	488, 030, 611. 85	87, 732, 250	66, 868, 862. 75
1939	916, 904, 200	687, 678, 136. 95	106, 708, 950	82, 067, 395. 00
1940	1, 475, 438, 350	1, 106, 578, 769. 01	148, 042, 850	114, 488, 737. 34
1941—Series D (July 1, 1940–Apr. 30, 1941)	1, 098, 340, 975	823, 755, 733. 39	189, 441, 100	147, 408, 285. 25
Series E (May 1–June 30)	278, 582, 700	208, 937, 033. 51	38, 475	28, 856. 25
Series F (May 1–June 30)	92, 132, 700	68, 178, 198. 00	66, 200	48, 988. 00
Series G (May 1–June 30)	404, 754, 800	404, 754, 800. 00	542, 100	542, 100. 00
Total	6, 039, 300, 550	4, 629, 742, 794. 01	596, 291, 100	459, 564, 739. 09
Accruals to June 30, 1941		160, 639, 947. 09		
Grand total	6, 039, 300, 550	4, 790, 382, 741. 10	596, 291, 100	459, 564, 739. 09

Additional information on redemptions to June 30, 1941, of the various series of savings bonds appears in the following table.

Proportion of number of savings bonds of each denomination redeemed by the end of various yearly periods to June 30, 1941

Denomination	Redeemed by the end of—					
	1 year (1935–40 series)	2 years (1935–39 series)	3 years (1935–38 series)	4 years (1935–37 series)	5 years (1935–36 series)	6 years (1935 series)
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
$25	11	20	28	34	38	38
$50	8	17	25	31	35	36
$100	8	16	22	28	32	33
$500	6	13	19	23	27	28
$1,000	4	9	13	17	20	23
All denominations	8	15	22	28	31	32

NOTE.—The redemptions of the number of bonds of each series were taken at the end of each year for from 1 to 6 years from the date of issuance and were expressed as a percentage of the total number of bonds of that series issued. The percentages for similar periods were then averaged. The yearly periods and percentages are only approximate because it was assumed that June 30 was the average date of all savings bonds issued during each calendar year.

Sales of savings bonds by months and denominations during the year are shown in the following table.

Sales of United States savings bonds, by months and denominations, fiscal year 1941

Month and series	$25	$50	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000	Total
	Maturity value							
Series D:								
1940—July	$2,376,075	$3,306,650	$10,760,900	$13,982,000	$56,692,000			$87,117,625
August	2,493,400	3,163,250	9,367,800	10,154,000	36,614,000			61,792,450
September	2,338,225	3,037,200	8,935,600	9,419,500	33,569,000			57,299,525
October	2,301,650	3,172,050	9,469,800	10,393,000	39,246,000			64,582,500
November	2,234,125	3,056,600	9,216,000	10,284,000	41,340,000			66,130,725
December	3,500,600	3,669,600	12,561,300	17,467,500	100,802,000			138,001,000
1941—January	2,915,900	4,071,500	14,319,800	30,919,000	181,192,000			233,418,200
February	2,978,150	4,559,400	16,774,200	29,013,500	165,244,000			218,569,250
March	2,677,450	3,731,600	10,816,300	12,291,000	42,388,000			71,904,350
April	3,659,400	3,998,050	11,675,900	14,496,000	52,100,000			85,929,350
Total series D	27,474,975	35,765,900	113,897,600	158,419,500	749,187,000			1,084,744,975
Series E:								
1941—May	10,464,900	10,079,450	32,485,300	33,877,000	81,993,000			168,899,650
June	10,766,750	9,566,150	29,258,900	27,350,500	59,829,000			136,771,300
Total series E	21,231,650	19,645,600	61,744,200	61,227,500	141,822,000			305,670,950
Series F:								
1941—May			605,500	1,658,000	11,851,000	$12,525,000	$44,550,000	71,189,500
June			546,100	1,195,500	7,178,000	5,885,000	15,280,000	30,084,600
Total series F			1,151,600	2,853,500	19,029,000	18,410,000	59,830,000	101,274,100
Series G:								
1941—May			3,218,200	7,490,500	57,328,000	54,005,000	188,940,000	310,981,700
June			2,029,100	4,710,500	33,383,000	26,930,000	73,620,000	140,672,600
Total series G			5,247,300	12,201,000	90,711,000	80,935,000	262,560,000	451,654,300
Series E, F, and G:								
1941—May	10,464,900	10,079,450	36,309,000	43,025,500	151,172,000	66,530,000	233,490,000	551,070,850
June	10,766,750	9,566,150	31,834,100	33,256,500	100,390,000	32,815,000	88,900,000	307,528,500
Total series E, F, and G	21,231,650	19,645,600	68,143,100	76,282,000	251,562,000	99,345,000	322,390,000	858,599,350
Total series D, E, F, and G	48,706,625	55,411,500	182,040,700	234,701,500	1,000,749,000	99,345,000	322,390,000	1,943,344,325
	Sale price							
Series D	$20,606,231	$26,824,425	$85,423,200	$118,814,625	$561,890,250			$813,558,731
Series E	15,923,738	14,734,200	46,308,150	45,920,625	106,366,500			229,253,213
Series F			852,184	2,111,590	14,081,460	$13,623,400	$44,274,200	74,942,834
Series G			5,247,300	12,201,000	90,711,000	80,935,000	262,560,000	451,654,300
Total	36,529,969	41,558,625	137,830,834	179,047,840	773,049,210	94,558,400	306,834,200	1,569,409,078

Sales of savings bonds classified by type of purchaser are shown in the following table.

Sales of United States savings bonds, fiscal year 1941, classified by type of purchaser

[Maturity value]

Type of purchaser	Series				Total all series
	D	E	F	G	
	Amount in millions of dollars				
Individuals	1,085	306	30	129	1,549
Fiduciaries			21	204	225
Banks and trust companies			2	14	16
Other corporations and associations			48	104	153
Total	1,085	306	101	452	1.943
	Percent of total				
Individuals	100.0	100.0	29.7	29.7	79.7
Fiduciaries			20.8	45.2	11.6
Banks and trust companies			2.0	3.1	.8
Other corporations and associations			47.5	23.1	7.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to nearest million dollars or 0.1 percent and will not necessarily add to totals.

The last two tables are compiled from the standpoint of the effective issue date of the bonds upon the basis of the Treasury audit of original registration stubs and reports of sales of the various sales agencies designated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The figures in the tables include all bonds bearing issue dates within the fiscal year, July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, irrespective of the fact that the proceeds from the sale of certain bonds were not credited in the Treasurer's account until the subsequent fiscal year. Accordingly, such figures do not agree with those set forth in the first table on page 24 which was compiled from the standpoint of actual cash transactions within the fiscal year, nor do they agree with those set forth in the table on page 162 of this report which was compiled from the standpoint of registration stubs actually received and audited within the fiscal year.

For other data concerning savings bonds, reference is made to the administrative reports of the Defense Savings Staff and of the Bureau of the Public Debt, Division of Savings Bonds and Division of Loans and Currency on pages 215, 168, and 160.

Adjusted service bonds

Adjusted service bonds of 1945 amounting to $2 millions were issued during the year, making a total of $1,839 millions of such bonds issued since June 15, 1936, in payment of amounts due on adjusted service

certificates. Redemptions of $23 millions of these bonds during the year brought the total redemptions since June 15, 1936, to $1,599 millions, leaving $241 millions outstanding on June 30, 1941. Further data on adjusted service bonds appear in the table on page 534.

Depositary bonds

Under date of May 23, 1941, the Secretary gave notice of a special issue of bonds of the United States, designated 2 percent depositary bonds. These bonds were offered for subscription, at par, by depositaries and financial agents, designated under the provisions of section 5153 of the Revised Statutes of 1873, as amended, which have executed a depositary, financial agency and collateral agreement satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, the bonds to be sold to such depositaries and financial agents in an amount not exceeding in any case the amount for which the depositary and financial agent is qualified. The bonds are dated June 1, 1941, bear interest at 2 percent from the date payment therefor is received, on a semiannual basis on June 1 and December 1, and mature twelve years from such date, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States or the depositaries and financial agents, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, at any time, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice in writing given by either party to the other. The bonds are issued in registered form only in the name of the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the depositaries and financial agents to which they are allotted, and they are not transferable. During the month of June 1941, payments for these bonds in the amount of $615,000 were received, although such payments had not cleared through the U. S. Treasurer's accounts in Washington as of June 30.

For a further discussion of depositary bonds, see page 100.

Special issues

During the year the Treasury continued to issue special series of interest-bearing securities for the investment of trust or other funds deposited in the Treasury or pursuant to appropriations for specific purposes. The amount of such obligations increased by $1,345 millions during the year, due primarily to investments for trust funds and accounts established by the Social Security Act, as shown in the following table.

Comparison of special issues of Treasury obligations outstanding June 30, 1940 and 1941

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised), see p. 405]

Special issues	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941	Increase or decrease (−)
Adjusted service bonds, Government life insurance fund	500.2	500.2	
Treasury notes:			
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund notes:			
3% Old-age reserve account	1,413.2	1,052.5	−360.7
2½% Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	324.9	1,328.1	1,003.2
3% Railroad retirement account	79.4	74.0	−5.4
Civil service retirement fund:			
4% Series	550.0	644.5	94.5
3% Series	.2	.8	.6
4% Foreign service retirement fund	3.9	4.7	.8
4% Canal Zone retirement fund	4.3	5.4	1.1
4% Alaska Railroad retirement fund	.8	1.0	.2
2% Postal Savings System	96.5	88.0	−8.5
2% Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	56.0	90.0	34.0
2% Government life insurance fund	24.3	30.8	6.5
3% National service life insurance fund		2.8	2.8
2% Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation		5.0	5.0
Total	2,553.4	3,327.6	774.2
Certificates of indebtedness:			
4% Adjusted service certificate fund	11.3	19.3	8.0
2½% Unemployment trust fund	1,710.0	2,273.0	563.0
Total	1,721.3	2,292.3	571.0
Grand total	4,774.9	6,120.1	1,345.2

Further details of the special issues outstanding on June 30, 1941, are shown in the statement of the public debt appearing on page 536.

Cumulative sinking fund

Credits accruing to the cumulative sinking fund during the year amounted to $586 millions which, with the unexpended balance of $2,117 millions brought forward from the previous year, made $2,703 millions available for the year. Of this amount $37 millions were applied to the retirement of one issue of Treasury bonds of 1940–43 called for redemption June 15, 1940, which were presented for redemption during the fiscal year 1941. The unexpended balance of $2,666 millions was carried forward to the fiscal year 1942.

Tables presenting the transactions on account of the fund for 1941 and since its inception on July 1, 1920, will be found on pages 587 and 588 of this report.

Amendment to the Second Liberty Bond Act

The Public Debt Act of 1941, approved February 19, 1941, amended section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, so as to limit the face amount of public debt obligations issued under the authority of that act to an amount not to exceed in the aggregate $65,000 millions outstanding at any one time.

Prior to the enactment of the Public Debt Act, a limitation of $45,000 millions was in effect on the total amount of outstanding bonds, certificates of indebtedness, Treasury bills, and notes issued under authority of section 21 (a) of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, or under authority of section 6 of the First Liberty Bond Act, as amended; and in addition $4,000 millions of National Defense series obligations were authorized to be outstanding under section 21 (b), which was added by the First Revenue Act of 1940. This total limitation of $49,000 millions was exclusive of an authorization of $300 millions of certificates of indebtedness granted under section 32 of the act of June 13, 1898, and an authorization of $4,000 millions of war savings certificates granted under section 6 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended.

Section 2 (a) of the Public Debt Act placed the limitation of $65,000 millions on the amount of obligations to be issued and outstanding at any one time under authority of section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended. The authority in the First Revenue Act of 1940 to issue $4,000 millions of National Defense series obligations was eliminated.

Section 2 (b) of the Public Debt Act terminated the authority to issue $300 millions of certificates of indebtedness granted under section 32 of the act of June 13, 1898; $2,000 millions of certificates granted under section 6 of the First Liberty Bond Act, as amended; and $4,000 millions of war savings certificates granted under section 6 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended. Section 2 (c) repealed section 301 of the First Revenue Act of 1940, which created a special fund for the retirement of defense obligations.

The effect of section 2 of the Public Debt Act was to consolidate into section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, all authority for the Treasury Department to issue direct obligations.

Section 3 of the Public Debt Act amended section 22 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, the law under which United States savings bonds are issued, so as to grant greater latitude and more flexibility for the issuance of savings securities. For a discussion of this amendement see page 21.

Section 4 of the Public Debt Act provided that "Interest upon, and gain from the sale or other disposition of, obligations issued on or after the effective date of this Act by the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof shall not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of such obligations shall not have any special treatment, as such, under Federal tax acts now or hereafter enacted," with two exceptions necessary to fulfill prior commitments. This action with respect to obligations issued on or after March 1, 1941, removed any exemptions from Federal taxation previ-

ously accorded interest received on similar obligations previously issued. A copy of the Public Debt Act of 1941 is appended to this report (page 337).

SECURITIES GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED STATES

Certain governmental corporations and agencies are authorized to issue bonds and other obligations which are guaranteed as to the payment of principal and interest by the United States or are issued on the credit of the United States. These bonds and obligations are classified as contingent liabilities of the United States. They are primarily the obligations of the issuing agencies, and the assets of such agencies are to be used for their payment.

The Treasury has made available to the governmental corporations and credit agencies, authorized to issue obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, all of its facilities for the issuance, redemption, etc., of public debt obligations of the United States, so that those corporations and agencies desiring to do so can arrange to have their obligations serviced through Treasury facilities. As a result of this policy the facilities of the Department were utilized during the year to handle the issuance to the public of obligations of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the United States Housing Authority, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the redemption of obligations of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. Major financing operations conducted during the year are shown below.

Major financing operations conducted by the Treasury during the fiscal year 1941 for agencies issuing securities guaranteed by the United States

Date	Issue	Amount
	New offerings	
Aug. 1, 1940	¾% Commodity Credit Corporation notes of series F, due May 1, 1943: For cash (at par)	$289,458,000
Nov. 1, 1940	¼% United States Housing Authority notes of series E, due Nov. 1, 1941: For cash (at par)	112,099,000
Apr. 17, 1941	⅞% Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes of series U, due Oct. 15, 1942: For cash (at par)	319,895,000
Apr. 17, 1941	1⅛% Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes of series V, due July 15, 1943: For cash (at par)	324,397,000
		1,045,849,000
	Maturities	
May 15, 1941	⅝% Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds of series L, maturing May 15, 1941	190,837,900

Copies of offering circulars, announcements of subscriptions and allotments, etc., relating to the foregoing operations will be found as exhibits 30 to 37, beginning on page 340.

The table above does not include small amounts of 2¾ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, series B, called on

March 26, 1940, and September 26, 1940, for redemption on July 1, 1940, and January 1, 1941, respectively. The instructions issued by the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of the fourth-called debentures and also of the fifth-called debentures are included in the exhibits on pages 342 and 345.

The net changes during the year of the various classes of securities guaranteed by the United States are shown in the table that follows. A detailed statement of these obligations and of certain other contingent liabilities of the United States as of June 30, 1941, will be found on page 592.

Comparison of obligations guaranteed by the United States outstanding June 30, 1940 and 1941, by agencies [1]

[In millions of dollars]

Corporation or agency	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941	Increase or decrease (—)
Unmatured obligations:			
Commodity Credit Corporation	406.8	696.3	289.5
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	1,269.4	1,269.4	
Federal Housing Administration:			
Mutual mortgage insurance fund	5.5	8.0	2.6
Housing insurance fund	2.0	9.3	7.3
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	2,603.4	2,408.9	−194.4
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	1,096.4	1,741.4	645.1
United States Housing Authority	114.2	226.3	112.1
Total unmatured obligations	[2] 5,497.6	[2] 6,359.6	862.1
Matured obligations, all agencies	31.3	10.6	−20.7
Matured interest, all agencies	3.3	3.1	−.2
Total, based on guarantees	5,532.1	6,373.3	841.2

[1] Does not include obligations held by the Treasury and reflected in the public debt.
[2] Does not include $8.3 millions of obligations issued on the credit of the United States by the Tennessee Valley Authority and held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to nearest tenth of a million and will not necessarily add to totals.

During the fiscal year the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation, Federal Housing Administration, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was extended by the enactment of further legislation. The Commodity Credit Corporation, under the act of August 9, 1940 (Public No. 759), was authorized to increase by $500,000,000 the amount of obligations which it might issue and have outstanding, such authorization being specifically limited to $1,400,000,000. Under the act of June 28, 1941 (Public Law 138), the authority of the Federal Housing Administration to insure the principal amount of mortgages was increased by $1,000,000,000; and under the act of March 28, 1941 (Public Law 24), the defense housing insurance fund was authorized to insure mortgages in the principal amount of $100,000,000. The aggregate amount of principal obligations of all mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration is now limited to $4,100,000,000, except that with the approval of the President such aggregate amount may be increased to not to exceed $5,100,000,000. The borrowing power of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was increased several times during the fiscal year so that

the amount of obligations which it was authorized to issue as of June 30, 1941, amounted to $7,141,814,048, including amounts outstanding issued under the indefinite authorizations, or a net increase of $3,153,680,989 since June 30, 1940. This net increase resulted from the following changes:

		Amount
Increases		
Statutory authorizations with definite limitations:		
To provide funds for the Export-Import Bank of Washington and for other purposes (Public No. 792, approved September 26, 1940)	$1,500,000,000	
To provide funds for the defense housing fund (Public Law 24, approved March 28, 1941)	10,000,000	
For loans to foreign banks, their central banks, and for other purposes (Public Law 108, approved June 10, 1941)	1,500,000,000	
Statutory authorizations with indefinite limitations:		
Subscriptions for preferred stock in national banking associations, State banks, or trust companies (48 Stat. 6; 12 U. S. C. 51 (d))	149,098,547	
Loans to the Federal Housing Administration (48 Stat. 1247; 12 U. S. C. 1705)	3,000,000	
		$3,162,098,547
Decreases		
Notes canceled (52 Stat. 79; 15 U. S. C. 609 (f)) consisting of $3,000,000 in obligations of the Federal Housing Administration and $417,558 for expenses of regional agricultural corporations	3,417,558	
Obligations of the Federal Housing Administration canceled (section 602 of the National Housing Act, Public Law 24, approved March 28, 1941)	5,000,000	
		8,417,558
Net increase in borrowing power		3,153,680,989

The provisions of law authorizing agencies to issue obligations guaranteed by the United States have placed certain limits with respect to the total amounts that can be issued. This legislation with respect to the limitations established may be placed in three groups as follows:

(1) *Definite limitation.*—Provisions stating a specific amount of obligations which may be (a) issued, or (b) issued and outstanding at any specified time. When the legislative authority provides only for the issue of obligations, the agency may issue obligations in a definite amount but after they have been retired may not issue new obligations in an equal amount. Under the second provision, the agency may reissue obligations provided the total amount outstanding does not exceed the authorized limit.

(2) *Indirect limitation.*—Provisions not stating a specific amount of obligations that may be issued and outstanding at any time, but the amount issued and outstanding is contingent upon other specific limiting factors. As a result there is an indirect limit upon the amount which may be issued and outstanding at any one time.

(3) *No specific limitation.*—Provisions not stating a specific amount of obligations which may be issued or issued and outstanding at any one time, but the amount is contingent upon other specific factors, the amount of such factors also being indefinite.

The table that follows shows, by agencies, the amounts of obligations authorized to be outstanding as of June 30, 1941, and the amounts actually outstanding on that date.

Borrowing power and outstanding unmatured issues of governmental corporations and credit agencies whose obligations are guaranteed by the United States, June 30, 1941

[In millions of dollars]

Corporation or agency	Borrowing power	Outstanding obligations		
		Held by Treasury	Held by others [1]	Total
Agencies issuing obligations for cash or in exchange for mortgages:				
Commodity Credit Corporation	[2] 1,400.0	140.0	696.3	836.3
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	2,000.0	----------	1,269.4	1,269.4
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	[3] 4,750.0	----------	2,408.9	2,408.9
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	[4] 7,141.8	19.9	1,741.4	1,761.4
Tennessee Valley Authority	70.1	56.8	[5] 8.3	65.1
United States Housing Authority	800.0	85.0	226.3	311.3
Subtotal	16,161.9	301.7	6,350.6	6,652.3
Agencies issuing obligations only in payment of defaulted and foreclosed insured mortgages:				
Federal Housing Administration	4,100.0	----------	17.4	17.4
United States Maritime Commission	200.0	----------	----------	----------
Subtotal	4,300.0	----------	17.4	17.4
Grand total	20,461.9	301.7	[6] 6,367.9	6,669.6

[1] Excludes matured interest, all agencies, in amount of $3.1 millions.
[2] Excludes an increase of $1,250.0 millions approved July 1, 1941 (Public Law 147).
[3] This is an authorization for the total amount to be issued. The act of May 28, 1935, provided that the $4,750.0 millions may be increased for the purpose of retiring outstanding bonds. This would not affect the net amount outstanding after June 13, 1936, since the Corporation's authority to make loans expired on that date.
[4] Including, to the extent availed of, certain indefinite authorizations for which there is no statutory limitation.
[5] Issued on the credit of the United States and held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
[6] Includes certain obligations of the Tennessee Valley Authority "issued on the credit of the United States."

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to nearest tenth of a million and will not necessarily add to totals.

ESTIMATED ABSORPTION, BY CLASSES OF HOLDERS, OF THE INCREASE IN SECURITIES ISSUED OR GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1941 AND THE ESTIMATED OWNERSHIP OF SUCH SECURITIES ON JUNE 30, 1941

On June 30, 1941, the total volume of direct interest-bearing public debt securities outstanding amounted to $48.4 billions, an increase of $6.0 billions during the fiscal year; and the total volume of securities guaranteed by the United States outstanding was $6.4 billions, a rise of $0.9 billion during the year. Approximately $3.6 billions, or 52 percent of the aggregate increase in securities issued or guaranteed by the United States, was absorbed by commercial banks; $0.3 billion, or 5 percent, by mutual savings banks; $0.4 billion, or 5 percent, by insurance companies; and $1.4 billions, or 20 percent, by the United States Government agencies and trust funds. The Federal Reserve Banks decreased their holdings by $0.3 billion. Other holders—individuals and corporations other than banks and insurance companies—absorbed the remaining $1.5 billions of these obligations. The figures, along with comparable data for the four previous fiscal years, are shown in greater detail in the table that follows.

Increase in the volume of interest-bearing securities issued or guaranteed by the United States, June 30, 1937, to June 30, 1941, and estimated absorption by classes of holders

	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
	Billions of dollars				
I. Increase in the volume of securities issued or guaranteed by the United States:					
A. Public issues:					
(1) Marketable:					
(a) Securities issued by the United States	2.0	−0.7	1.6	0.5	3.3
(b) Securities guaranteed by the United States	−.1	.2	.6	(*)	.9
Total marketable issues	1.9	−.5	2.2	.5	4.1
(2) Nonmarketable:					
(a) United States savings bonds	.5	.4	.6	1.0	1.4
(b) Adjusted service bonds	−.6	−.1	(*)	(*)	(*)
Total nonmarketable issues	−.1	.4	.6	1.0	1.4
Total public issues	1.8	−.2	2.8	1.5	5.5
B. Special issues	.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3
Total increase	2.8	1.0	3.9	2.5	6.9
II. Estimated absorption [1] of the increase by—					
A. Commercial banks	−.7	−.5	1.7	.9	3.6
B. Mutual savings banks	.3	.3	.4	.1	.3
C. Insurance companies	1.1	.5	.4	.6	.4
D. United States Government agencies and trust funds	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4
E. Federal Reserve Banks	.1	(*)	(*)	−.1	−.3
Subtotal	2.1	1.6	3.5	2.6	5.3
F. Other holders:					
Marketable issues	.8	−.9	−.1	−1.0	.1
Nonmarketable issues	−.1	.3	.5	.9	1.4
Total other holders	.7	−.6	.4	−.1	1.5
Total absorption	2.8	1.0	3.9	2.5	6.9
	Percent of total				
III. Percent absorbed by—					
A. Commercial banks	−25	−51	43	33	52
B. Mutual savings banks	11	31	9	3	5
C. Insurance companies	40	55	10	22	5
D. United States Government agencies and trust funds	46	123	28	47	20
E. Federal Reserve Banks	4	4	(*)	−3	−4
Subtotal	76	162	89	102	78
F. Other holders:					
Marketable issues	29	−95	−3	−38	1
Nonmarketable issues	−5	33	13	36	21
Total other holders	24	−62	11	−2	22
Total absorption	100	100	100	100	100

*Less than $50 millions or 0.5 percent.

[1] The figures on the commercial and savings bank holdings of securities are taken at book value rather than at par value. As a result, the absorption of securities by these institutions tends to be overstated and the absorption by "other holders" to be understated when bonds are selling generally at a premium, as has been the case during most of the period. The errors so involved are not sufficiently large, however, to invalidate the general conclusions which are reached from the figures in the table. The figures for insurance companies, United States Government agencies and trust funds, and the Federal Reserve Banks are reported at par value.

NOTE.—Figures are rounded and will not necessarily add to totals.

It is apparent from the figures in the preceding table that, in the fiscal year 1941, individuals and corporations other than banks and insurance companies—classed in the table as "other holders"—have for the first time in a number of years absorbed an important portion

of the total expansion in the public debt securities outstanding. This increase in absorption has been due in large part to the acquisition by individuals of considerable amounts of the various series of United States savings bonds offered during the year. Annual and cumulative data similar to those contained in the table above are shown for the period since June 30, 1932, in the table below and in charts 5 and 6.

Estimated distribution[1], by classes of holders, of interest-bearing securities issued or guaranteed by the United States outstanding at the end of each fiscal year 1932 to 1941

[In billions of dollars]

June 30	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Insurance companies	U. S. Government agencies and trust funds	Federal Reserve Banks	Other holders		Total securities outstanding
						Marketable issues	Nonmarketable issues	
	Amount held							
1932	6.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.8	9.3	0	19.2
1933	7.4	.6	1.0	.7	2.0	10.5	0	22.2
1934	10.6	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.4	10.7	0	27.8
1935	12.7	1.6	2.6	2.0	2.4	10.5	0.1	31.8
1936	15.3	2.1	3.9	2.3	2.4	10.5	1.2	37.7
1937	14.6	2.4	5.0	3.6	2.5	11.3	1.1	40.5
1938	14.1	2.7	5.5	4.8	2.6	10.3	1.4	41.4
1939	15.7	3.0	5.9	5.9	2.6	10.2	1.9	45.3
1940	16.6	3.1	6.5	7.1	2.5	9.3	2.9	47.9
1941	20.2	3.4	6.9	8.5	2.2	9.4	4.3	54.7
	Annual change							
1933	1.3	(*)	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	0	3.0
1934	3.2	0.5	.5	.8	.4	.2	0	5.6
1935	2.1	.5	1.1	.5	(*)	−.3	0.1	4.1
1936	2.6	.5	1.3	.3	(*)	(*)	1.2	5.9
1937	−.7	.3	1.1	1.3	.1	.8	−.1	2.8
1938	−.5	.3	.5	1.2	(*)	−.9	.3	1.0
1939	1.7	.4	.4	1.1	(*)	−.1	.5	3.9
1940	.9	.1	.6	1.2	−.1	−1.0	.9	2.5
1941	3.6	.3	.4	1.4	−.3	.1	1.4	6.9
	Cumulative increase in amount held							
1933	1.3	(*)	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	0	3.0
1934	4.5	0.5	.7	.9	.6	1.4	0	8.6
1935	6.6	1.0	1.8	1.4	.6	1.1	0.1	12.7
1936	9.2	1.6	3.1	1.7	.6	1.1	1.2	18.5
1937	8.5	1.9	4.2	3.0	.7	1.9	1.1	21.3
1938	8.0	2.2	4.7	4.2	.8	1.0	1.4	22.3
1939	9.7	2.5	5.1	5.3	.8	.9	1.9	26.2
1940	10.5	2.6	5.7	6.5	.7	−.1	2.9	28.7
1941	14.1	2.9	6.1	7.9	.4	(*)	4.3	35.6

* Less than $50 millions.

[1] The figures on the commercial and savings bank holdings of securities are taken at book value rather than at par value. As a result, the absorption of securities by these institutions tends to be overstated and the absorption by "other holders" to be understated when bonds are selling generally at a premium, as has been the case during most of the period. The errors so involved are not sufficiently large, however, to invalidate the general conclusions which are reached from the figures in the table. The figures for insurance companies, United States Government agencies and trust funds, and the Federal Reserve Banks are reported at par value.

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to nearest tenth of a billion and will not necessarily add to totals.

The data shown in the foregoing table represent estimates of the total volume of public debt and guaranteed securities held by the major classes of investors at the end of each of the last ten fiscal years. During the fiscal year 1941, further details concerning the holdings of such securities by banks and insurance companies be-

ANNUAL INCREASE IN THE VOLUME OF INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES ISSUED OR GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED STATES AND ESTIMATED ABSORPTION BY CLASSES OF HOLDERS, FISCAL YEARS 1933 TO 1941

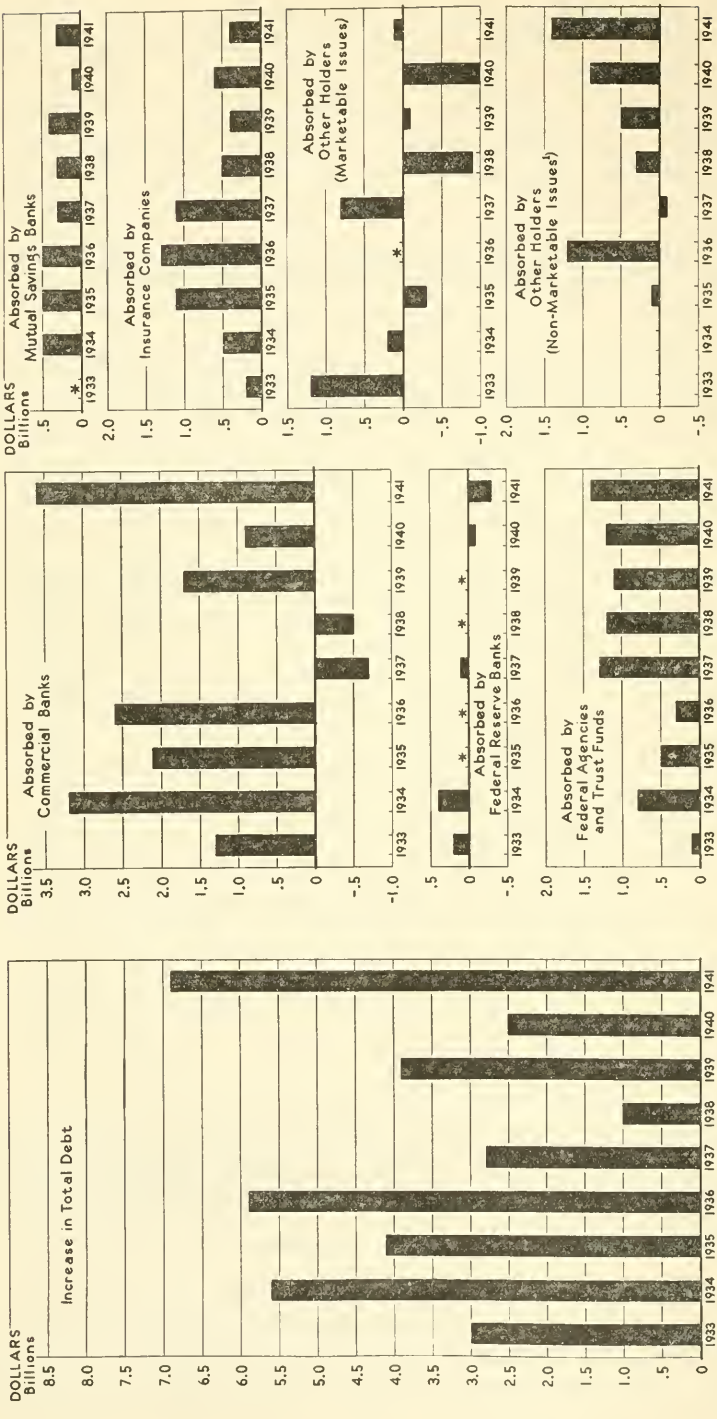


CHART 5.

*Less than $50 millions.
1 United States savings bonds and adjusted service bonds.

CUMULATIVE INCREASE IN THE VOLUME OF INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES ISSUED OR GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED STATES AND ESTIMATED ABSORPTION BY CLASSES OF HOLDERS SINCE JUNE 30, 1932

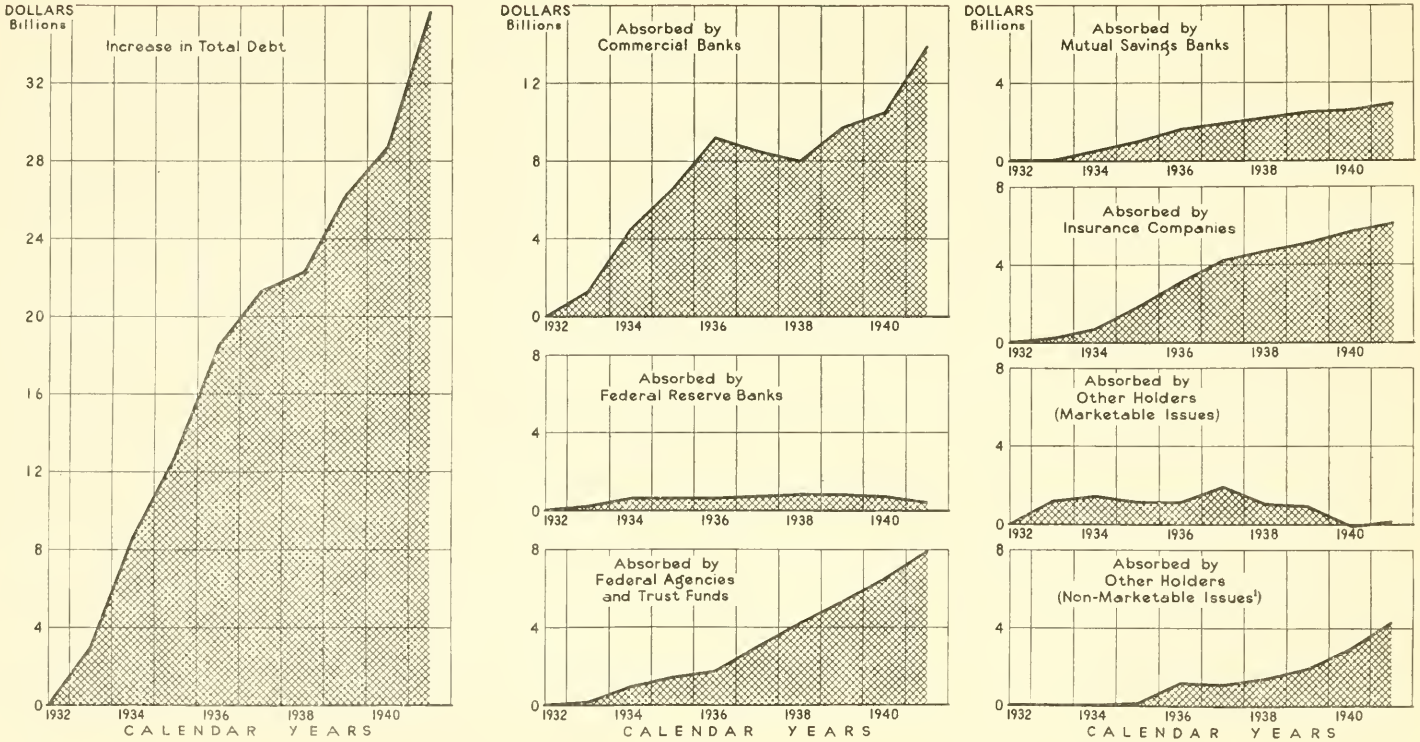


CHART 6.

[1] United States savings bonds and adjusted service bonds.

came available through the Treasury survey of the ownership of securities issued or guaranteed by the United States. Holdings of these issues are reported to the Treasury each month by approximately 7,100 of the larger banks and insurance companies. A summary of the data reported by these investors as of June 30, 1941, and of other ownership data available at that time appears in the table following. Detailed information on the ownership of each issue of the public marketable securities issued or guaranteed by the United States is contained in the table beginning on page 600.

Summary data as of June 30, 1941, from Treasury survey of the ownership of securities issued or guaranteed by the United States, analyzing the ownership of such securities by type of security, by call classes, and by tax-exemption provisions

Classification	Public marketable interest-bearing securities [1]							
	Total amount outstanding	Held by banks and insurance companies covered in Treasury survey					Held by U. S. Government agencies and trust funds and Federal Reserve Banks [2]	Held by all other investors
		Total 7,097 institutions	6,322 banks			775 insurance companies		
			Total	5,829 commercial banks	493 mutual savings banks			
	Part A—Par values in millions of dollars							
I. By type of security:								
Securities issued by United States:								
Bills	1,603	1,145	1,135	1,112	23	10	----------	459
Notes	5,698	3,381	3,122	2,931	191	259	866	1,452
Bonds	30,411	19,743	13,760	10,864	2,895	5,983	3,406	7,263
Guaranteed issues [3]	6,360	4,928	4,339	4,107	233	589	273	1,160
Total	44,072	29,196	22,356	19,014	3,342	6,841	4,544	10,332
II. By call classes:								
Due or first becoming callable—								
Within 1 year	4,078	2,915	2,702	2,603	100	212	166	998
1 to 5 years	18,239	11,747	9,620	8,630	991	2,126	1,872	4,620
5 to 10 years	9,940	7,154	5,282	4,212	1,070	1,873	1,079	1,706
10 to 15 years	8,362	5,065	3,746	2,756	990	1,319	1,030	2,267
15 to 20 years	3,436	2,306	1,004	813	191	1,302	396	734
After 20 years	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Federal Housing Administration debentures	17	10	2	2	(*)	8	----------	7
Total	44,072	29,196	22,356	19,014	3,342	6,841	4,544	10,332
III. By tax-exemption provisions:								
Wholly exempt from Federal income taxes [4]	4,663	2,367	2,177	2,063	114	190	833	1,463
Partially exempt from Federal income taxes [5]	32,343	21,391	15,397	13,116	2,282	5,993	3,356	7,597
Subject to Federal income taxes	7,067	5,439	4,781	3,835	946	658	355	1,273
Total	44,072	29,196	22,356	19,014	3,342	6,841	4,544	10,332
	Part B—Percentage distribution by classes of securities							
I. By type of security:								
Securities issued by United States:								
Bills	3.6	3.9	5.1	5.8	0.7	0.1	----------	4.4
Notes	12.9	11.6	14.0	15.4	5.7	3.8	19.1	14.1
Bonds	69.0	67.6	61.5	57.1	86.6	87.5	75.0	70.3
Guaranteed issues [3]	14.4	16.9	19.4	21.6	7.0	8.6	6.0	11.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Footnotes at end of table.

Summary data as of June 30, 1941, from Treasury survey of the ownership of securities issued or guaranteed by the United States, analyzing the ownership of such securities by type of security, by call classes, and by tax-exemption provisions—Con.

Classification	Public marketable interest-bearing securities [1]—Continued							
	Total amount outstanding	Held by banks and insurance companies covered in Treasury survey					Held by U. S. Government agencies and trust funds and Federal Reserve Banks [2]	Held by all other investors
		Total 7,097 institutions	6,322 banks			775 insurance companies		
			Total	5,829 commercial banks	493 mutual savings banks			
	Part B—Percentage distribution by classes of securities—Continued							
II. By call classes:								
Due or first becoming callable—								
Within 1 year	9.3	10.0	12.1	13.7	3.0	3.1	3.7	9.7
1 to 5 years	41.4	40.2	43.0	45.4	29.7	31.1	41.2	44.7
5 to 10 years	22.6	24.5	23.6	22.2	32.0	27.4	23.7	16.5
10 to 15 years	19.0	17.3	16.8	14.5	29.6	19.3	22.7	21.9
15 to 20 years	7.8	7.9	4.5	4.3	5.7	19.0	8.7	7.1
After 20 years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Federal Housing Administration debentures	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1	----	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
III. By tax-emption provisions:								
Wholly exempt from Federal income taxes [4]	10.6	8.1	9.7	10.8	3.4	2.8	18.3	14.2
Partially exempt from Federal income taxes [5]	73.4	73.3	68.9	69.0	68.3	87.6	73.9	73.5
Subject to Federal income taxes	16.0	18.6	21.4	20.2	28.3	9.6	7.8	12.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Part C—Percentage distribution by groups of investors							
I. By type of security:								
Securities issued by United States:								
Bills	100.0	71.4	79.8	69.4	1.4	0.6	----	28.6
Notes	100.0	59.3	54.8	51.4	3.4	4.5	15.2	25.5
Bonds	100.0	64.9	45.2	35.7	9.5	19.7	11.2	23.9
Guaranteed issues [3]	100.0	77.5	68.2	64.6	3.7	9.3	4.3	18.2
Total	100.0	66.2	50.7	43.1	7.6	15.5	10.3	23.4
II. By call classes:								
Due or first becoming callable—								
Within 1 year	100.0	71.5	66.3	63.8	2.5	5.2	4.1	24.5
1 to 5 years	100.0	64.4	52.7	47.3	5.4	11.7	10.3	25.3
5 to 10 years	100.0	72.0	53.1	42.4	10.8	18.8	10.9	17.2
10 to 15 years	100.0	60.6	44.8	33.0	11.8	15.8	12.3	27.1
15 to 20 years	100.0	67.1	29.2	23.7	5.6	37.9	11.5	21.4
After 20 years	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Federal Housing Administration debentures	100.0	59.2	12.6	10.3	2.3	46.6	----	40.8
Total	100.0	66.2	50.7	43.1	7.6	15.5	10.3	23.4
III. By tax-exemption provisions:								
Wholly exempt from Federal income taxes [4]	100.0	50.8	46.7	44.2	2.4	4.1	17.9	31.4
Partially exempt from Federal income taxes [5]	100.0	66.1	47.6	40.6	7.1	18.5	10.4	23.5
Subject to Federal income taxes	100.0	77.0	67.7	54.3	13.4	9.3	5.0	18.0
Total	100.0	66.2	50.7	43.1	7.6	15.5	10.3	23.4

* Less than $500,000 or less than 0.05 percent.

[1] Public marketable securities include all securities issued except (1) special issues to Government agencies and trust funds, (2) adjusted service bonds, and (3) United States savings bonds. The amount of United States savings bonds reported by the banks and insurance companies covered was $222 millions, maturity value. These were divided as follows: Commercial banks, $173 millions; mutual savings banks, $19 millions; and insurance companies, $30 millions.

[2] Excludes exchange stabilization fund.

[3] Excludes obligations sold directly to the Treasury.

[4] Securities the income from which is exempt from the normal rates and the surtax rates of the Federal income tax.

[5] Securities the income from which is exempt from the normal rates of the Federal income tax. (In the case of partially tax-exempt Treasury bonds, interest derived from $5,000 of principal amount owned by any single holder is also exempt from the surtax rates of the Federal income tax.)

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to the nearest million dollars or the nearest one-tenth of 1 percent and will not necessarily add to totals.

The data shown in the preceding table and in the table beginning on page 600 cover institutions that account for about 95 percent of the amount of public debt and guaranteed securities owned by banks and about 99 percent of the amount of such securities held by insurance companies.[1] They present, therefore, a comprehensive perspective of bank and insurance company ownership of Government securities—a perspective that permits a statistical determination of the preferences for the various kinds of Government securities of each of the major classes of investors. A discussion of these preferences, by classes of investors, appears in the paragraphs that follow.

Commercial banks.—The 5,829 commercial banks for which data on ownership of securities issued or guaranteed by the United States were submitted in the Treasury survey as of June 30, 1941, held $19 billions par value of such securities. Some 59 percent of these issues was first callable within five years and approximately 81 percent was first callable within ten years.[2] Commercial bank portfolios of Government securities were shorter in the aggregate on June 30, 1941, than would have been the case if the banks had owned a representative cross-section of all the public debt or guaranteed securities outstanding on that date. This portfolio characteristic, which is revealed in the table below, was accounted for primarily by the maturity preferences of the commercial banks in New York City. The commercial banks outside of New York City, on the other hand, owned a general cross-section of the maturities; that is, their portfolios became first callable at approximately the same rate as did the aggregate volume of public debt and guaranteed securities outstanding.

Comparison of the distribution by call classes of United States Government securities owned by commercial banks with the aggregate amount of public marketable issues of such securities outstanding,[a] June 30, 1941

[In percent of total owned or outstanding]

	Proportion of portfolio or amount outstanding due or first callable within —						
	1 year	3 years	5 years	7 years	10 years	15 years	20 years
Distribution by call classes of all public marketable issues outstanding	9	32	51	59	73	92	100
Distribution by call classes of portfolios of:							
1. Commercial banks in N. Y. C.	17	50	74	82	91	99	100
2. Commercial banks outside N. Y. C.	12	32	49	58	75	94	100
3. Total all commercial banks	14	39	59	68	81	96	100

[a] Public marketable issues comprise all securities except United States savings and adjusted service bonds and special issues to United States Government agencies and trust funds, which have been excluded in arriving at the figures on which the percentages have been computed.

[1] The figures submitted in connection with the Treasury survey are at par value. The figures on bank holdings of United States Government securities shown in the table on page 38 are at book value, however, so that a reconciliation between the figures cannot be effected by applying the 95 percent figure shown in this paragraph.

[2] Fixed-maturity issues are classified by year in which due. United States savings bonds, of which the banks reporting held $173 millions, are excluded.

Mutual savings banks and insurance companies.—The 493 mutual savings banks, 200 life insurance companies, and 575 fire, marine, and casualty insurance companies, for which data on the ownership of securities issued or guaranteed by the United States were obtained in the Treasury survey as of June 30, 1941, held in the aggregate approximately $10 billions par value of such securities. Only one-third of these issues was first callable within five years, while more than one-third was callable after ten years. The portfolios of these institutions, it is manifest, were considerably longer on the average than the portfolios of the 5,829 commercial banks discussed above. A comparison of portfolio distribution by types of institutions appears in greater detail in the table following.

Comparison of the distribution by call classes of United States Government securities owned by institutional investors with the aggregate amount of public marketable issues of such securities outstanding,[1] *June 30, 1941*

[In percent of total owned or outstanding]

	Proportion of portfolio or amount outstanding due or first callable within—						
	1 year	1–3 years	3–5 years	5–7 years	7–10 years	10–15 years	15–20 years
Distribution by call classes of all public marketable issues outstanding	9	23	19	8	14	19	8
Distribution by call classes of portfolios of—							
1. Mutual savings banks	3	14	16	13	19	29	6
2. Life insurance companies	3	14	16	9	19	20	19
3. Fire, casualty, and marine insurance companies	4	16	18	10	16	18	18
Subtotal, mutual savings banks and insurance companies	3	14	17	10	19	22	15
4. All commercial banks	14	25	20	9	13	15	4

	Cumulative proportion of portfolio or amount outstanding due or first callable within—						
	1 year	3 years	5 years	7 years	10 years	15 years	20 years
Distribution by call classes of all public marketable issues outstanding	9	32	51	59	73	92	100
Distribution by call classes of portfolios of—							
1. Mutual savings banks	3	17	33	46	65	94	100
2. Life insurance companies	3	17	33	42	61	81	100
3. Fire, casualty, and marine insurance companies	4	20	38	48	64	82	100
Subtotal, mutual savings banks and insurance companies	3	17	34	44	63	85	100
4. All commercial banks	14	39	59	68	81	96	100

[1] Public marketable securities comprise all securities except United States savings and adjusted service bonds and special issues to United States Government agencies and trust funds, which have been excluded in arriving at the figures on which the percentages have been computed.

Federal Reserve Banks and United States Government agencies and trust funds.—On June 30, 1941, the Federal Reserve Banks held $2,184 millions of public debt and guaranteed securities in the System's open market account, a decrease of $282 millions during the fiscal year. A discussion of the management policies of the Federal Reserve System with respect to its open market account appears in the annual reports of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System covering the operations for the calendar years 1939 and 1940. Further details with respect to the securities held in the open market account appear in the various publications of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The various United States Government agencies and trust funds owning Government securities held $8,480 millions of public debt and guaranteed securities on June 30, 1941, of which $6,120 millions were in the form of special issues and $2,360 millions were in the form of public marketable issues. A summary table showing the amount of public debt and guaranteed securities owned by these agencies and trust funds appears below. Further details of the securities held by trust funds also appear in the administrative report of the Bureau of Accounts, beginning on page 135. A table and discussion of special issues held by Government agencies and trust funds appear on page 27.

Holdings by United States Government agencies and trust funds of interest-bearing securities issued or guaranteed by the United States, June 30, 1941

[In millions of dollars. Par values]

Trust fund or agency	Special issues	Public issues					Total securities issued or guaranteed by the United States
		Securities issued by the United States				Securities guaranteed by the United States	
		First callable within 5 years	First callable between 5 and 10 years	First callable between 10 and 20 years	United States savings bonds		
Adjusted service certificate fund	19						19
Civil service retirement and disability fund	645						645
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	2,381						2,381
Individual Indian trust funds		26	1	13	(*)	(*)	41
Mutual mortgage insurance fund and housing insurance fund		6	3	22			32
Postal Savings System	88	360	267	385		147	1,246
Railroad retirement account	74						74
Unemployment trust fund	2,273						2,273
U. S. Government life insurance fund	531	16	88	222			858
Banks for cooperatives		9	5	10		8	32
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	90	118	74	134			416
Federal home loan banks		15	16	21	(*)	10	62
Federal intermediate credit banks			20	16			36
Federal land banks		8	30	64	(*)		102
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	5	6	4	9		103	128
Production credit corporations			2	45			46
Reconstruction Finance Corporation		3	48	(*)			51
Other trust funds and corporations	14	2	2	20	(*)	(*)	39
Total [1]	6,120	568	561	962	1	268	8,480

*Less than $500,000.
[1] Excluding exchange stabilization fund.

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to nearest million and will not necessarily add to totals.

All other investors.—The figures on securities issued or guaranteed by the United States owned by "all other investors" shown in the last column of the table beginning on page 38[1] represent the public marketable issues owned (1) by the 9,500 banks and insurance companies not covered in the Treasury survey of ownership, (2) by commercial and financial corporations other than banks and insurance companies, (3) by eleemosynary institutions, and (4) by individuals, including trusts and fiduciaries. It is obvious that composite figures for such a heterogeneous group will tend to obscure the preferences of each of the various classes of investors which have, it is known, quite dissimilar investment requirements. Preferences for certain issues and types of issues are apparent from the figures, however, and to some extent these can be explained on the basis of other information. Thus it is noted that a considerable proportion of those Treasury notes, the income from which is fully exempt from Federal income taxes, is owned by "all other investors." These securities, it is obvious, are probably to a large extent held by wealthy individuals to whom the tax-exemption privilege is primarily attractive.

"All other investors" also own relatively large proportions of high coupon issues that have been outstanding for a long period of years. These issues have probably accumulated in the portfolios of investors whose trading is quite inactive. "All other investors" also own relatively large proportions of the bond issues that were offered in exchange for the various series of Liberty bonds, an important volume of which remained in the hands of individuals until the issues were called for repayment; and relatively large proportions of those guaranteed issues which were offered in exchange directly for farm and home mortgages, a considerable volume of which was in the hands of noninstitutional mortgagees in 1934 and prior years.

MARKET MOVEMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

During the fiscal year 1941, yields of Treasury securities decreased, continuing the decline recorded during the previous 8½ years. The declining trend was interrupted during the early months of the calendar year 1941, but by June yields of Treasury securities were only slightly above their lows reached in the closing months of 1940. A comparison of the yields on long-term Treasury bonds and 3–5 year Treasury notes appears in chart 7.

The downward movement which occurred in the yields of Treasury obligations during the fiscal year 1941 also occurred in the yields of high grade municipal and high grade corporate bonds. The yields of high grade corporate bonds did not decline as much as the yields of

[1] The figures shown in this table do not agree exactly with the figures shown on page 35 for two reasons: (1) The amounts owned by small banks are included and (2) the figures in the table on page 38 are all par value figures, whereas the figures on securities owned by commercial banks in the table on page 35 are book value figures. As a result, in the latter table the amount owned by "other holders"—a residual item—is understated by the amount that the book value of commercial bank holdings is above the par value of these holdings.

Treasury bonds, however, but the yields of municipals declined more. Long-term Treasury bond yields reached their low for the fiscal year in December 1940 while the yields of high grade corporate bonds reached their low in January 1941, and those of municipal bonds in June 1941. Although in general the yields of municipals moved in

COMPARATIVE YIELDS OF AVERAGE OF LONG-TERM TREASURY BONDS AND AVERAGE OF 3-5 YEAR TREASURY NOTES, MONTHLY, JULY 1932 TO JUNE 1941

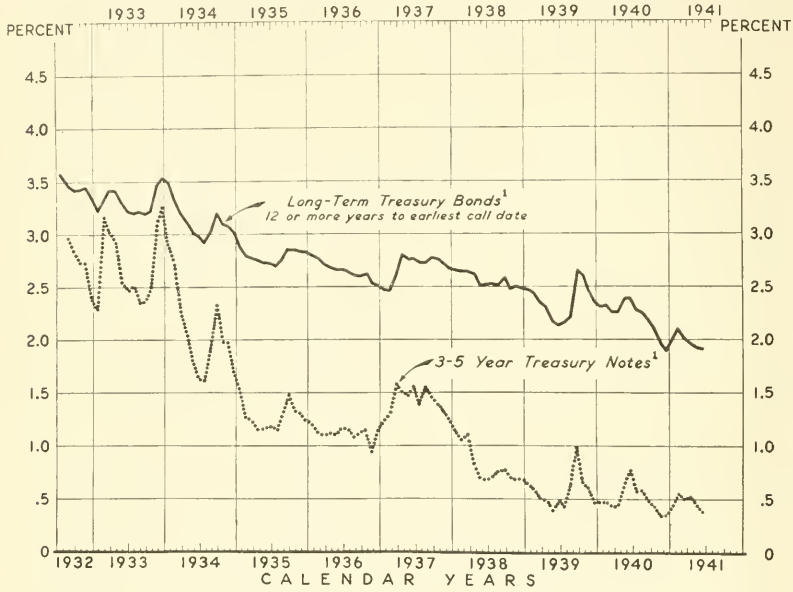


CHART 7.

[1] Excludes fully taxable issues offered during the fiscal year 1941.

harmony with yields of Treasury bonds during the fiscal year, their movement was characterized by much wider swings.

Movements of the yields of long-term Treasury, high grade corporate, and municipal bonds are shown monthly for the fiscal year 1941 and for the eight previous fiscal years in chart 8.

The cessation during the fiscal year of the issuance by the Federal Government of securities on which the interest was exempt from Federal income taxation[1] resulted in a present and prospective scarcity of such securities and caused their yields to fall relative to yields of securities on which the interest is subject to Federal income taxation—i. e., corporation bonds and the new taxable Federal securities. The yields of the new Federal securities were also some-

[1] As noted on page 46 of this report the interest on all securities of the United States and its agencies issued subsequent to February 28, 1941, was made completely subject to Federal income taxation by the Public Debt Act of 1941 unless a stipulation to the contrary was made by a previous contract. Prior to the effective date of this act the interest on two new issues of Treasury notes had also been made subject to Federal income taxation in accordance with the discretion vested in the Secretary by prior legislation.

what higher than would have been the case had they been issued with the previous tax-exemption characteristics. The new taxable securities consequently had a higher market yield than outstanding wholly or partially tax-exempt securities of corresponding maturities, reflecting in part the enhanced scarcity value of the latter securities and in part the additional cost to the Treasury of issuing the new taxable securities.

The gross differential between the yields of taxable and tax-exempt securities existing in the market at the end of the fiscal year, expressed

COMPARATIVE YIELDS OF AVERAGE OF LONG-TERM TREASURY BONDS, AVERAGE OF HIGH GRADE CORPORATE BONDS, AND AVERAGE OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, MONTHLY, JULY 1932 TO JUNE 1941

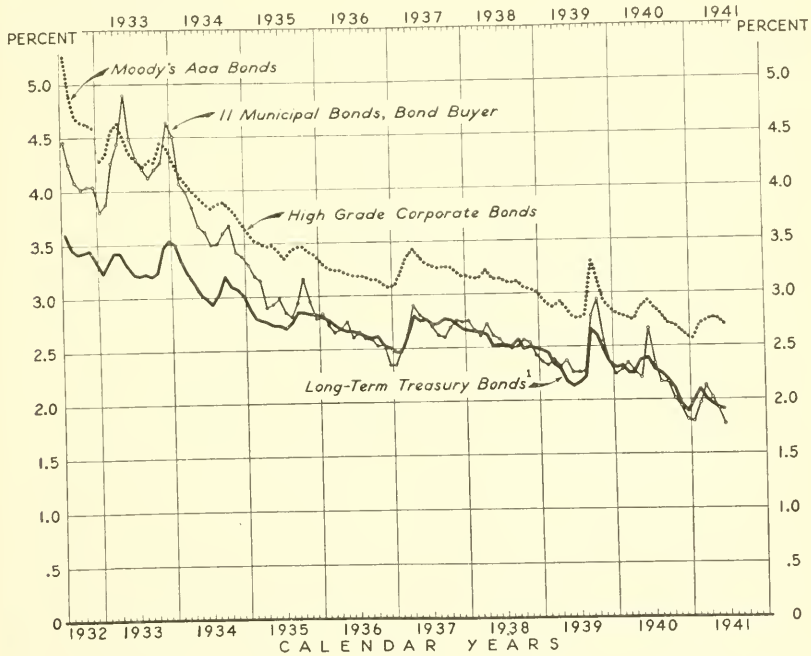


CHART 8.

[1] Excludes fully taxable issues offered during the fiscal year 1941.

as a percentage of the coupon rate of the taxable issues, tended to be higher on short-term and lower on the long-term securities. This tendency was probably due, at least in part, to the higher proportion of longer term issues held (1) by mutual savings banks, life insurance companies, and other institutional investors not subject to the payment of any substantial amount of Federal income taxes under the operation of existing law, or (2) by individuals to whom the value of the exemption was only 4 percent of the coupon rate, i. e., the amount of the normal income tax.

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TERMINATION OF EXEMPTION FROM FEDERAL TAXATION OF THE INTEREST ON FUTURE ISSUES OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

During the fiscal year 1941, the statutes covering the issuance of securities by the United States Government and by agencies and instrumentalities of the United States were so amended as to eliminate from all future issues of such securities the provisions which made their income fully or partially exempt from Federal income taxation.[1] This amendment to the statutes which was embodied in section 4 of the Public Debt Act of 1941, approved February 19, 1941 (see exhibit 28, page 337), radically altered one of the primary characteristics of future issues of securities of the Government and of its agencies.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1941, the interest from all outstanding securities issued or guaranteed by the United States was either (1) wholly tax-exempt, that is, exempt from the normal rates and the surtax rates of the Federal income tax (including excess profits and war profits taxes) or (2) partially tax-exempt, that is, exempt from the normal rates of the Federal income tax only,[2] and in some instances, in the case of guaranteed obligations, from excess profits and war profits taxes. The authority of the Secretary of the Treasury and of Government corporations and agencies authorized to issue obligations under certain Federal statutes was confined, with one exception, to the issuance of securities carrying either one or the other of these types of tax exemption. This exception related to the issuance of Treasury notes the tax provisions of which the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to select at his option from four alternatives provided by section 18 (b) of the Second Liberty Bond Act. These alternatives included the two provisions described above and in addition (1) the authority to make the interest partially tax-exempt except for the interest on the first $30,000 principal amount owned by one holder, interest on which would be fully tax-exempt, and (2) the authority to make the interest subject to all Federal income taxes.

The last mentioned of these options had never been applied to issues of Treasury notes. Toward the end of the fiscal year 1940, however, the Secretary of the Treasury stated before congressional committees considering the Revenue Act of 1940 that insofar as it was within his power he would, if it were left discretionary with him, subject defense series Treasury obligations, the authority for which was then

[1] Except that it was provided that any obligations which the United States Maritime Commission or the Federal Housing Administration had contracted to issue at a future date prior to the effective date of the amending statute should bear such tax-exemption privileges as were, at the time of such contract, provided in the law authorizing their issuance.

[2] In addition the interest on these securities is exempt, as such, from all State and local taxation. In the case of partially tax-exempt bonds issued under the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, interest derived from $5,000 of principal amount owned by any single holder is also exempt from the surtax rates of the Federal income tax.

under consideration by Congress, to all Federal income taxes. Accordingly when two series of defense series Treasury notes were issued, the first on December 18, 1940, and the second on January 31, 1941, it was provided that their interest should be subject to all Federal income taxes.

At about the time the first of the two series of defense notes was issued the Secretary of the Treasury asked Congress to give consideration to a number of matters of public debt policy, including the question of whether the interest from future issues of Government securities should be subject to Federal income taxes. These considerations resulted in the Public Debt Act of 1941, which was approved February 19, 1941, but which became effective with respect to the changes in tax exemption of securities on March 1, 1941. No Federal Government securities were issued between these two dates, however, except United States savings bonds which had been on continuous sale and the regular weekly series of Treasury bills. On February 25, 1941, the Secretary announced the first offering of taxable bonds, the Treasury bond issue dated March 15, 1941, and maturing March 15, 1950. Further details with respect to this bond issue and other taxable bond issues appear on page 20 of this report.

Immediately prior to the effective date of the Public Debt Act of 1941 there were outstanding $52,724 millions of tax-exempt securities issued by the United States, its agencies and instrumentalities. A summary of these issues by type of tax exemption and by classes of agencies appears in the table on page 48. Details of the volume of tax-exempt securities outstanding on June 30, 1941, appear in table 58 on page 630 of this report.

The legislation terminating exemption from taxes of interest on future issues of securities discussed above related only to the securities of the Federal Government, its agencies and instrumentalities. It did not relate to the income from securities issued by State and local governments. During the fiscal year, however, the Bureau of Internal Revenue instituted the first of a series of test cases intended ultimately to prove in the courts that the Federal Government has the right under the Constitution to tax the income from State and municipal securities. The action consisted of sending notices of deficiency to seven bondholders of the Port of New York Authority who had not included interest from their bonds in their tax returns filed on March 15, 1938. Six of the seven bondholders subsequently paid the deficiency in tax claimed by the Treasury Department, but the seventh filed an appeal. A similar action against two bondholders of the Tri-Borough Bridge Authority who had not included interest from their bonds in their tax returns was filed immediately after the close of the fiscal year so that there would be more than one bondholder and one Authority before the courts. The Bureau of Internal Revenue proceeded against only

two of the many Tri-Borough Bridge Authority bondholders, however, in order to avoid causing a large class of taxpayers to incur expenses which might otherwise not be necessary.

Tax-exempt securities issued by the Federal Government or by its agencies outstanding on February 28, 1941

[In millions of dollars]

	Total	Wholly exempt	Partially exempt
A. All tax-exempt securities:			
1. Total amount outstanding	52,724	14,966	37,758
2. Amount held by:			
(a) U. S. Government agencies [1]	1,834	908	926
(b) U. S. Government trust funds	7,016	5,516	1,501
(c) Federal Reserve Banks	2,178	894	1,285
Total held by U. S. Government agencies and trust funds, and Federal Reserve Banks	11,029	7,318	3,711
3. Net amount privately held	41,695	7,649	34,047
B. Securities issued by the U. S. Government:			
1. Total amount outstanding	44,397	12,929	31,467
2. Amount held by:			
(a) U. S. Government agencies	706	125	582
(b) U. S. Government trust funds	6,826	5,473	1,354
(c) Federal Reserve Banks	2,174	894	1,280
Total held by U. S. Government agencies and trust funds, and Federal Reserve Banks	9,706	6,491	3,216
3. Net amount privately held	34,690	6,438	28,252
C. Securities issued by Federal instrumentalities and guaranteed by the United States:			
1. Total amount outstanding	6,123	8	6,115
2. Amount held by:			
(a) U. S. Government agencies [1]	353	8	344
(b) U. S. Government trust funds	147	----------	147
(c) Federal Reserve Banks	5	----------	5
Total held by U. S. Government agencies and trust funds, and Federal Reserve Banks	504	8	496
3. Net amount privately held	5,619	----------	5,619
D. Securities issued by Federal instrumentalities but not guaranteed by the United States:			
1. Total amount outstanding	2,205	2,029	176
2. Amount held by:			
(a) U. S. Government agencies	775	775	----------
(b) U. S. Government trust funds	43	43	----------
(c) Federal Reserve Banks	----------	----------	----------
Total held by U. S. Government agencies and trust funds, and Federal Reserve Banks	819	819	----------
3. Net amount privately held	1,386	1,210	176

[1] Includes obligations sold directly to the Treasury by other United States Government agencies; and holdings of exchange stabilization fund.

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to nearest million and will not necessarily add to totals.

GENERAL FUND

The General Fund includes all moneys of the Government deposited with and held by the Treasurer of the United States, including the moneys covered into the Treasury which can be withdrawn only in pursuance of an appropriation by Congress. Every receipt of the

Treasury, from whatever source, and every expenditure, of whatever nature, affect either the assets or liabilities, or both, of the General Fund shown in the daily statement of the Treasury. The total amount of the assets over and above the total amount of the liabilities represents the balance in the General Fund available to meet Government expenditures for general, special, and trust accounts.

The assets in the General Fund consist of gold, silver, currency, coin, unclassified collection items, etc., and deposits to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States and other Government officers, in Federal Reserve Banks, special depositaries account of sales of Government securities, national and other bank depositaries, foreign depositaries, and the treasury of the Philippine Islands.

The liabilities of the General Fund consist of outstanding Treasurer's checks, deposits of certain Government officers composed of balances to the credit of the Post Office Department, the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System, and postmasters, clerks of courts, disbursing officers, etc., and uncollected items, exchanges, etc.

The balance in the General Fund is classified according to increment on gold, seigniorage, and working balance.

The net change in the balance of the General Fund from the beginning to the close of the fiscal year is accounted for as follows:

Analysis of the change in the General Fund balance between June 30, 1940, and June 30, 1941

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised), see p. 405. For a description of accounts through which Treasury transactions are effected, see p. 406]

Balance June 30, 1940			$1,890,743,141.34
Add:			
Ordinary receipts, net [1]			7,607,211,852.08
Trust accounts, increment on gold, etc.			2,503,293,164.33
Net increase in gross public debt			5,993,912,498.03
			17,995,160,655.78
Deduct:			
Expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts:			
General and special accounts	$12,774,890,323.97		
Less public debt retirements	64,260,500.00		
		$12,710,629,823.97	
Trust accounts, increment on gold, etc.		2,651,356,769.70	
			15,361,986,593.67
Balance June 30, 1941			2,633,174,062.11

[1] Exclusive of employment taxes collected and deposited as provided under sec. 201 (a) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939 less reimbursements to the General Fund for administrative expenses. Such net amount is included in "Trust accounts, increment on gold, etc." on the following line.

A comparative analysis of the assets and liabilities and the balance of the General Fund is shown for the beginning and close of the fiscal year in the table on page 605 of this report.

SECURITIES OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES AND PROPRIETARY INTEREST IN GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES

Securities owned

On June 30, 1941, the United States owned securities consisting of capital stock, bonds, etc., of governmental corporations and agencies and indebtedness to the Government by railroads, farmers, ship-

owners, and others, in the face amount of $2,716 millions; and obligations of foreign governments in the principal amount of $12,661 millions. A statement of the securities owned, exclusive of foreign obligations, at the end of the fiscal year 1941 is shown in the table on page 609. A summary of the holdings of securities at the end of the last two fiscal years is shown in the following table.

Summary of securities owned by the United States Government, exclusive of foreign obligations, on June 30, 1940 and 1941

Security	June 30, 1940 [1]	June 30, 1941	Increase or decrease (−)
Capital stock of governmental corporations	$1,833,658,494.40	$1,296,986,311.11	−$536,672,183.29
Paid-in surplus of governmental corporations and agencies	217,296,764.50	145,724,985.79	−71,571,778.71
Bonds and notes of governmental corporations and agencies	104,272,500.00	301,688,750.00	197,416,250.00
Other securities [2]	875,991,711.35	971,748,894.15	95,757,182.80
Total	3,031,219,470.25	2,716,148,941.05	−315,070,529.20

[1] Adjusted to make classifications comparable to those for June 30, 1941.
[2] Includes loans and advances by Farm Security Administration, Rural Electrification Administration, and Public Works Administration.

The above decreases may be accounted for in part by the following returns by certain governmental corporations and credit agencies of a portion of their surplus funds to the Treasury under the program outlined in the Budget Message of the President dated January 3, 1940.

Return of capital funds by governmental corporations and agencies, fiscal year 1941

	Amount
Covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts:	
Federal savings and loan associations	$10,466,200
Reconstruction Finance Corporation:	
Purchase of stock of Federal home loan banks	124,741,000
Reduction in capital or surplus funds	175,000,000
Purchase of securities from Public Works Administration	9,000,000
Total	319,207,200
Covered into the Treasury as repayments to revolving funds:	
Farm Credit Administration:	
Banks for cooperatives	60,000,000
Production credit corporations	15,000,000
Federal intermediate credit banks	40,000,000
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	100,000,000
Federal land banks:	
Paid-in surplus	[1] 42,517,085
Capital stock	[2] 57,482,915
Public Works Administration	14,000,000
Total	329,000,000
Grand total	648,207,200

[1] Net subscriptions to paid-in surplus during fiscal year 1941 in the amount of $945,306.29 are not reflected in these repayments.
[2] Net retirements of capital stock in excess of the amount indicated in the Budget for 1941 in the amount of $400 are not reflected in these repayments.

In accordance with the acts approved February 24, 1938 (52 Stat. 79), and March 28, 1941 (55 Stat. 55), the Secretary of the Treasury

canceled obligations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation during the fiscal year amounting to $8,417,557.97, representing expenditures previously made by the Corporation. This brought the total of the obligations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation canceled to $2,734,475,131.00, as shown in the following table.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation:		
Obligations canceled to June 30, 1940		$2,726,057,573.03
Obligations canceled during the fiscal year 1941 pursuant to the act of February 24, 1938, on account of expenditures for—		
Federal Housing Administrator (sec. 4 of National Housing Act)	$3,000,000.00	
Expenses of regional agricultural credit corporations (sec. 201 (e) of Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932; sec. 33 of Farm Credit Act of 1937)	417,557.97	3,417,557.97
Obligations canceled during the fiscal year 1941 pursuant to the act of March 28, 1941, on account of expenditures for—		
Federal Housing Administrator (sec. 602 of National Housing Act)		5,000,000.00
Total to June 30, 1941		2,734,475,131.00

The obligations canceled under the authority of these acts represent expenditures previously made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the following purposes:

	Amount
Secretary of the Treasury:	
For capital of home loan banks (sec. 2 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act)	[1] $124,741,000.00
For capital of Home Owners' Loan Corporation (sec. 4 of Home Owners' Loan Act of 1939)	200,000,000.00
Land Bank Commissioner:	
For loans to joint stock land banks (sec. 30 (a) of Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933)	2,600,000.00
For loans to farmers (sec. 32 of Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933; sec. 3 of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act)	[2] 145,000,000.00
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation—capital (sec. 3 of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act)	[2] 55,000,000.00
Federal Housing Administrator:	
Sec. 4 of National Housing Act	84,186,380.80
Sec. 602 of National Housing Act	5,000,000.00
Governor of the Farm Credit Administration (sec. 5 of Farm Credit Act of 1933)	40,500,000.00
Secretary of Agriculture (for crop loans) (sec. 2 of Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act; act approved Feb. 4, 1933)	115,000,000.00
Stock of Commodity Credit Corporation (act approved Apr. 10, 1936)	97,000,000.00
Stock of regional agricultural credit corporations (sec. 201 (e) of Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932; sec. 84 of Farm Credit Act of 1933; sec. 33 of Farm Credit Act of 1937)	[3] 7,500,000.00
Stock of Disaster Loan Corporation (act approved Feb. 11, 1937)	24,000,000.00
Expenses of regional agricultural credit corporations (sec. 201 (e) of Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932; sec. 33 of Farm Credit Act of 1937)	17,818,626.11
Relief:	
1932:	
Governors of States	280,025,143.70
Municipalities, counties, etc. (sec. 1 (a)-(d) of Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932; sec. 1 (e) of Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, and any amendatory or supplementary legislation)	[4] 2,800,623.00
1933 (Federal Emergency Relief Act of 1933)	499,999,065.72
1934 (first paragraph of title II of Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935)	500,000,000.00
1935 (Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935)	500,000,000.00
Expense of 1932 relief advances	126,871.85
Net interest paid on notes for funds for allocation and relief advances	33,177,419.82
Total	2,734,475,131.00

[1] All capital stock of the home loan banks has been repurchased by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
[2] $100,000,000 has been repaid to the Treasury.
[3] $2,500,000 has been repaid to the Treasury.
[4] $699,623 has been repaid to the Treasury.

Proprietary interest in governmental corporations and credit agencies

In order to reflect the amount of the Government's interest in governmental corporations and credit agencies, the Treasury compiles from reports received from such agencies a "Combined statement of assets and liabilities of governmental corporations and credit

agencies of the United States," which is published in the daily Treasury statement at the end of each month. This statement shows the amount and classification of the assets and liabilities of the various agencies, the privately owned proprietary interest in such agencies, and the proprietary interest of the United States. The statement as of June 30, 1941, appears as table 51 beginning on page 613, and a summary table of the Government's proprietary interest in such agencies as of June 30, 1929 to 1941, appears as table 52 on page 621 of this report.

MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

Stabilization fund developments

During the fiscal year 1941 the stabilization fund was used on numerous occasions to further the Government's policy of monetary cooperation with friendly countries. In addition to continuing activity under stabilization arrangements made previously and described in earlier reports, two new agreements were arranged.

On December 2, 1940, the Secretary of the Treasury appeared before a joint session of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency and the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures to explain a proposed stabilization agreement with China. This explanation was in accordance with the Secretary's previous statement that he would not consent to the use of the stabilization fund to assist any foreign country in prosecuting a war without consulting with the congressional committees.

Subsequently on April 25, 1941, the Secretary signed a stabilization agreement with representatives of the Chinese Government and the Central Bank of China involving the purchase of Chinese yuan by the United States stabilization fund to the amount of 50,000,000 United States dollars. The agreement provided, under conditions acceptable to both parties, for the establishment by China of a United States dollar-Chinese yuan stabilization fund. Included in the fund's resources were the dollars to be acquired from the United States through the purchase of Chinese yuan and a further sum of 20,000,000 United States dollars contributed by Chinese Government banks. China also entered into an agreement with the British Treasury under which 5,000,000 pounds sterling were provided for currency stabilization in addition to the existing Sino-British stabilization fund which was set up in 1939. This agreement closely paralleled the agreement between the United States and China. These stabilization funds are being managed by a five-man Board which China has created. (See exhibits 47 and 48, page 358.) The Board consists of three Chinese, an American appointed by China on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and a British national appointed on the recommendation of the British Treasury.

At the end of the fiscal year the agreement just described and also a previous agreement with China, first announced on July 9, 1937, were extended for a further period.

On December 27, 1940, the Secretary signed an agreement with representatives of the Argentine Government and the Central Bank of Argentina, under which it was agreed to purchase $50 millions of Argentine pesos, the dollars thus made available to be used by Argentina for the stabilization of the dollar-peso rate of exchange. This monetary agreement also provided for further discussions between the monetary authorities of the two countries and for the exchange of information concerning foreign exchange and monetary policy. (See exhibit 49, page 359.) This agreement had not yet been ratified by the Argentine Congress at the end of the fiscal year.

In a statement before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, on June 13, 1941, in support of a bill to extend the powers of the stabilization fund, the Secretary declared that the fund had proved its value during years of unparalleled crises and stated that "* * * we are going forward into times of even greater peril. We are in the midst of many systems of currency and exchange controls. Some are operated with no friendly intent toward the United States. Our stabilization fund is a potent weapon of defense in our international economic relations * * *. Economic warfare, as well as military warfare, is now being waged on all sides of us. There is no certainty that even with peace these aggressive economic instruments will be abandoned by other countries. Nobody can say what kind of international economy will emerge from this war. But it would surely be unwise if we chose this time to let private speculators and foreign governments determine the exchange value of the dollar."

The assets and liabilities of the fund as of June 30, 1940 and 1941, and supporting schedules, are shown in the table beginning on page 607.

Monetary legislation

On October 10, 1940, the President approved an act of Congress which provided that, after the Treasury is reimbursed from funds derived from assessments on national banks and Federal Reserve Banks to meet the costs of transporting and redeeming national bank notes and Federal Reserve Bank notes in the process of retirement for all costs lawfully charged to these funds for the fiscal year 1941, the balance of such funds is to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. Thereafter, the costs of transporting and redeeming outstanding national bank notes and Federal Reserve Bank notes presented to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption are to be paid from the regular annual appropriations for the Treasury Department.

The act of June 21, 1941, increased from $600,000 to $1,000,000 the minor coinage fund established for the purchase of copper, nickel, tin, and zinc used by the coinage mints of the United States.

An act of June 30, 1941, extended until June 30, 1943, the use of direct obligations of the United States as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes.

On June 30, 1941, the President approved an act which (1) extended until June 30, 1943, the powers relating to the stabilization fund which were granted to the Secretary of the Treasury in section 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, as amended; and (2) extended until June 30, 1943, certain powers of the President with respect to gold and silver which were granted to him in section 43, title III, of the act approved May 12, 1933, as amended by section 12 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, as amended.

Copies of acts referred to above appear as exhibits beginning on page 356.

Other legislation affecting fiscal matters is commented upon on page 28.

Foreign exchange

An Executive order of April 10, 1940, and Treasury regulations issued thereunder prohibited certain payments, transfers of credit, foreign exchange transactions, the export or earmarking of gold or silver bullion, or currency, and similar transactions involving property in which certain foreign countries or their nationals had an interest except as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury. The countries to which these provisions were applied during the fiscal year 1940 are as follows: Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, and France.

During the fiscal year 1941 the Executive order of April 10, 1940, was amended at various times to apply to similar transactions involving the following countries: On July 10, 1940, Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania; on October 9, 1940, Rumania; on March 4, 1941, Bulgaria; on March 13, 1941, Hungary; on March 24, 1941, Yugoslavia; and on April 28, 1941, Greece. A further amendment to the Executive order on June 14, 1941, made the following countries subject to the provisions of the Executive order: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Finland, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Pursuant to regulations issued under the Executive order as amended on June 14, 1941, the Treasury Department is taking a census of all property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on the opening of business on June 1, 1940, and on June 14, 1941, in which on either or both dates any foreign country or national thereof had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect.

For a further discussion of foreign funds control, see page 66.

REVENUE LEGISLATION

Revenue legislation enacted in the fiscal year 1941 included the Second Revenue Act of 1940, the Excess Profits Tax Amendments of 1941, the Public Debt Act of 1941, and other acts enumerated below.

Second Revenue Act of 1940

The Second Revenue Act of 1940, approved October 8, 1940, consists of seven titles. Title I increases to 22.1 percent the rate of tax on the normal-tax net income in excess of $25,000 of domestic corporations, of foreign corporations engaged in trade or business in the United States, and of mutual investment companies. The alternative tax for corporations with normal-tax net income slightly more than $25,000 is changed to a tax of $3,775, plus 35 percent of the amount of the normal-tax net income in excess of $25,000. The defense tax, however, is retained at 10 percent of the tax a corporation would have paid without regard to the amendment in rates effected by the Second Revenue Act of 1940, thus imposing a total normal tax of 24 percent on corporations with normal-tax net income in excess of $25,000.

Title II, the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1940, imposes a tax upon corporations for each taxable year beginning after December 31, 1939, based upon the excess of the net income for such year over a credit composed of a specific exemption of $5,000, plus an excess profits credit either of 95 percent of the average base period net income for the taxable years beginning after December 31, 1935, and before January 1, 1940, or of 8 percent of the taxpayer's invested capital. In cases where the net income of the taxpayer is not over $25,000, an amount by which the excess profits credit for the preceding taxable year was unused is permitted as a credit against the excess profits net income. In arriving at excess profits net income, adjustments in the normal-tax net income are made in order to reflect as nearly as possible only those excess profits which result from the regular conduct of the affairs of the corporation.

Practically every corporation is permitted to elect either the average income or invested capital method of computing its excess profits credit. If the average income method is chosen, the taxpayer measures its excess profits by a comparison of its earnings for the taxable year with its average earnings for the base period. For comparative purposes, average earnings are increased by 8 percent of the net additions to capital and decreased by 6 percent of the net reductions of capital since the base period.

The excess profits credit of any corporation electing the invested capital credit is 8 percent of the taxpayer's average invested capital for the year, without regard to its earnings record in the base period. Although most corporations have an election, some taxpayers must

use the invested capital method. In addition, where a corporation was not in existence in all years of the base period and in cases where a corporation is divided into smaller units, the invested capital method is important in determining the amount of the excess profits credit.

Invested capital is stated to be equity invested capital, plus 50 percent of borrowed capital. In general, equity invested capital is the amount of property and money contributed to the business by shareholders, plus undistributed earnings and profits. Borrowed capital must be evidenced by a formal written instrument to be included in invested capital. Assets held by the taxpayer, the income from which is excluded from excess profits net income, are not admissible in computing the amount of invested capital.

Whichever method is used in determining the adjusted excess profits net income of the corporation, the same basic rates are applicable after the special $5,000 exemption and the excess profits credit have been deducted. These rates range from 25 percent upon adjusted excess profits net incomes of less than $20,000 to 50 percent upon the amount of such income in excess of $500,000.

Several sections of Title II are concerned with the avoidance of hardship under certain circumstances. If the gross income of the taxpayer for the taxable year includes income from a judgment, an amount of a contract requiring more than 12 months for performance, or other income, either unusual as to source or disproportionate in amount, then such income is allocated to the excess profits net income of those years to which it is attributable. In addition, section 722 of the Excess Profits Tax Act authorizes the Commissioner to make such adjustments as may be necessary to correct abnormalities affecting income or capital. His decision is subject to review by the United States Board of Tax Appeals.

Foreign corporations in existence during the entire base period and engaged in trade or business in the United States at some time in all the years of the base period are granted the same election in the method of computing excess profits credit as is allowed domestic corporations, except that only United States assets are to be included if the invested capital method be used.

Domestic personal service corporations, those in which capital is not a material income-producing factor and whose income can be ascribed primarily to the activity of shareholders who own at least 70 percent of each class of stock of the corporation, are exempt from excess profits taxation, provided that less than 50 percent of the gross income is derived from trading as a principal. Supplement S, contained in Title V of the act, taxes the shareholders of personal service corporations upon the undistributed net income of the company.

Consolidated returns may be filed by an affiliated group of corporations. Such a group consists of one or more chains of corpora-

tions connected through stock ownership with a common parent corporation, if at least 95 percent of the stock of each corporation is owned directly by one or more of the other corporations and if the common parent corporation owns directly at least 95 percent of the stock of at least one of the other corporations.

Supplement A of the act permits a domestic corporation, though it may or may not have a base period net income of its own, to count as its own the base period income of a predecessor corporation whose property has been acquired by the taxpayer under a tax-free exchange.

The following corporations are exempt from the tax: Corporations exempt from the income tax; foreign and domestic personal holding companies; mutual investment companies; registered diversified investment companies; foreign corporations not engaged in trade or business in the United States and not having an office or place of business therein; domestic corporations, if 95 percent of the gross income of such corporations over the preceding three-year period was derived from sources outside the United States and if 50 percent of the gross income was from active conduct of a trade or business; corporations subsidized by the United States for the transportation of mail by aircraft; and corporations engaged in the mining of strategic metals.

Title III provides for the amortization of certain facilities necessary in the interest of national defense during the present emergency. Such facilities are land, buildings, machinery, and equipment acquired or completed after June 10, 1940. Corporations are allowed to amortize the cost of such facilities over a 60-month period for purposes of income and excess profits taxation, provided that a certificate that such facilities are necessary in the interest of national defense is obtained from the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and either the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, prior to (1) the beginning of construction or the date of acquisition, or (2) the one hundred and twentieth day after the date of enactment of the Second Revenue Act of 1940, whichever is later. Only so much of an emergency facility as was completed after June 10, 1940, is subject to the amortization deduction.

The 60-month period may begin with the month following the month of completion or acquisition of the facility or with the succeeding taxable year. If the taxpayer so elects, he may terminate the amortization deduction and use the deduction provided by section 23 (1) of the Internal Revenue Code with respect to the remainder of the adjusted basis of the facility. If the President proclaims the end of the emergency or the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy has certified that the facility is no longer necessary, then the taxpayer may elect to use an amortization period ending with the month in which the emergency ends or the facility is declared to be unnecessary. If the taxpayer is reimbursed under any contract with the United

States for part of the cost of any emergency facility either, directly, by a contract providing expressly for such reimbursement or, indirectly, because the price paid by the United States for the products of such facilities includes an amount above the normal allowance for depreciation, then no amortization deduction is to be allowed, unless the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense and the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy certify that such contract adequately protects the interests of the United States in the future use and disposition of such facilities. Provision is also made for a conclusive certificate that a particular contract contains no reimbursement of the character described.

Title IV suspends the profit-limiting provisions of the Vinson Act with respect to contracts or subcontracts for the construction or manufacture of any complete naval vessel or any Army or Navy aircraft which were not completed prior to the first taxable year of the contractor or subcontractor beginning in 1940. Likewise, the profit-limiting provision of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, is suspended as to subcontracts other than those between affiliated corporations.

In addition to Supplement S, which provides for the taxation of the shareholders of personal service corporations, title V includes an amendment to section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code which redefines, for the sake of clarity, the method by which earnings and profits of a corporation are to be computed. Technical amendments and a section changing the name of the excess profits tax based upon the declared value of the capital stock of a corporation to "Declared Value Excess-Profits Tax" are also incorporated in title V.

Title VI establishes a new system of insurance called national service life insurance for persons in the active service in the land or naval forces (including the Coast Guard) of the United States and provides for the crediting of military service, during periods prior to January 1, 1937, when a Federal conscription act was in effect, in computing the annuity of an applicant under the Railroad Retirement Act. This title does not deal directly with the revenue.

Title VII is concerned with the allowance of a credit against the Federal unemployment tax for the calendar years 1936, 1937, 1938, or 1939 on employers of eight or more persons for contributions paid by the employer before the sixtieth day of the date of enactment of the Revenue Act of 1940 into an unemployment fund under a State law. If the employer has paid the Federal tax without the benefit of the credit, a refund based on the credit is permitted.

Excess Profits Tax Amendments of 1941

The Excess Profits Tax Amendments of 1941, approved March 7, 1941, deal with the effect of certain abnormal situations upon the excess profits tax liability of corporations. The amendments are made retroactive to apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1939, the effective date of the excess profits tax.

The provision for carrying over the unused excess profits credit for the previous taxable year is extended to all corporations and the carry-over now includes the unused credit for the two preceding taxable years.

Under the Second Revenue Act of 1940, adjustment in the base period net income was allowed for deductions "grossly disproportionate" to the normal amount of such class of deductions. A fixed standard has been substituted, and if a deduction now exceeds 125 percent of the average amount of the deductions of such class for the four previous taxable years, such excess will be disallowed, thereby resulting in an increase in the base period income. This fixed percentage is also made applicable to other adjustments allowable in computing income for base period years. The taxpayer has the burden of proving that the abnormalities are not the consequences of an increase in gross income, or a decrease in the size of other deductions in the base period, or of changes in the nature of the business.

The method for computing the average base period net income is changed to afford relief to corporations which experienced a rapid growth during the base period, whose earnings for the second half of the base period were in excess of the earnings for the first half of such period. The excess of the aggregate for the second half over the first half is divided by two and this amount is then added to the excess profits net income for the second half. The sum resulting is divided by the number of months in the second half and multiplied by twelve to give the average base period net income.

Section 722 of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to provide for the adjustment of abnormalities in the base period net income of the taxpayer resulting from a change in the character of the business as of January 1, 1940, from the character of the business engaged in by the taxpayer during the base period. Likewise, if the normal operation in one or more of the base period years was interrupted or diminished because of events abnormal to the taxpayer, then special relief is afforded under this section. The provisions of section 722 are limited to cases in which the excess profits tax computed without reference to this section is at least 6 percent of the normal-tax net income, and application of the relief provision would reduce the excess profits tax by at least 10 percent.

Miscellaneous changes effected by the Excess Profits Tax Amendments of 1941 (1) permit insurance companies (other than life or mutual companies) to file consolidated returns; (2) provide for the use of the base period experience of a partnership or a proprietorship in computing the excess profits credit in those instances in which the assets of the partnership or proprietorship are transferred to the corporation in a tax-free exchange; (3) extend the provisions for review by the Board of Tax Appeals; (4) allow the capitalization of expenditures for advertising and good-will promotion made in the base period; (5) require an adjustment in case the taxpayer, for purposes of the excess profits tax, takes a position inconsistent with a position taken in preceding taxable years; (6) allow corporate stock held by a dealer for sale to customers to be treated as admissible assets; and (7) require the computation of the excess profits credit of the taxpayer under both the average income and invested capital methods to be shown upon the return.

Public Debt Act of 1941

The Public Debt Act of 1941, approved February 19, 1941, removes the exemption from Federal income taxation previously given to obligations of the United States and its instrumentalities. Interest upon such obligations issued after March 1, 1941, and gain from their sale or other disposition are to be included in gross income for purposes of Federal taxation. Exemptions are retained for obligations which the United States Maritime Commission and the Federal Housing Administration had contracted, prior to the effective date of the act, to be issued at a future date.

This act also eliminated the provision contained in the First Revenue Act of 1940 for the creation of a special fund into which was to be paid the revenue estimated to be attributable to the increases in taxes made, and to the floor stock taxes imposed, by title II of the First Revenue Act of 1940; this fund was to be available for the retirement of "national defense series" obligations. (See page 29.)

A copy of the Public Debt Act of 1941 will be found on page 337.

Other revenue legislation

Other laws affecting the revenue are as follows:

Public No. 781, September 9, 1940, making supplemental appropriations for the national defense for the fiscal year 1941. Section 1 amends the Vinson Act to provide for an 8 percent profit limitation on naval vessels, instead of the 10 percent theretofore provided; see page 359.

Public Law 3, January 31, 1941, amending section 124 of the Internal Revenue Code by extending the time for certification of national defense facilities and contracts for amortization purposes; see page [illegible].

Public No. 840, October 10, 1940, amending the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, by adding a new section establishing a reserve fund for construction of vessels to be used in the foreign or domestic commerce of the United States and providing for deposits and withdrawals from such fund; see page 360.

Public No. 861, October 17, 1940, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940. Article V provides relief to persons in the military service from payment of taxes and assessments; see page 362.

Public No. 807, October 8, 1940, extending the period for filing a claim for refund under section 3493 of the Internal Revenue Code to two years and authorizing the manufacturer of sugar or of other articles exported to file such a claim; see page 366.

Public No. 860, October 15, 1940, extending for an additional year the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 and the taxes with respect to sugar; see page 366.

Public Law 34, April 11, 1941, extending the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937. Section 1 extends the taxes to April 25, 1943; see page 367.

Public No. 699, July 1, 1940, amending the Bankruptcy Act with respect to the basis of property for purposes of income taxation; see page 367.

Public Law 18, March 17, 1941, correcting codification errors in the Internal Revenue Code.

Public No. 705, July 2, 1940, excluding petroleum stills from the requirements of registration.

Public Resolution No. 103, October 9, 1940, exempting from the tax on admissions amounts paid for tickets sold by authority of the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect in January 1941.

Public Law 58, May 9, 1941, exempting from internal revenue taxes, on the basis of reciprocity, articles imported by consular officers and employees of foreign states for their personal or official use.

Public Law 62, May 9, 1941, providing that trust funds derived from compensating taxes upon certain articles coming into the United States should be carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury; see page 400.

NATIONAL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Following the President's proclamation on September 8, 1939, of a limited national emergency, which directed measures "for the purpose of strengthening our national defense within the limits of peacetime authorizations," the succession of events in Europe led to the proclamation by the President on May 27, 1941, of an unlimited national emergency, which required that the military, naval, air, and civilian defenses of the country be put "on the basis of readiness to

repel any and all acts or threats of aggression directed toward any part of the Western Hemisphere." The activities of the Treasury Department concerned with national defense are derived from its statutory functions in connection with finance, customs, coastal patrol, procurement, etc. Among its responsibilities in the national defense program are the guarding of our coastal boundaries and harbors and prevention of injury to shipping, the acquiring of supplies, equipment, and materials required for defense purposes, and the supervision of fiscal matters through which the economic defense program is aided.

Regulation and control of vessels

Pursuant to the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917, and the proclamation of the President of June 27, 1940, directing the exercise by the Secretary of the Treasury of the powers contained in section 1 of title II of that act, the Treasury Department has maintained control over the anchorage and movements of vessels, foreign and domestic, throughout the territorial waters of the United States.

In the regulations promulgated under that authority, specific anchorage areas have been established in practically all the principal ports of the United States, and, in certain instances, restricted areas have been set aside for the purposes of the military and naval establishments. Enforcement of the regulations is vested in the Coast Guard; and by June 30, 1941, 37 Coast Guard officers had been assigned as captains of ports to carry out the duties of enforcement.

The maritime and shipping interests have manifested a spirit of wholehearted cooperation in complying with these regulations.

Through the Office of Merchant Ship Control in the Coast Guard and the Customs Service, the Secretary of the Treasury has exercised control over the departure of merchant vessels from United States ports. Authority for such control, in the interest of national defense, flows from the Espionage Act of 1917. Permits for merchant vessels to leave the ports of the United States during the year totaled 19,826, and 3,004 repeat departure permits were issued for merchant vessels of United States registry engaged in trade between ports of the United States or within the Western Hemisphere.

Control of foreign vessels

Under section 1, title II, of the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917, and the proclamation of the President issued on June 27, 1940, the Secretary of the Treasury may inspect at any time any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the territorial waters of the United States, place guards thereon, and, if necessary in his opinion in order to secure such vessel from damage or injury, or to prevent damage or injury to any harbor

or waters of the United States, or to secure the observance of the rights and obligations of the United States, may take, by and with the consent of the President, full possession and control of such vessel. On March 30, 1941, pursuant to this authority, the Secretary directed the Coast Guard to take possession and control of 26 Italian, 2 German, and 35 Danish vessels. Coast Guard personnel were placed aboard as guards for the care and safety of the vessels. Some of the Italian and German vessels on which evidence of sabotage was found have been seized by collectors of customs, and judicial proceedings have been instituted for their forfeiture under section 3 of title II of the Espionage Act. From time to time guards have been placed aboard other vessels to insure the safety of harbors and to protect the interests of the United States.

Transfer of certain personnel of the Coast Guard to operate as a part of the Navy, and other developments in the Coast Guard in connection with national defense

The Coast Guard, pursuant to law, serves as a part of the Navy in time of war, or whenever the President shall so direct. In the present national emergency it has been found necessary in the interest of national defense to transfer temporarily to the operational direction of the Navy certain cutters to assist in national defense missions under naval cognizance. Also, pursuant to Executive Order No. 8767, dated June 3, 1941 (see exhibit 61, page 381), approximately 2,100 officers and men of the Coast Guard were assigned to operate as a part of the Navy. This personnel was required to man and operate four Navy transports and to provide small boat crews for 22 other transports. The experience and qualifications of this personnel, particularly in handling small boats, afforded the Navy a force already trained and ready to operate the transports and to give training to men of the Army and Navy in this branch of seamanship.

Fourteen cutters, together with their crews, were temporarily transferred to the Navy, and, though they remain intact as Coast Guard units, their operations have been directed by naval authority. A number of these cutters have been especially adapted for mine warfare operations, and others have been utilized by the Navy in special missions requiring vessels suitable for operations in northern waters. Cutters of the tender class have cooperated with both the Army and Navy in mine warfare operations, submarine defense installations, and the marking of restricted areas. These cutters, normally engaged in the maintenance of aids to navigation, have been found especially suitable in this field of national defense.

The operations of the Coast Guard in controlling the anchorage and movements of vessels, supervising the loading of explosives and other dangerous cargoes, enforcing neutrality, and guarding against

sabotage in our ports and harbors and in water areas adjacent to important national defense industrial plants represent an extension of the regular law enforcement activities of the Service into a broadening field of law enforcement and patrol duty incident to national defense. The construction of Army and Navy defense bases in Alaska, Newfoundland, and in Atlantic and Pacific island areas has involved the planning and establishment of aids to navigation essential for the security of vessels entering and leaving these bases.

The Coast Guard Reserve, designed to augment the regular personnel of the Coast Guard in meeting extraordinary situations incident to national emergencies or war, was established in accordance with the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act, approved February 19, 1941 (see exhibit 60, page 378), and the appointment and enlistment of officers and men therein have proceeded at a satisfactory pace. This act also provided for the acquisition by the Coast Guard of motorboats and yachts belonging to members of the Coast Guard Auxiliary, and has thus permitted the utilization of the services of a number of boats desired particularly for patrol duty in our ports and inland waters. The training of recruits and the instruction of personnel in special studies involving operation and installation of modern defense equipment have been carried on upon an increased scale, and the training of officers and men by the Maritime Service, under the administration of the Coast Guard, has been stepped up for our rapidly expanding merchant marine.

The installation of armament and defense equipment aboard Coast Guard cutters was completed to the extent of available equipment and matériel, and ten cutters so completed were transferred to the British Government under the Lend-Lease Act.

Throughout the year the Coast Guard has strengthened its communication facilities both ashore and afloat, and has under way the largest shipbuilding program in its history. Every effort and resource have been exerted in all fields of Service activities to provide an efficient, trained Coast Guard force prepared to continue normal peacetime duties and to assume those incident to national defense.

Strategic and critical materials

Strategic and critical materials were contracted for during the fiscal year 1941, through the medium of the Procurement Division, in the amount of $29,378,252, under authority of the act of June 7, 1939 (Public No. 117), an act to provide for the common defense by acquiring stocks of strategic and critical materials essential to the needs of industry for the manufacture of supplies for the armed forces and civilian population in time of a national emergency, and to

encourage further development of the materials within the United States. These contracts brought to $41,956,980 the amount obligated since the inception of the program. Acquisitions were made at the direction of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in accordance with specifications prepared by the Procurement Division and approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy.

In purchasing these materials, the Procurement Division established the policy of absorbing only those which were surplus to the requirements of industry, thereby avoiding competition with industry for available supplies. There were two reasons for this policy: (1) Competition between industry and the Government would tend to raise prices and, in most cases, would not make additional supplies available, and (2) the taking of supplies away from industry would in all probability necessitate industry's resort to the stock piles at an early date.

The materials acquired under this program are stored by the Division on military and naval reservations or in other locations approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. In addition to purchasing materials, the Division arranged for the inspection and handling of the materials. Rotation of the materials in order to prevent deterioration, as provided for in the act, thus far has been unnecessary.

The act of May 28, 1941, amended section 6 of the act of June 7, 1939, to provide that any funds received from sales or other dispositions of materials acquired under the act shall be deposited to the credit, and be available for expenditure for the purpose, of any appropriation available at the time of such deposit, for carrying out the provisions of the act.

Executive Order No. 8671, dated February 4, 1941, authorized and directed the Procurement Division to make use of tungsten ore acquired under the act of June 7, 1939, by its sale or other disposition for defense production purposes to such buyers or users and in such amounts as may be requested from time to time by the Office of Production Management. While no tungsten ore has thus far been withdrawn from the stock pile for this purpose, several authorized diversions were made before it had been placed in the stock pile.

In order to provide for all expenses for the acquisition, transportation, maintenance, storage, and rotation of strategic and critical materials, Congress authorized an appropriation of $100,000,000, of which $70,000,000 was appropriated by June 30, 1941, in the following acts: Public No. 361, August 9, 1939, $10,000,000; Public No. 442, March 25, 1940, $12,500,000; and Public No. 667, June 26, 1940, $47,500,000. All funds are available until expended.

Foreign funds control

The foreign funds control, established in April 1940, administers the functions prescribed in Executive Order No. 8389, dated April 10, 1940, and its subsequent amendments. This order, as amended, prohibits, except as specifically authorized by rulings, instructions, licenses, or otherwise, certain transactions involving property in which a foreign country designated therein or any national thereof has, on or since the effective date of the order, had any interest.

This "freezing" control brings all financial and import and export trade transactions in which certain foreign interests are involved under the control of the Government and imposes heavy penalties upon persons failing to comply therewith. The control is designed, among other things, to prevent the use of the financial facilities of the United States in ways harmful to national defense and other American interests, to prevent the liquidation in the United States of assets looted by duress or conquest, and to curb subversive activities in the United States.

Since April 10, 1940, the control has been extended to the property of Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Greece, Albania, Andorra, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Finland, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Simultaneously with the issuance of Executive Order No. 8785 on June 14, 1941, amending Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, the President approved regulations ordering a census of all foreign-owned property in the United States. This census relates not only to property in the United States belonging to countries and nationals subject to "freezing" control but also to all other countries as well. Reports of this property are to be filed on Form TFR–300, as provided in the Regulations.

In addition, the Regulations set up a procedure for the filing of applications for licenses to engage in transactions covered by the order. These applications are filed with the Treasury Department through various Federal Reserve Banks and the Governors and High Commissioners of the Territories and possessions of the United States.

Copies of the amendments to Executive Order No. 8389 and of the regulations issued during the year will be found as exhibits 58 and 59, beginning on page 368.

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE

The Defense Savings Staff, which has charge of the promotion of the sale of defense savings bonds and other similar Government securities offered to the public, was established in the Office of the Secretary by Treasury Department Order No. 39 of March 19, 1941. The Executive Director of the Defense Savings Staff has general responsibility for its administration and reports to the Secretary through an Assistant to the Secretary.

A new United States Coast Guard Reserve, a military organization, was created and established under authority of Public Law 8, approved February 19, 1941. The purpose of this organization is to provide a trained force of officers and men which, added to regular personnel of the Coast Guard, will be adequate to enable that service to perform such extraordinary duties as may be necessitated by emergency conditions. Under provisions of the same act, the former United States Coast Guard Reserve became the United States Coast Guard Auxiliary, a nonmilitary organization composed of citizens who are owners of motorboats or yachts, enrolled to further interest in safety of life at sea and upon navigable waters, to promote efficiency in the operation of motorboats and yachts, to foster a wider knowledge of, and better compliance with, the laws, rules, and regulations governing their operation, and to facilitate operations of the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard Reserve and Coast Guard Auxiliary are administered by the Commandant of the Coast Guard, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The marksmanship training of Treasury Department employees, previously trained by the Coast Guard, was placed under the direction of the Coordinator, Treasury Enforcement Agencies, by Treasury Department Order No. 34 of July 5, 1940. The Coordinator will assign responsibility for this program to the respective district coordinators throughout the service, and will issue the necessary instructions.

Copies of the Treasury orders and the act referred to above will be found as exhibits 60 and 66, on pages 378 and 393.

ESTIMATES OF RECEIPTS

The Secretary of the Treasury is required each year to prepare and submit in his annual report to Congress estimates of the public revenue for the current fiscal year and for the fiscal year next ensuing (Public No. 129, February 26, 1907). These estimates are now made in December of each year.

Inasmuch as the tax revenue from practically every major source is directly dependent, although in varying degree, upon business conditions during the period in respect of which the taxes are levied, it is necessary to forecast the general business situation for a period ending approximately 18 months later. This forecast is based upon the analysis of a wide variety of financial and other economic data and includes a forecast of the direction and the magnitude of the movements of industrial production, profits, security and commodity prices, employment, pay rolls, and other components of business activity. In view of the well-recognized uncertainty involved in forecasting the various phases of business activity, accentuated this year by the dislocations of industry and profits caused by the shifting from a peacetime to a wartime economy with its attendant allocations, price and other control measures, such forecasts, and the concomitant estimates of future revenues, may be revised from time to time to take account of changed conditions.

Upon these business forecasts depend the estimates of the aggregate amounts of corporation and individual incomes as well as the distribution of such incomes among various income classes, and the volume of consumption of commodities upon which taxes are levied. Consideration must be given to the fact that changes in the various indicators of business activity are not reflected immediately or in direct proportion in the various sources of revenue. Thus, in periods of rising business activity profits and taxable incomes usually rise more than proportionately to the increase in the volume of business because of the relative inflexibility of certain costs. In addition, consideration is given to the fact that the increase in the amount of income tax collections which will result from a given increase in individual incomes is accentuated under a progressive rate schedule because not only is the individual taxpayer's income greater but also the taxpayer pays a larger percentage of the higher income as income tax.

Changes in business conditions, in the amounts of income, and in the volume of consumption and importation of commodities are reflected more immediately in the receipts from some taxes than from others because of the variation in the method of collection of the taxes. For example, stamp taxes are collected prior to the ultimate sale of taxed articles while many of the miscellaneous internal revenue taxes are collected each month on the tax liabilities of the previous month.

However, collections from taxes such as the estate and gift taxes and the tax under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, formerly title IX of the Social Security Act, are made upon liabilities of a much earlier period and therefore do not respond as promptly to changes in general business conditions.

The lag between the time income is received by taxpayers and the time of receipt of income taxes based upon such incomes is particularly important in its effect upon total tax receipts in any given year. Thus, in general, the changes in incomes in the calendar year 1941 will not be reflected in income tax receipts until the income tax returns are filed on or before March 15, 1942. Because of the privilege of making quarterly installment payments of these tax liabilities, the collections will be received throughout the calendar year 1942, thus falling into the receipts of the fiscal years 1942 and 1943. Hence the estimated current income tax receipts, both corporation and individual, for the fiscal year 1942 are made up partly from payments on calendar year 1940 incomes and partly from payments on calendar year 1941 incomes. Similarly, fiscal year 1943 estimates of income tax receipts include payments based upon the incomes of each of the calendar years 1941 and 1942.

The revenue estimates in the table on page 71 contain an adjustment which has been made in total receipts to reflect the changes brought about by the 1939 amendments to the Social Security Act. There has been created on the books of the Treasury the "Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund", to which was transferred on January 1, 1940, the amounts standing to the credit of the old-age reserve account. For the fiscal year 1941 and each subsequent fiscal year there is appropriated to the fund an amount equivalent to 100 percent of the taxes received under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, with the proviso that the estimated administrative expenses of the Treasury and the Social Security Board with respect to the collection of taxes and the payments from the fund shall be repaid to the Treasury. In order to show the amount of revenue applicable to the general expenditures of the Government there has been deducted from total receipts a sum equivalent to the net appropriation to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. The detailed analysis set forth below is based on total revenues and receipts and not on the net amount after adjustment.

Total revenues and receipts, general and special accounts, are estimated (on the daily Treasury statement basis, unrevised) in the amounts of $12,816 millions for the fiscal year 1942 and $17,852 millions for the fiscal year 1943. The estimated amount of total receipts in the fiscal year 1942 represents an increase of $4,548 millions over total receipts of $8,269 millions in the fiscal year 1941, while the estimated amount of total receipts in the fiscal year 1943 represents an

increase of $5,036 millions over the estimated total receipts for the fiscal year 1942.

The percentage distribution of total receipts in the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, as compared with actual receipts in the fiscal year 1941, is shown in the following table:

Percentage distribution of total revenues and receipts in the fiscal years 1941, 1942, and 1943

Source	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941
Internal revenue:			
Income taxes	63.39	55.77	41.96
Miscellaneous internal revenue taxes	23.56	30.14	35.88
Employment taxes	9.74	9.27	11.19
Total internal revenue	96.69	95.18	89.03
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act	.05	.07	.08
Customs	1.67	2.87	4.74
Miscellaneous revenues and receipts	1.59	1.88	6.15
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Estimated receipts in the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 and actual receipts in the fiscal year 1941 are presented in summary form in the table on page 71. A more detailed tabulation of receipts and estimates is shown in table 72 beginning on page 667. All year-to-year differences and percentages appearing in the text are based on this detailed table.

Fiscal year 1942

Total receipts in general and special accounts in the fiscal year 1942 are estimated at $12,816 millions, an increase of $4,548 millions over actual total receipts of $8,269 millions in the fiscal year 1941. Net receipts—total receipts less the net appropriation for the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund—are estimated at $11,944 millions. This is an increase of $4,337 millions or 57.0 percent over actual net receipts of the previous fiscal year.

Great expansion of incomes and business activity and extensive tax legislation which resulted in the introduction of new taxes as well as substantial increases in tax rates were responsible for the large increase in receipts of the fiscal year 1942 over the fiscal year 1941. Collections in the fiscal year 1942 are affected by the two revenue acts of 1940 and the Revenue Act of 1941 as well as by other less important revenue legislation. Because of the statutory lag in collection of taxes, receipts in the fiscal year 1942 do not represent the full effect of legislation in the calendar years 1940 and 1941. This is particularly true of current income taxes.

Actual receipts in the fiscal year 1941 and estimated receipts in the fiscal years 1942 and 1943

[In millions of dollars]

General and special accounts	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941
1. Internal revenue:			
(1) Income taxes:			
Corporation:			
Normal and surtax, current	$3,462.0	$2,509.0	$1,649.0
Excess-profits tax	2,691.0	1,234.0	164.3
Declared value excess-profits tax	51.0	24.0	28.1
Total corporation	6,204.0	3,767.0	1,841.4
Individual, current	4,793.0	3,070.0	1,314.3
Back taxes:			
Corporation (normal and surtax) and individual	315.0	305.0	306.4
Unjust enrichment tax	4.0	5.0	9.1
Total back taxes	319.0	310.0	315.4
Total income taxes (collection basis)	11,316.0	7,147.0	3,471.1
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis (unrevised)			−1.5
Total income taxes (daily Treasury statement basis (unrevised))	11,316.0	7,147.0	3,469.6
(2) Miscellaneous internal revenue:			
Capital stock tax	239.5	232.0	166.7
Estate tax	500.0	360.0	355.2
Gift tax	30.7	150.0	51.9
Liquor taxes	1,195.8	1,095.0	818.5
Tobacco taxes	841.4	772.1	693.2
Stamp taxes	45.0	42.9	39.1
Manufacturers' excise taxes	637.0	720.8	610.6
Retailers' excise taxes	135.1	73.2	
Miscellaneous taxes	581.9	416.9	219.5
Total miscellaneous internal revenue (collection basis)	4,206.5	3,863.0	2,954.6
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis (unrevised)			+12.3
Total miscellaneous internal revenue (daily Treasury statement basis (unrevised))	4,206.5	3,863.0	2,966.9
(3) Employment taxes:			
Taxes on employment by other than carriers:			
Federal Insurance Contributions Act	1,394.1	900.4	690.6
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	150.4	117.6	97.7
Total	1,544.5	1,018.0	788.2
Taxes on carriers and their employees (Ch. 9, subchap. B of the Internal Revenue Code)	194.4	170.7	136.9
Total employment taxes (daily Treasury statement basis (unrevised))	1,738.9	1,188.7	925.2
Total internal revenue (daily Treasury statement basis (unrevised))	17,261.4	12,198.7	7,361.7
2. Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act (daily Treasury statement basis (unrevised))	9.5	8.5	6.8
3. Customs (daily Treasury statement basis (unrevised))	297.0	368.0	391.9
4. Miscellaneous revenues and receipts (daily Treasury statement basis (unrevised))	284.2	240.9	508.2
Total receipts, general and special accounts (daily Treasury statement basis (unrevised))	17,852.1	12,816.1	8,268.5
Deduct: Net appropriation for Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund representing an amount equal to taxes collected and deposited under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, less reimbursement to General Fund for administrative expenses	1,364.9	872.1	661.3
Net receipts, general and special accounts (daily Treasury statement basis (unrevised))	16,487.2	11,944.0	7,607.2

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to nearest tenth of a million and will not necessarily add to totals.

Income taxes.—Total income taxes in the fiscal year 1942 are estimated at $7,147 millions. If this amount is realized, the fiscal year 1942 receipts will exceed by a considerable margin the collections of any previous fiscal year, being $3,202 millions or 81.2 percent greater than receipts of the previous record year, the fiscal year 1920. No detailed break-down of income tax receipts is available for all fiscal years. However, such data as are available indicate that record breaking levels should be reached in receipts for the fiscal year 1942 for both the current corporation and individual income taxes.

Total income tax receipts estimated for the fiscal year 1942 exceed actual collections of the previous year, which amounted to $3,470 millions, by $3,677 millions or 106.0 percent. This is attributable to an increase in income levels, a broadening of the income tax base by legislation, and to upward revision in tax rates.

Current corporation income tax collections, normal tax and surtax, are estimated to amount to $2,509 millions in the fiscal year 1942, and represent an increase of $860 millions or 52.2 percent over actual fiscal year 1941 receipts of $1,649 millions. Receipts in the fiscal year 1942 represent liabilities of the calendar years 1940 and 1941, whereas the fiscal year 1941 receipts reflect liabilities of the calendar years 1939 and 1940. While collections of calendar year liabilities are not divided evenly between the 2 fiscal years affected, the proportions are such that for the purpose of simplifying the explanation of results, the calendar year common to both may be eliminated in comparing receipts of 2 fiscal years. Thus, in comparing fiscal years 1942 and 1941, the calendar year 1940 may be disregarded and the increase in receipts of the fiscal year 1942 over those of the fiscal year 1941 attributed almost entirely to the increase in estimated income levels in the calendar year 1941 and higher tax rates under the Revenue Act of 1941 as compared with incomes and tax rates existing in the calendar year 1939. However, only part of the full calendar year 1941 increase in liabilities, roughly 50 percent, is reflected in the fiscal year 1942 receipts.

In the calendar year 1939, corporations with net incomes of over $25,000 were taxed at rates which varied between 16½ percent and 19 percent depending on dividends paid. In 1941, the normal tax rate is 24 percent for this group. In addition, a corporation surtax is imposed at 6 percent for the first $25,000 or less of net income and 7 percent on the excess. For corporations with net incomes of $25,000 or less, the graduated rates of 12½ percent, 14 percent, and 16 percent existing in 1939 were increased to 15 percent, 17 percent, and 19 percent in the calendar year 1941 and the corporation surtax added. The potential effect of the substantially higher tax rates and income base in 1941 as compared with 1939 is offset to some extent by the two-year operating loss carryover allowed in 1941—none in 1939—and the de-

duction of the excess-profits tax in computing normal and surtax net income in 1941.

Corporation excess-profits tax receipts are estimated to amount to $1,234 millions in the fiscal year 1942 and represent an increase of $1,070 millions or 651.0 percent over receipts in the fiscal year 1941 of $164 millions. As excess-profits tax receipts are collected in the same manner as current corporation income taxes, a comparison of calendar years 1939 and 1941 explains in the main the increase in the fiscal year 1942 receipts over the fiscal year 1941. No excess-profits tax as the term is now used applied in 1939. The excess-profits tax effective in the calendar year 1941 was instituted by the Second Revenue Act of 1940 and was revised by the Excess Profits Tax Amendments of 1941 and by the Revenue Act of 1941. At present corporations are subject to excess-profits tax rates varying from 35 percent on adjusted excess-profits net income of $20,000 or less to 60 percent on adjusted excess-profits net income in excess of $500,000. Adjusted excess-profits net income is determined by the difference between earnings in the taxable year and the excess-profits credit computed under either the average earnings or the invested capital methods. Under the former, corporations are allowed a credit of 95 percent of the average net income of the base period 1936–39 inclusive. Under the invested capital method, the credit is 8 percent on invested capital not in excess of $5 millions and 7 percent on the excess over $5 millions. Under either method a specific exemption of $5,000 and a two-year carryover of unused excess-profits credit of previous years are allowed. Under the 1941 Revenue Act, the excess-profits tax is computed first and allowed as a deduction for normal tax and surtax. Except for the excess profits liability itself, the net income bases of the excess-profits tax and the normal tax are essentially the same although significant differences are possible under certain circumstances.

The declared value excess-profits tax has been in effect since 1933, but prior to 1940 was known as the excess-profits tax. Receipts from this source are estimated at $24 millions, a decrease of $4 millions or 14.5 percent as compared with the fiscal year 1941, despite the increase in rates and higher income levels of the calendar year 1941 as compared with the calendar year 1939.

For the declared value excess-profits tax, taxable excess profits are those earnings in excess of 10 percent of the capital stock valuation which is declared by corporations in filing their capital stock tax returns. Ordinarily capital stock returns must be filed on July 31. However, the Revenue Act of 1941, which increased the capital stock tax rate from $1.10 to $1.25 for each $1,000 of such valuation, was not approved until September 20, 1941, and corporations were allowed to defer the filing date for capital stock returns to October 29. In

1941, corporations, in setting capital stock value so as to avoid declared value excess-profits tax liabilities for the calendar year 1941 earnings, had 3 months more known earnings than would have been the case without the extension in the time of filing the capital stock returns. The consequent increase in accuracy of net income estimates, despite a substantial increase in income levels in 1941, should reduce the declared value excess-profits tax liability in 1941 as compared with 1939 when the capital stock returns had to be filed August 31.

Some portion of the decrease in the fiscal year 1942 receipts is attributable to the suspension of the profit limiting provisions of the Vinson Act and of certain provisions of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, during the applicable period of the excess-profits tax. Collections from these sources are included as part of the declared value excess profits.

Unjust enrichment taxes, which are back taxes principally based on liabilities incurred in the calendar year 1936, are estimated to decrease from $9 millions in the fiscal year 1941 to $5 millions as the outstanding claims for these taxes have been decreased by collections.

Current individual income tax receipts for the fiscal year 1942, estimated at $3,070 millions, are $1,756 millions or 133.6 percent in excess of actual fiscal year 1941 receipts amounting to $1,314 millions. As is true for corporation income taxes, individual income tax receipts for the fiscal year 1942 arise from liabilities of the calendar years 1940 and 1941, while the fiscal year 1941 receipts reflect the calendar years 1939 and 1940. In comparing individual income tax receipts by fiscal years, the elimination of the yield from the common year 1940 from the explanation of results is not as valid as it is for corporation income tax receipts because of the much greater proportion of full-paid individual as compared with corporation income tax liabilities in March of the near fiscal year. Nevertheless, the over-simplification of the explanation is substantially correct as the greater proportion of the increase in the fiscal year 1942 over the fiscal year 1941 is due to higher income levels and tax rates and broader tax base in the calendar year 1941 as compared with the calendar year 1939.

The 1939 personal exemptions of $2,500 for married individuals and $1,000 for single persons were reduced to $1,500 and $750, respectively, in 1941. The dependent credit of $400 for the first dependent was eliminated for persons who are made heads of families only because of such dependents. Surtax rates were increased throughout the entire schedule, the greatest increase being made in the low and middle income groups. Not only were the surtax rates increased but the exemption therefrom of the first $4,000 of surtax net income was eliminated. A simplified income tax form was adopted for persons with gross income of $3,000 or less wholly from certain specified

sources, the use of such abbreviated form or the regular income tax form being optional with the taxpayer. In effect the normal tax was increased by the defense tax of the Revenue Act of 1940. The defense tax as such was eliminated by the Revenue Act of 1941 and was integrated into the surtax rate structure. The combined effect of reduced personal exemptions, the elimination of exempted surtax net income, and the increase in surtax rates results in increases in tax liabilities of all classes.

Because of the great increase in the calendar year 1941 liabilities it is expected that the percent of total liabilities which has been received in full in March of previous collection years will be decreased in March 1942. The effect of increased calendar year 1941 liabilities on fiscal year 1942 collections is therefore somewhat less than would be true if the full-paid proportion were unchanged.

Total back corporation and individual income tax receipts, which are not affected by most recent changes in incomes and tax rates, are estimated at $305 millions in the fiscal year 1942.

Miscellaneous internal revenue.—Miscellaneous internal revenue in the fiscal year 1942 is estimated at $3,863 millions, an increase of $896 millions over receipts of the previous fiscal year. Except for receipts from the capital stock tax, estate tax, and gift tax, which are estimated to aggregate $742 millions, miscellaneous internal revenue is derived from levies incident to the sales of goods or services. Ordinarily receipts from these sources are principally dependent upon consumer purchasing power. However, in the fiscal year 1942, curtailment of production of goods for civilian consumption is necessitated by defense and war activity. Receipts of certain taxes are expected either to increase less than the estimated income levels of the fiscal year 1942 warrant, or to decrease. This is particularly true of taxes based on the sale of durable consumer's goods. Nevertheless, because of the increases in receipts from taxes unaffected by military production, because of increases in tax rates, and because of the introduction of new taxes, miscellaneous internal revenue other than collections from the capital stock, estate, and gift taxes, is estimated to increase from $2,381 millions in the fiscal year 1941 to $3,121 millions in the fiscal year 1942. This is an increase of $740 millions or 31.1 percent.

Capital stock tax receipts are estimated at $232 millions in the fiscal year 1942 as compared with $167 millions in the fiscal year 1941. The increase of $65 millions or 39.2 percent results from the increase in tax rate from $1.10 to $1.25 per $1,000 of valuation and the higher income levels of the calendar year 1941 as compared with the calendar year 1940 and to the fact that the capital stock declaration made in the fiscal year 1942 had to be made large enough to cover insurance against the

declared value excess-profits tax for 3 years following the capital stock valuation.

Estate tax receipts are estimated at $360 millions, an increase of $5 millions over actual receipts of the fiscal year 1941. This increase is small in spite of the 10 percent tax rate increase of the Revenue Act of 1940 which is partially reflected in the fiscal year 1942 receipts because the fiscal year 1941 receipts included the taxes on two exceptionally large estates. The rate increases of the Revenue Act of 1941 are substantially ineffective with respect to the fiscal year 1942 collections because of the 15-month statutory lag permissible in the filing of estate tax returns.

Gift tax receipts, estimated in the fiscal year 1942 at $150 millions, are $98 millions or 189.2 percent in excess of actual receipts of the preceding year. Although the higher estate tax rates contained in the Revenue Act of 1941 became applicable to the estates of decedents dying after September 20, 1941, the increase in the gift tax rates contained in the Revenue Act of 1941 was not effective on gifts made prior to January 1, 1942. Thus there was a special tax-saving incentive to make gifts during the latter months of the calendar year 1941 not only to reduce an augmented estate tax liability but also to break up estates so that the income therefrom in subsequent years would not be subject to as high bracket rates under the increased individual surtax rates of the Revenue Act of 1941.

Total liquor tax receipts are estimated to aggregate $1,095 millions in the fiscal year 1942 and represent an increase of $277 millions or 33.8 percent over receipts of the previous fiscal year. Receipts from taxes on distilled spirits and fermented malt liquors account for $993 millions or 90.7 percent of the total 1942 receipts and for $248 millions or 89.6 percent of the increase.

The excise tax receipts from distilled spirits are estimated to increase $212 millions or 49.4 percent to $640 millions in the fiscal year 1942. This increase is due to the estimated rise in consumer income and to the increases in the tax rates on distilled spirits from $3 a gallon to $4 a gallon and on brandy from $2.75 a gallon to $4 a gallon. Only 9 months' collections in the fiscal year 1942 are at these new rates. The effect of the increase in rates is lessened by the forward buying which took place in the first few months of the fiscal year in anticipation of the augmented rates.

Receipts from the tax on fermented malt liquors are estimated at $353 millions in the fiscal year 1942, an increase of $36 millions or 11.5 percent over the actual fiscal year 1941 receipts. This increase is due principally to increases in income levels. The excise tax on wines is estimated to increase 139.9 percent to $27 millions mainly because of rate increases of the Revenue Act of 1941. Nonrecurring

floor stock collections from distilled spirits and wines in the fiscal year 1942 are estimated at $33 millions.

Total receipts from tobacco taxes are estimated at $772 millions in the fiscal year 1942, an increase of $79 millions or 11.4 percent over actual receipts of the fiscal year 1941. Each of the specific sources contributed to this increase but the bulk of collections is accounted for by the tax on small cigarettes, estimated at $694 millions in the fiscal year 1942. No increase in tax rates is effective in the fiscal year 1942, the increase in receipts being due principally to increases in consumer income.

Collections of stamp taxes on issues of securities, bond transfers, stock transfers, etc., and on playing cards and silver bullion sales or transfers are estimated to amount to $43 millions in the fiscal year 1942, an increase of $4 millions or 9.9 percent. In this category, only the tax rate on playing cards, increased from 11 cents to 13 cents a pack, was changed by the Revenue Act of 1941.

The broad class group, manufacturers' excise taxes, includes the majority of the specific sources of taxation that will be affected most by conversion of production to military requirements. Despite the estimated decline of some tax bases in the face of rising purchasing power, total receipts of the group are estimated to increase $110 millions or 18.0 percent to $721 millions in the fiscal year 1942. This increase is achieved by substantial upward revision of tax rates and by the introduction of new sources of revenue.

The largest receipts from any single tax classified in this category are produced by the 1½ cents per gallon tax on gasoline. In the fiscal year 1942, this tax is expected to yield $373 millions, an increase of $29 millions or 8.6 percent, due primarily to increases in income levels. The tax rate on gasoline was raised from 1 cent to 1½ cents by the Revenue Act of 1940, effective July 1, 1940. This rate was unchanged by the Revenue Act of 1941. However, because of the collection lag, only 11 months of the fiscal year 1941 receipts are affected by the 1½ cent rate, whereas the fiscal year 1942 receipts represent a full year's collection at the increased rates.

The receipts from the tax on lubricating oils are estimated to increase $6 millions or 15.1 percent to $44 millions in the fiscal year 1942. The tax on electrical energy is estimated to yield $51 millions in the fiscal year 1942 as compared with actual receipts of $47 millions in the fiscal year 1941. The tax on firearms, shells, pistols, and revolvers is estimated to yield $4 millions in the fiscal year 1942. No change was made in the rate of tax or the tax base of these four tax categories in the Revenue Act of 1941. For all other specific sources in the manufacturers' excise tax group, changes were made both in rates and scope of the taxes and many new taxes were introduced.

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Tax rates on the automobile and related industries were doubled by the Revenue Act of 1941, affecting 8 months' tax collections in the fiscal year 1942. The rate was increased on passenger automobiles and motorcycles to 7 percent, on automobile trucks, busses, and trailers to 5 percent, on parts and accessories for automobiles to 5 percent, and on tires and inner tubes to 5 cents and 9 cents per pound, respectively. Some adjustment was made in classification under these titles. Bus chassis and bodies and truck and bus trailers, formerly taxed at the same rate as passenger automobiles and motorcycles, are now taxable at the rate applicable to trucks. The base of the automobile taxes was expanded to include certain types of trailers formerly exempt. Automobile radios, previously taxable under automobile parts and accessories, were shifted to the radio receiving set classification. Substantially larger consumer income combined with doubling the tax rate would imply relatively large increases in tax yields under ordinary circumstances. However, the automobile industry is one of the first to feel the impact of war. There are striking differences in the effect of military necessities on each of the automobile taxes. The receipts of the tax on parts and accessories show slight curtailment of civilian production. In the fiscal year 1942 receipts are estimated at $27 millions, an increase of 102.5 percent over actual receipts of the fiscal year 1941. Collections of the tax on trucks and busses are estimated to increase 54.5 percent to $17 millions in the fiscal year 1942. A substantial cut in the production of passenger automobiles is indicated by collections of $86 millions in the fiscal year 1942, only 5.4 percent more than the collections in the fiscal year 1941 when automobile prices were lower. The most drastic reduction is in production of tires and tubes for civilian consumption. Receipts from the taxes on these articles are estimated at $41 millions in the fiscal year 1942, a decrease of $10 millions or 20.3 percent. As the Nation continues in its progress toward a full wartime economy, it is to be expected that production of these items for civilian use will be reduced still further.

Many new taxes based on manufacturers' sales were introduced by the Revenue Act of 1941. These new taxes and their estimated yield in the fiscal year 1942 are: Rubber articles—articles of which rubber is the component material of chief weight—$8 millions; electric, gas, and oil appliances, $7 millions; electric light bulbs, $2 millions; electric signs, $2 millions; washing machines—commercial—$0.2 million; business and store machines, $5 millions; photographic apparatus, $6 millions; optical equipment, $0.3 million; luggage, $3 millions; sporting goods, $6 millions. Only 8 months' collections will be received in the fiscal year 1942 from these taxes. The rate in each case is 10 percent, with the exception of the tax on electric light bulbs, where the rate is 5 percent. Although these taxes are designated as

new taxes, actually most of them were in effect before but had been repealed. There were back tax collections from certain of these repealed taxes in the fiscal year 1941. The potential revenue yield of certain of these new taxes, particularly those on rubber articles and business and store machines, is limited by curtailed production for civilian uses.

The Revenue Act of 1940 taxed parts for radio sets at 5½ percent. The 1941 act increased the rate from 5½ percent to 10 percent, revised the base to include completed sets, and extended the coverage to include phonographs, phonograph records, and musical instruments. Receipts are estimated at $13 millions in the fiscal year 1942, an increase of 90.3 percent over the fiscal year 1941 actual receipts.

Under the Revenue Act of 1941, the scope of the tax applicable on household type refrigerators was broadened to include all types of refrigerators, refrigerating apparatus, and air-conditioners. At the same time, the rate was increased from 5½ percent to 10 percent. Despite the expanded base and higher rate, receipts from this source are estimated to increase only $1 million or 5.4 percent from the fiscal year 1941 to the fiscal year 1942, because of allocations and enforced curtailment of production. Total receipts in the fiscal year 1942 are estimated at $14 millions.

Immediately prior to the Revenue Act of 1940, only fancy wooden matches were taxed, the rate being 5½ cents per 1,000 matches. The Revenue Act of 1941 also taxes all other types of matches at 2 cents per 1,000 matches. The fiscal year 1942 receipts from this source are estimated at $5 millions as compared with $0.1 million in the fiscal year 1941.

Retailers' excise taxes at the rate of 10 percent on the retail price of jewelry, furs, and toilet preparations were introduced by the Revenue Act of 1941. In the 8 months of the fiscal year 1942, in which collections from this group will be made, receipts are estimated to be $73 millions. The tax on jewelry accounts for almost half of this total. Toilet preparations were taxable on a producers' price level at the rate of 11 percent in the period immediately prior to the effective date of the Revenue Act of 1941, October 1, 1941.

Receipts from the miscellaneous tax group under miscellaneous internal revenue are estimated at $417 millions in the fiscal year 1942, compared with actual receipts of $220 millions in the fiscal year 1941. This is an increase of $197 millions or 89.9 percent. Receipts in this group are not affected to any great extent by direct governmental action, the increase in the fiscal year 1942 reflecting the effect of increased consumer income, higher tax rates, and broadened tax bases.

Of the 14 specific sources of tax collections shown in this group, 5 are unaffected by revisions made by the Revenue Act of 1941. They

are the tax on transportation of oil by pipe line, the tax on coconut and other vegetable oils processed, special taxes on oleomargarine, adulterated butter, etc., the bituminous coal tax, and the sugar tax. Of these, only the tax on sugar is an important revenue producer. Receipts from this source are estimated at $72 millions in the fiscal year 1942, a decrease, because of disruption of transportation facilities, of $3 millions from actual receipts of $75 millions in the fiscal year 1941.

New tax sources include taxes on local telephone bills, transportation of persons, the use of motor vehicles and boats, coin-operated amusement and gaming devices, and bowling alleys and billiard and pool tables.

The 1941 Revenue Act imposes a tax of 6 percent on the amount paid by subscribers for local telephone service. Taxes for approximately 8 months' liabilities are expected to amount to $36 millions in the fiscal year 1942. A tax of 5 percent is imposed on the amount paid for transportation of persons. The tax does not apply to amounts of less than 36 cents, to commutation or season tickets covering single trips of less than 30 miles, or to commutation tickets of one month or less. Exemption from the transportation tax applies to the military personnel of the United States when traveling under special tariffs extended by transportation companies to members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard when on official leave, furlough, or pass. Due to administrative procedure, only 5 months' collections are expected in the fiscal year 1942. Receipts in that year are estimated at $21 millions. The same act imposes, effective February 1, 1942, a tax of $5 per year on the use of each motor vehicle and taxes at rates graduated by length from $5 to $200 per year on the use of boats. Five-twelfths of the full rate is estimated to account for collections of $70 millions in the fiscal year 1942. New taxes are imposed on the use of coin-operated amusement or gaming devices. For each such machine of the so-called "pinball" type, the rate is $10 per year. If it is of the "slot" machine type, the rate is $50 per year. Only three-fourths of the full year liability is applicable in the fiscal year 1942. Receipts in that year are estimated at $4 millions. The tax of $10 per year on each bowling alley or billiard or pool table is expected to yield $1 million in the partial period covered in the fiscal year 1942.

The tax on telephone, telegraph, radio and cable facilities, leased wires, and so forth, was revised both as to base and tax rate by the Revenue Act of 1941. The tax on telephone messages or conversations was extended to include messages for which the charge is more than 24 cents. Previously all charges of less than 50 cents were exempt from the tax. In addition, the rate was changed to 5 cents for each 50 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid. Previously the

maximum tax was 20 cents. Prior to the Revenue Act of 1941 telegraph dispatches and messages were taxed at 5 percent of the amount charged and on cable and radio dispatches the tax was 10 cents per message. This was revised to make all telegraph, cable, or radio dispatches or messages subject to a tax of 10 percent of the amount of the charge. The 5 percent rate on amounts paid for leased wires and on talking circuit special services was increased to 10 percent and the coverage of the tax was extended to include teletypewriter services. A tax of 5 percent is levied on payments made for certain other wire and equipment services previously exempt from tax. Receipts from these sources are estimated at $44 millions in the fiscal year 1942 and represent an increase of $17 millions or 62.5 percent as compared with actual receipts of $27 millions in the fiscal year 1941. Approximately 8 months' collections at the new rates are expected in the fiscal year 1942.

The 1940 act exemptions from the admissions tax, applying both to price of admission and types of entertainment, were eliminated by the Revenue Act of 1941. Previously, admissions of 20 cents or less were not subject to tax and, regardless of price of admission, exemptions applied to certain religious, educational, and charitable entertainments. Except for the exemption of admissions of less than 10 cents paid by children under 12 years of age, such types of exemptions were eliminated by the Revenue Act of 1941. Persons admitted free or at reduced rates are subject to tax at the rate applicable to persons charged the regular admission cost. Under the Revenue Act of 1940, this did not apply to bona fide employees, municipal officers on official business, or children under 12 years of age. The Revenue Act of 1941 extended this provision also to limit to a fractional part of the price actually paid for admission the tax paid by members of the military or naval forces of the United States when in uniform or members of the Civilian Conservation Corps when in uniform. The rate of 1 cent per 10 cents of the admission charge was unchanged. The receipts from the admissions tax are also affected by the elimination of certain exemptions from the tax on cabarets and roof gardens. The rate of tax was changed from 2 cents for each 10 cents on the taxable portion under the Revenue Act of 1940 to a flat 5 percent of all amounts paid. Receipts from the admissions tax are estimated at $123 millions in the fiscal year 1942. This is an increase of $52 millions or 72.8 percent over actual receipts in the fiscal year 1941. About 8 months' collections at the new rates are estimated for the fiscal year 1942.

The revenue from the tax on club dues and initiation fees was increased by the reduction of the $25 exemption on dues or membership fees to $10. The tax on initiation fees now applies if the dues or membership fees are in excess of $10, whereas the tax did not previously

apply if the membership fees were more than $25. The term "dues" was broadened to include any assessment or charge made for social or recreational privileges for any period of more than 6 days. Receipts from the tax on club dues and initiation fees are estimated at $10 millions for the fiscal year 1942. This is an increase of $3 millions or 50.4 percent over actual receipts of the fiscal year 1941.

The only change made in the tax on leases of safe deposit boxes was to increase the rate from 11 percent to 20 percent. The fiscal year 1942 receipts, which include about 8 months' collections at this increased rate, are estimated at $4 millions. This is an increase of 67.0 percent over actual receipts of $2 millions in the fiscal year 1941.

Employment taxes.—Total employment taxes are estimated at $1,189 millions, an increase of $264 millions or 28.5 percent over actual receipts of $925 millions in the fiscal year 1941.

There has been no change in the rates or coverage of these taxes since the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939, approved August 10, 1939. These amendments are fully reflected in the receipts both of the fiscal year 1941 and the fiscal year 1942. Therefore the estimated increase of receipts results entirely from a higher level of pay rolls.

Receipts under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act are estimated at $900 millions as compared with $691 millions in the fiscal year 1941, an increase of $210 millions or 30.4 percent.

Receipts under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act are estimated at $118 millions as compared with actual receipts of $98 millions in the fiscal year 1941. The increase of $20 millions, or 20.4 percent, is less than the percentage increase under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act principally because of a difference in the months in which the respective tax liabilities were accrued. Receipts measured by compensation taxable under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act in any calendar year are received throughout the subsequent calendar year, whereas the lag in the time of collecting the liabilities accruing under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act is only three months.

Receipts under the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937 are estimated at $171 millions as compared with actual receipts in the fiscal year 1941 of $137 millions, an increase of $34 millions or 24.7 percent. The increase is partly the result of an increase in work-hours expected to result from the increase of industrial activity, and is partly the result of two wage rate increases for railway labor approved by the President's emergency board, appointed September 10, 1941, under section 10 of the Railway Labor Act. The first increase, effective September 1, 1941, is in accordance with the original recommendation of the same board, and the second increase, effective December 1, 1941, is somewhat greater. Average railway wage rates, except for such negotiated changes, are relatively stable, so that ordinarily the fluctuation of receipts under the Carriers Taxing Act is less than under either the

Federal Unemployment Tax Act or the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.—Receipts under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act are estimated at $9 millions, an increase of $2 millions over the fiscal year 1941 actual receipts of $7 millions.

Customs.—Customs receipts, including any import tax "levied, assessed, collected, and paid in the same manner as a duty imposed by the Tariff Act of 1930 and * * * treated as a duty" are estimated at $368 millions, a decline of $24 millions from actual receipts of $392 millions in the fiscal year 1941.

Since 1939, customs receipts have depended less upon business conditions and more upon the freedom of sources, the availability of shipping, and the need for materials for defense production. The existence of a state of war between the United States and the Axis Powers will result in the partial closing of some sources previously open and the imposition of losses and further restrictions upon available shipping. Also, the recent trade agreement with Argentina, effective November 15, 1941, while less important than the recent world-wide spread of war, will result in some reduction of customs receipts. Except for these two new factors, an increase of receipts would have been expected.

Miscellaneous revenues and receipts.—Miscellaneous revenues and receipts in the fiscal year 1942 are estimated at $241 millions. This is a decrease of $267 millions or 52.6 percent as compared with actual receipts in the fiscal year 1941 of $508 millions. The receipts in the fiscal year 1941 were unusually large because of large repayments of capital funds by Government corporations.

Fiscal year 1943

Total receipts in general and special accounts in the fiscal year 1943 are estimated at $17,852 millions, an increase of $5,036 millions as compared with estimated receipts of the fiscal year 1942. Each of the major sources of revenue contributes to this increase although there are certain exceptions, notably the gift tax where special incentives existing in the previous year no longer prevail; manufacturers' excise taxes, where the transfer from a peacetime to a wartime economy affects certain of the manufacturers' excise tax bases through allocations and other restrictions; and customs, where the effect of the entrance of the United States into the World War is reflected for the first time in a full year's collections of customs receipts. Of the increase of $5,036 millions in the fiscal year 1943 estimated receipts over those estimated for the fiscal year 1942, $4,169 millions are estimated to come from the income taxes and $550 millions from the employment taxes.

Income taxes.—In the fiscal year 1943, the first full year of collections under the Revenue Act of 1941, income tax receipts are estimated to aggregate $11,316 millions. If realized, this amount will represent a second successive record breaking year. Available data indicate that each of the important sources of income tax revenue in the fiscal year 1943 will be considerably in excess of receipts of any previous year, estimated or actual.

The 1943 total exceeds by $4,169 millions or 58.3 percent estimated receipts of the fiscal year 1942 which are estimated at $7,147 millions. As is the case in the comparison of receipts in the fiscal years 1942 and 1941, the increase of receipts in the fiscal year 1943 over those of the fiscal year 1942 is due chiefly to a combination of higher income levels and increased tax rates. As collections arising from liabilities of the calendar year 1940 are common to both fiscal years 1942 and 1941, the increase in income tax receipts in the fiscal year 1942 over those of the fiscal year 1941 was explained by comparison of relative tax rates and income levels in the calendar years 1941 and 1939. The calendar year 1941 receipts are common to both fiscal years 1943 and 1942. Most of the increase in receipts in the fiscal year 1943 over those of the fiscal year 1942 is due to tax rates and income levels in the calendar year 1942 as compared with those in the calendar year 1940. This is true for the current income taxes—corporation and individual—for the excess-profits tax, and for the declared value excess-profits tax.

Current corporation income tax receipts are estimated at $3,462 millions in the fiscal year 1943 as compared with $2,509 millions in the fiscal year 1942. This is an increase of $953 millions or 38.0 percent. There is no difference of any consequence in the normal tax rates of the 1940 Revenue Acts, applicable to the calendar year 1940 incomes, and in the normal tax rates of the Revenue Act of 1941, in effect in the calendar year 1942. The flat rate of 22.1 percent and the defense tax rate of 1.9 percent effective in 1940 on corporations with net incomes in excess of $25,000 were integrated into a single rate of 24 percent in the Revenue Act of 1941. The integration of the normal and defense tax rates for corporations with net incomes of $25,000 or less resulted in small increases in the graduated rates applicable to these corporations.

Under the Revenue Act of 1941, corporations are subject to a surtax of 6 percent on net income of $25,000 or less and 7 percent on the excess over $25,000. Surtax net income differs from normal tax net income by the inclusion of interest on certain Government securities. No such surtax was in effect in the calendar year 1940.

Under the Revenue Acts of 1940, the normal tax was allowed as a deduction for the excess-profits tax calculation. Under the Revenue Act of 1941, the excess-profits tax is computed first and allowed as a

deduction for normal tax and surtax purposes. If there had been no increase in income levels in the calendar year 1942 as compared with the calendar year 1940, the base of the current corporation income tax would be less in 1942 because of the reversal in the precedence of deductions. However, estimated income levels in 1942 as compared with those of 1940 are sufficiently large to more than offset the excess-profits deduction. The increase in the fiscal year 1943 corporation income tax receipts is therefore due to an increase in the tax base in the calendar year 1942 as compared with that of the calendar year 1940 and the introduction of the corporation surtax by the Revenue Act of 1941 effective in the calendar year 1941 and succeeding years.

Because of its nature the excess-profits tax accentuates any change in income levels. The considerable increase in income levels estimated for the calendar year 1942 as compared with the calendar year 1940, the higher rates and augmented tax base of the Revenue Act of 1941 result in an expectation of excess-profits tax receipts increasing 118.1 percent in the fiscal year 1943 over estimated receipts of the fiscal year 1942. In absolute amounts, collections are estimated at $2,691 millions in the fiscal year 1943, an increase of $1,457 millions over the fiscal year 1942.

As compared with the law in effect in the calendar year 1940, the Revenue Act of 1941, effective in the calendar year 1942, broadened the excess-profits tax base principally by two changes. Prior to the Revenue Act of 1941 the normal tax was allowed as a deduction in computing excess-profits net income. Under the 1941 act the excess-profits tax is calculated first and allowed as a deduction for normal and surtax computation. The increase in excess-profits tax collections resulting from this reversal in the precedence of deductions, which affects all corporations subject to the excess-profits tax, is offset to some extent by a reduction in the tax base of the normal tax and surtax. The tax base of corporations using the invested capital method in computing their excess-profits credit was increased by the reduction of the credit on invested capital in excess of $5 millions from 8 percent to 7 percent. In addition to these base broadening changes the yield of the excess-profits tax was enhanced by increasing the graduated rates by 10 percentage points in each tax bracket.

Declared value excess-profits tax collections are estimated at $51 millions in the fiscal year 1943 as compared with estimated receipts of $24 millions in the fiscal year 1942. A considerable portion of this increase is due to the peculiar nature of the declared value excess-profits tax. The calendar year 1940 liabilities of the tax arose from the excess of corporate earnings over 10 percent of an optional capital stock upward revaluation made July 31, 1940, the magnitude of the tax depending on the accuracy with which corporations could estimate

earnings for the corporation's fiscal year, which in most cases is the calendar year.

As calendar year 1942 declared value excess-profits tax liabilities are based on a capital stock valuation made October 29, 1941, which valuation must stand for three years, corporations had to estimate their net incomes for the entire calendar year 1942. Because of this difference in the length of period estimated, it is believed that corporations were not able to estimate their earnings as accurately so far in advance and the excess-profits under the declared value excess-profits tax will be greater in the calendar year 1942 than in the calendar year 1940, particularly because of the substantial increase in incomes estimated for calendar year 1942 as compared with 1940. In contrast to all other current income taxes, no part of the increase is due to an increase in tax rates.

Receipts from the unjust enrichment tax are estimated at $4 millions, a decrease of $1 million from the $5 millions estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1942, reflecting the decrease in the back tax liabilities from this source as outstanding cases are settled.

Current individual income tax receipts are estimated at $4,793 millions. This is an increase of $1,723 millions or 56.1 percent over estimated receipts of the fiscal year 1942. This increase is due primarily to the increase in income levels, the increases in tax rates and the broadening of the income tax base of the calendar year 1942 as compared with the calendar year 1940.

The dependent credit of $400 for the first dependent was eliminated for persons who are made heads of families only because of such dependents. Surtax rates were increased throughout the entire schedule, the greatest increase being made in the low and middle income groups. Not only were the surtax rates increased but the exemption therefrom of the first $4,000 of surtax net income was eliminated. A simplified income tax form was adopted for persons with gross income of $3,000 or less wholly from certain specified sources, the use of such abbreviated form or the regular income tax form being optional with the taxpayer. In effect the normal tax was increased by the defense tax of the Revenue Act of 1940. The defense tax as such was eliminated by the Revenue Act of 1941 and was integrated into the surtax rate structure. The combined effect of reduced personal exemptions, the elimination of exempted surtax net income, and the increase in surtax rates results in increases in tax liabilities of all classes.

Back income taxes, which are relatively stable as they represent delinquent collections of liabilities of many tax years, are estimated to increase to $315 millions from estimated receipts in the fiscal year 1942 of $305 millions.

Miscellaneous internal revenue.—Capital stock tax collections in the fiscal year 1943 are estimated at $240 millions, an increase of $8 millions or 3.2 percent over estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1942. Collections of this tax in the fiscal year 1943 represent liabilities of the year ended June 30, 1942. No new declaration is allowed for this year, the increase in receipts being attributable to the valuation as of June 30, 1941, adjusted to some extent as provided by law.

Estate tax collections for the fiscal year 1943 are estimated at $500 millions and represent an increase of $140 millions or 38.9 percent over estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1942. The increase in the fiscal year 1943 is due to a combination of expected higher property values of estates on which the fiscal year 1943 collections are based and to the higher rates of the Revenue Act of 1941 effective September 20, 1941. Because of the 15 months' permissible lag in filing estate tax returns, the fiscal year 1943 is the first year in which the bulk of collections will be based upon the rates specified by the Revenue Act of 1941.

Gift tax receipts are estimated at $31 millions, a decrease of $119 millions or 79.5 percent from the estimated receipts of the previous fiscal year reflecting the removal of the special incentives for making gifts which existed during the first half of the fiscal year 1942 although the increased gift tax rates included in the Revenue Act of 1941 will be applicable to gifts on which the fiscal year 1943 collections will be made.

Total liquor tax receipts in the fiscal year 1943 are estimated at $1,196 millions and represent an increase of $101 millions or 9.2 percent over estimated receipts of the fiscal year 1942. The yield of the tax on distilled spirits is expected to increase $106 millions or 16.6 percent to $746 millions in the fiscal year 1943 as compared with the receipts in the fiscal year 1942, reflecting increased consumer income and the full year effect of the $4 tax rate of the Revenue Act of 1941 which was operative for only 9 months in the fiscal year 1942. Receipts from the excise tax on wines, which increased $10 millions or 35.0 percent to $37 millions, reflect the same factors—increased levels of income and higher tax rates. The rectification tax receipts are expected to decrease $3 millions to $14 millions in the fiscal year 1943, as a result of a scarcity of ethyl alcohol for rectification purposes. The floor stocks taxes levied by the Revenue Act of 1941 on liquor were non-recurring and show a decrease of $28 millions in the fiscal year 1943 as compared with those estimated to be collected in the fiscal year 1942.

Receipts of total tobacco taxes are estimated at $841 millions in the fiscal year 1943 and represent an increase of $69 millions or 9.0 percent over estimated receipts of the fiscal year 1942. This increase may be ascribed principally to increased consumer income. The revenue from

small cigarettes, which constitutes the bulk of the tobacco tax receipts, is expected to increase $70 millions in the fiscal year 1943, total receipts being estimated at $763 millions. Despite the increase in consumer income, the tax receipts from tobacco (chewing and smoking) are expected to decrease in the fiscal year 1943 because of an expected transfer of consumer expenditures from chewing and smoking tobacco to cigarettes.

Total stamp tax receipts are estimated in the fiscal year 1943 at $45 millions, an increase of $2 millions or 4.9 percent over the estimated total in the fiscal year 1942. Minor increases in the tax on issues of securities, bond transfers, and deeds of conveyance, and the tax on stock transfers are responsible for this increase.

There is considerable variation in the receipts from individual sources of manufacturers' excise taxes in the fiscal year 1943 as compared with 1942. The range of the change varies from a decrease of 90.8 percent in collections of the tax on passenger automobiles and motorcycles to an increase of 103.4 percent in the tax on sporting goods. The increase or decrease of other taxes in this group varies the entire length of this range. This variation is caused by the limitation through allocations and controls of the effect of higher consumer income on consumption of taxable products in some cases and the partially offsetting effect of the increased tax rates. The net result of these conflicting forces is an estimated decrease in manufacturers' excise tax receipts from the estimated 1942 level to $637 millions in the fiscal year 1943. This is a drop of $84 millions or 11.6 percent. The gasoline tax receipts are expected to increase in the fiscal year 1943 to $385 millions, an increase of 3.5 percent. The tax receipts from lubricating oils are expected to increase in the fiscal year 1943 by $1 million or 2.3 percent.

With the exception of the tax on parts and accessories for automobiles, tax receipts based on civilian sales of the automobile and related industries show the marked effect of military allocations. The tax receipts from passenger automobiles and motorcycles are estimated at $8 millions, a decrease of $78 millions or 90.8 percent from estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1942. The tax receipts from automobile trucks, busses, and trailers are affected to a lesser degree by allocations, the decrease in receipts being only $2 millions or 12.0 percent. The tax receipts from tires and inner tubes are expected to decrease to $20 millions, half of the estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1942 and 60 percent less than actual receipts for the fiscal year 1941. The tax receipts of parts and accessories for automobiles are the only ones of this particular group which increase, the fiscal year 1943 receipts being estimated at $31 millions—$4 millions in excess of estimated receipts for the fiscal year 1942. In evaluating the effect of curtailed production, it should be noted that estimated receipts in the fiscal

year 1943 represent a full year's collections under the rates of the Revenue Act of 1941, which are double those previously in effect. The fiscal year 1942 reflects only 8 months of these collections.

Several of the other manufacturers' excise taxes show the effect of curtailment of production for civilian consumption. Estimated receipts of these taxes, other things being equal, should have been significantly larger in 1943 than in 1942, as 1943 reflects collections of 12 months' liabilities whereas the fiscal year 1942 shows only 8 months' collections at the rates specified by the Revenue Act of 1941. Among these excise taxes are the tax on rubber articles, the receipts from which show a decrease of 27.2 percent; electric, gas, and oil appliances, an increase of only 3.1 percent; radio receiving sets, phonographs, phonograph records, and musical instruments, a decrease of 8.3 percent; refrigerators, refrigerating apparatus and air-conditioners, a decrease of 59.3 percent; business and store machines, a decrease of 13.2 percent. The yield from the tax on firearms, shells, pistols and revolvers shows no change in the fiscal year 1943; the rate of tax was unaffected by the Revenue Act of 1941. By comparison, taxes which are relatively unaffected by military requirements show very large increases. The tax receipts from electric light bulbs are estimated to increase $2 millions or 66.7 percent, photographic apparatus $5 millions or 83.6 percent, matches $3 millions or 60.8 percent, luggage $2 millions or 60.7 percent, and sporting goods $6 millions or 103.4 percent.

Total retailers' excise taxes which will be in force for all 12 months of 1943 are estimated to yield $135 millions, an increase of $62 millions or 84.6 percent over estimated receipts in the fiscal year 1942, which represent only 8 months' collections and are estimated to be $73 millions. Each of the three sources, namely, jewelry, cosmetics, and furs, contributes to this increase.

None of the specific sources of miscellaneous tax receipts is expected to be affected to any extent by military requirements in the fiscal year 1943. As a result of increased income levels and the longer effective period of the increased tax rates and augmented tax bases of the Revenue Act of 1941, receipts from this group are estimated at $582 millions. This is an increase of $165 millions over estimated 1942 receipts of $417 millions. The tax on the use of motor vehicles and boats is responsible for the major portion of this increase. In the fiscal year 1943 this use tax will be based on the full 12 months' period, whereas in 1942 the liabilities are based on five-twelfths of the total year. Fiscal year 1943 receipts are estimated at $162 millions as compared with estimated fiscal year 1942 receipts of $70 millions. Significant increases are also expected from the tax on telephone bills, the receipts estimated to increase $20 millions or 56.4 percent, and from the tax on transportation of persons, the receipts

estimated to increase $17 millions or 82.7 percent. The increase in the tax receipts from admissions are estimated at $37 millions or 30.2 percent. Total receipts from the admissions tax in the fiscal year are estimated at $160 millions.

Employment taxes.—Total employment taxes are estimated at $1,739 millions, an increase of $550 millions or 46.3 percent over estimated receipts of $1,189 millions in the fiscal year 1942. There is no change in the coverage of these taxes, so that the estimated increase results partly from a higher level of pay rolls and partly from increased tax rates as of January 1, 1943, affecting receipts of three months' liabilities in the fiscal year 1943 under the Federa Insurance Contributions Act and under the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937.

Receipts under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act are estimated at $1,394 millions, an increase of $494 millions or 54.8 percent over estimated receipts of $900 millions in the fiscal year 1942. The tax rate is to increase from 1 percent to 2 percent on both employer and employee (total from 2 to 4 percent) beginning with taxable compensation of the calendar year 1943. The increased tax rates will affect three months of tax liability, January–March 1943 (collections April–June 1943) and the additional receipts on this account are estimated at $295 millions.

Receipts under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act are estimated at $150 millions, an increase of $33 millions or 27.9 percent over estimated receipts of $118 millions in the fiscal year 1942. The tax rate is unchanged at 3 percent of taxable wages with credits to the taxpayer for taxes paid to the States not to exceed 90 percent of the tax, so that the increase of receipts primarily is due to increased pay rolls.

Receipts under the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937 are estimated at $194 millions, an increase of $24 millions or 13.9 percent over estimated receipts of $171 millions in the fiscal year 1942. The increase is the result both of an increase in work-hours expected to result from a continued increase of industrial activity and of the increased wage rates for railway labor. For the first time the increased wage rates are effective for the entire year in the fiscal year 1943.

Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.—Receipts under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act are estimated at $10 millions, an increase of $1 million over estimated receipts of $9 millions in the fiscal year 1942.

Customs.—Customs receipts are expected further to decline to $297 millions from estimated receipts of $368 millions in the fiscal year 1942. The additional closure of sources and restrictions upon shipping caused by the recent spread of the war will lower customs

receipts throughout the fiscal year 1943 whereas only a part of the fiscal year 1942 is affected.

Miscellaneous revenues and receipts.—Miscellaneous revenues and receipts in the fiscal year 1943 are estimated at $284 millions and represent an increase of $43 millions or 18.0 percent over estimated receipts of the fiscal year 1942.

ESTIMATES OF EXPENDITURES

Actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1941 and estimates for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 are summarized in the following table. Further details will be found in table 72, beginning on page 667. The estimates are based upon figures submitted to the Congress in the Budget for 1943.

Actual expenditures for the fiscal year 1941 and estimated expenditures for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, as exhibited in the Budget for 1943

[In millions of dollars]

General and special accounts	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941
General (including recovery and relief)	5,717.7	6,144.9	6,220.7
National defense	52,786.2	23,996.5	6,301.0
Revolving funds (net)	2.5	26.3	[a] *136.3*
Transfers to trust accounts, etc	421.6	408.1	325.2
Debt retirements	100.0	100.0	64.3
Total	59,028.0	30,675.8	12,774.9

[a] Excess credits (deduct).

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to nearest tenth of a million and will not necessarily add to totals.

Attention is invited to the attached reports of bureaus and divisions of the Treasury Department and to the exhibits and tables accompanying the report on the finances.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TO the SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTS OF BUREAUS AND DIVISIONS

407631—42——8

FISCAL SERVICE OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department was established in accordance with the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. III, which were made effective on June 30, 1940, by Public Resolution No. 75, approved June 4, 1940. Pursuant to these provisions the Bureau of Accounts (formerly the Office of the Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits), the Bureau of the Public Debt (comprising the Public Debt Service and the Division of Savings Bonds), and the Office of the Treasurer of the United States were consolidated into the Fiscal Service, at the head of which is the Fiscal Assistant Secretary. Under an order of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Under Secretary, in the event of a vacancy in the office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, acts as Fiscal Assistant Secretary and performs all duties and functions assigned to that office. The activities of the Bureau of Accounts, the Bureau of the Public Debt, and the Office of the Treasurer of the United States are discussed in the following pages.

Bureau of Accounts

The Bureau of Accounts, headed by the Commissioner of Accounts, was established on June 30, 1940, as a part of the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department under the provisions of the President's Reorganization Plan No. III. The plan provides that the supervision of the administration of the accounting functions and activities in the Treasury Department and all its bureaus, divisions, and offices shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury by the Fiscal Assistant Secretary through the Commissioner of Accounts. The plan further provides that the function of authorizing the installation, maintenance, revision, and elimination of accounting records, reports, and procedures in the Treasury Department (except the Coast Guard) shall be exercised by the Fiscal Assistant Secretary through the Commissioner of Accounts.

The Commissioner of Accounts has supervision over the activities and functions of the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, Division of Disbursement, Division of Deposits, Section of Surety Bonds, Budget Section, Section of Investments, and over the emergency accounting organization in the several States provided for under the several Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts.

The duties and functions of these units under the Bureau of Accounts are discussed in the subsequent pages.

Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants

The Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury, issues all warrants on the Treasurer of the United States, and under section 10 of the act of July 31, 1894 (5 U. S. C. 255), maintains the official accounts relating to the receipt,

appropriation, and expenditure of the public moneys, covering all departments and establishments of the Government. The Division makes analyses of acts of Congress carrying appropriations and maintains the necessary appropriation accounts on its ledgers; it issues warrants for placing disbursing funds to the credit of disbursing officers, for the payment by the Treasury of claims settled by the General Accounting Office, and for covering into the Treasury the revenues and receipts of the Government. It handles the work involved in connection with the approval of the issuance of duplicate checks (sec. 9 of the Government Losses in Shipment Act), and outstanding liability claims; and maintains budgetary accounts relating to apportionments and obligations of funds pertaining to all departments and establishments of the Government, including governmental corporations operating on public funds.

In the Division there are compiled and published an annual digest of the appropriations made by Congress and an annual combined statement of the receipts, expenditures, and unexpended balances under each appropriation account, by fiscal years.

In addition to the foregoing publications there are prepared various financial statements which appear in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the monthly Bulletin of the Treasury Department, and monthly in the Congressional Record. Also numerous statements and reports covering receipts and expenditures and other data on national defense activities are prepared at various intervals.

During the fiscal year 1940 the appropriation accounts maintained in the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, which formerly had been posted manually, were transferred to ledgers posted through the medium of bookkeeping machines. This change provided a more modern and legible record, and also enabled the maintenance of machine controls and registers of daily transactions.

Further changes in procedure inaugurated during 1941 provided a predetermined control on a daily basis with which all postings to the appropriation ledgers were balanced. An internal audit of the appropriation accounts is also obtained as a byproduct of the new method of preparing the annual Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures, and Balances by electrical accounting and tabulating equipment, referred to on page 111.

Division of Disbursement

The Division of Disbursement, organized December 16, 1933, under the provisions of section 4 of Executive Order No. 6166, has absorbed disbursing functions formerly exercised by 584 separate disbursing offices of the departments and establishments of the Government located in Washington and in the field. This includes disbursements for all departments and establishments with the exception of the Post Office Department, United States marshals, the Panama Canal, and that portion of the War and Navy Departments relating to national defense. It has also assumed the disbursing functions which would have been performed by 94 separate disbursing offices for new agencies created since the Executive order of June 10, 1933. These functions of disbursement are now performed through the Central Office of the Division of Disbursement in Washington, D. C., and regional offices. Treasury State disbursing offices were estab-

lished in 1935 for making disbursements under the Emergency Relief Acts.

Pursuant to requests made by the corporations, the Chief Disbursing Officer acts in the capacity of Disbursing Agent for the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation and the United States Housing Authority. This arrangement has proved satisfactory and economical, and avoided the necessity for the corporations to establish separate disbursing offices in Washington and the field.

During the latter part of the fiscal year 1939 the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation (the Surplus Marketing Administration under Reorganization Plan No. III, effective June 30, 1940) started its experimental program of distributing surplus agricultural food products by the issue of food order stamps to relief clients, and the Chief Disbursing Officer was selected by the Corporation as its agent for the purpose of issuing and redeeming these stamps. The plan was started in Rochester, N. Y., and Dayton, Ohio, and 608 other localities have now been added to the program.

Generally, the plan provides that cities which cooperate with the Surplus Marketing Administration purchase books containing a number of orange colored 25-cent stamps and one-half as many blue 25-cent stamps, paying for the orange colored stamps and receiving the blue stamps without cost. The cities sell the books for the price of the orange colored stamps to persons who are eligible under certain regulations of the Administration. The orange colored stamps are exchangeable at stores for any class of groceries but the blue stamps are exchangeable only for foods which have been declared surplus by the Secretary of Agriculture. In lieu of direct relief, blue stamps are also issued without the purchase of orange stamps. Moneys received by the Division of Disbursement from the cities are held for the redemption of the orange colored stamps, and the blue stamps are redeemed from funds placed with the Division of Disbursement by the Administration. The following table shows the total money value of orange colored and blue stamps issued, redeemed, and outstanding.

Transactions in food order stamps for the Surplus Marketing Administration from May 16, 1939, to June 30, 1941

[Money value]

Fiscal year	Issued	Redeemed	Cumulative amounts outstanding
1939	$397,329.00	$256,934.75	$140,394.25
1940	44,309,859.50	36,505,226.75	7,945,027.00
1941	241,748,281.50	215,513,285.25	34,180,023.25
Total	286,455,470.00	252,275,446.75	34,180,023.25

The $252,275,446.75 of redeemed stamps represents 1,009,101,787 stamps which were presented for redemption to the several offices of the Division of Disbursement, where they were examined, canceled, and forwarded to the General Accounting Office as vouchers supporting the payments made therefor. The money value of orange and blue stamps issued in each State in which the plan was in operation and in the Virgin Islands and the amounts issued and redeemed by months

during the fiscal year 1941 and by years for 1939 to 1941 are shown in table 67 on page 662.

During the latter part of 1940 a similar program for the issuance and redemption of stamps exchangeable for cotton and cotton surpluses was established in Memphis, Tenn., Springfield, Mass., and Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. Since then 31 other localities have been added to the program. Green stamps are used for the purchase of cotton products and brown stamps are exchangeable for cotton products declared surplus by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The volume of transactions under this program is reflected in the following table.

Transactions in stamps exchangeable for cotton and cotton surpluses, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

[Money value]

Fiscal year	Issued	Redeemed	Cumulative amounts outstanding
1940	$202, 500. 00	$48, 263. 00	$154, 237. 00
1941	4, 706, 700. 00	[1] 3, 874, 001. 50	986, 935. 50
Total	4, 909, 200. 00	3, 922, 264. 50	

[1] Includes $7.00 of stamps canceled but not redeemed.

The money value of the green and brown stamps issued in each city in which the program was in operation and the amounts issued and redeemed by months from May 1940 to June 1941 are shown in table 68, page 663.

During the fiscal year 1941 the Surplus Marketing Administration inaugurated a second cotton-stamp program which provides for the issuance of stamps to cotton producers on account of reduction in cotton acreage. These stamps are all of 25-cent denomination and are exchangeable at face value for manufactured cotton products only.

The volume of transactions under this program since its inception is reflected in the following table.

Number and value of stamps exchangeable for manufactured cotton products, fiscal year 1941

Point of issue	Number	Money value
Atlanta, Ga	4, 127, 750	$1, 031, 937. 50
Los Angeles, Calif	35, 050	8, 762. 50
Dallas, Tex	13, 047, 700	3, 261, 925. 00
New Orleans, La	3, 616, 550	904, 137. 50
Total	20, 827, 050	5, 206, 762. 50

Consolidations of Treasury State disbursing offices with regional disbursing offices were effected within the States during the fiscal year 1941. On June 30, 1941, the Division maintained the Central Office in Washington, D. C., 19 regional offices (to 12 of which emergency payments had been transferred), 37 emergency relief offices, and 6 territorial offices in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, the Philippine Islands, and Panama.

Payments under the special programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were continued during the year. The total number of payments under these programs, including the soil conservation payments, was 12,749,172.

On June 30, 1941, the total personnel of the Division, including regular, temporary, and emergency employees, was 2,167, and in addition there were 107 employees of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration assigned to offices of the Division to assist in the disbursing work incident to the special programs of that agency.

During the year the regular and emergency offices of the Division made 101,958,791 payments by check and made cash payments in 836,540 instances. These payments were supported in the disbursing accounts by 9,914,637 vouchers. The Division also received, deposited, and accounted for 6,927,725 collections items.

In order to lessen the difficulties resulting from paying the salaries of all Government employees in Washington, D. C., on the 15th and last days of each month, the President, on June 7, 1941, requested the Treasury Department to arrange for the payment of the salaries of the employees of seven departments and agencies on the 8th and 23d days of the month instead of on the 15th and last days as follows: Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Navy Department, War Department, Treasury Department (except Bureau of Printing and Engraving), Federal Security Agency, and Federal Works Agency. The new schedules were placed in effect beginning July 1, 1941. The purpose of the change was to spread more evenly over the month the work load incident to such payments, to level off the semimonthly peak loads in the local banks and stores, and to alleviate the attendant inconveniences experienced by Government employees and the public generally.

Division of Deposits

The Division of Deposits is charged with the administration of all matters pertaining to the designation and supervision of Government depositaries and the deposit of Government funds in such depositaries, as prescribed by the regulations incorporated in Department Circulars Nos. 92 and 176, as amended; the qualification of Federal savings and loan associations as fiscal agents of the United States under Department Circular No. 568; the designation of issuing agents for the sale of United States defense savings bonds, series E, under Department Circular No. 657; and the execution of the duties devolving upon the Secretary of the Treasury as a result of the enactment of the Government Losses in Shipment Act, as amended.

Depositary functions.—The following statement shows the number and classes of depositaries maintained by the Treasury and the Government deposits held by such depositaries as of June 30, 1941.

Number of depositaries and amount of Government deposits held on June 30, 1941, by class of depositaries

Depositaries	Number	Amount
Federal Reserve Banks (including branches)	12	$1,024,085,233.63
Federal Reserve member bank depositaries:		
To credit of Treasurer of the United States	[1] 1,013	67,128,021.01
To credit of other Government officers		48,770,325.16
Insular and territorial depositaries (including Philippine treasury):		
To credit of Treasurer of the United States	22	[2] −2,308,211.83
To credit of other Government officers		10,225,033.46
Foreign depositaries: To credit of other Government officers	15	283,471.68
Special depositaries	[3] 2,294	661,174,000.00
Total	3,356	1,809,357,873.11

[1] In addition, 289 branch banks are carried on the depositary list of the Treasury under the designation of the parent banks.
[2] Overdraft.
[3] Includes 1,310 national banks and 984 State banks and trust companies, of which 1,616 held deposits on June 30, 1941.

During the fiscal year 1941 there were 1,240 changes and adjustments effected in the depositary system of the Treasury. These changes and adjustments are summarized in the following table.

Adjustments	Member bank depositaries	Special depositaries
Designated	78	272
Discontinued	34	68
Amounts for which qualified:		
Increased	310	78
Decreased	73	2
Miscellaneous changes	325	
Total	820	420

There were several factors that contributed to the large number of changes in the depositary system during the year, some of which were: Continuation of the modernization of the depositary system referred to in previous administrative reports of the Division of Deposits; authorization of special depositaries of public moneys qualified under Department Circular No. 92 to make payment by credit in war loan deposit accounts for defense savings bonds, series E; and requests for the designation of additional depositaries and the use of existing depositaries by agencies established as a result of the national defense program, and by various branches of the Military Service of the Government in order to secure pay roll cash for enlisted personnel. These requests were first confined to points located in the continental limits of the United States and later extended to those in the Territories and insular possessions. More recently the Treasury has been called upon to provide depositary facilities for use by disbursing officers of the Army and Navy located at our recently established foreign military and naval bases.

Depositary bonds.—It has been the policy of the Treasury for many years to maintain with depositaries balances to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in direct proportion to the services rendered by the banks. Banks so designated are required to pledge collateral security for the balances maintained therewith, and, generally speaking, the only income derived from such balances is the yield on Government securities purchased in the market for that

purpose. The increasing requirements of the Government for banking services combined with the current yields of eligible collateral have necessitated undesirable increases in the amount of balances necessary for the Treasury to maintain with banks and, in some instances, these factors have prevented the Treasury from effecting arrangements for the transaction of essential banking services. To meet this situation, the Secretary of the Treasury made provision for a special issue of bonds of the United States, designated 2 percent depositary bonds (see Department Circular No. 660, dated May 23, 1941, appearing as exhibit 16 on page 297 of this report). These bonds, as indicated, bear interest at the rate of 2 percent per annum, are issued in registered form only, and are not transferable, thus they are not subject to market fluctuation. The bonds mature 12 years from the date payment therefor is received and are held as security for Government deposits; however, the bonds may be redeemed at the option of the United States or the depositary, in whole or in part, at any time, upon due notice. The issuance of these bonds will necessitate a periodical analysis of depositary accounts for the purpose of determining whether the income from the bonds is on a mutually satisfactory basis for handling the Government's business. The advantages to the Treasury of this special issue are it (1) establishes a uniform basis for offsetting expenses incurred by depositaries in handling the Government's business; (2) reduces the amount of balances which the Treasury otherwise would have to maintain with depositaries; and (3) will enable the Treasury to provide depositary facilities at many points where they are urgently needed for essential Government business.

As of June 30, 1941, 2 percent depositary bonds in the face amount of $615,000 had been issued, although payments for the bonds had not cleared through the U. S. Treasurer's accounts in Washington as of that date.

Designation of agencies for the issue of defense savings bonds, series E.—On April 15, 1941, the Treasury issued Department Circular No. 657, prescribing regulations governing agencies designated for the sale and issue of United States defense savings bonds, series E. Under the terms of this circular, a copy of which appears as exhibit 25 on page 316, the Secretary of the Treasury designated for employment as issuing agents for the sale of series E bonds all banks, trust companies, and mutual savings banks, incorporated by special law or organized under the general laws of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any State, all Federal savings and loan associations, and all other members of the Federal Home Loan Banks, and all instrumentalities of the United States and other agencies which, by the laws of the United States, are authorized to act as fiscal or financial agents of the United States Government. Designated agents are required to comply with the terms of the circular before acting as an issuing agent, and the circular provides that the details governing qualification, including the examination and custody of collateral when necessary, and the sale and accounting for transactions be handled by the various Federal Reserve Banks as fiscal agents of the United States. Subsequent to promulgation of this circular, specific designations were made by the Secretary permitting, subject to qualification, the following classes of institutions which were not included in the general designation of Circular No. 657, to act as agents for the sale and issue of series E

bonds: (1) Certain members of the Morris Plan Bankers Association, (2) cooperative banks operating under the general laws of the State of Massachusetts, (3) savings and loan and building and loan associations and members of the American Industrial Bankers Association operating under State laws, and (4) credit unions operating under the laws of any State or the District of Columbia.

The following statement shows the number of designated issuing agents which have qualified, as of June 30, 1941, to act in the sale and issue of defense savings bonds, series E.

Number of qualified issuing agents for defense savings bonds, series E, as of June 30, 1941

Class of institution	Number
National banks	4,187
State banks	4,893
Mutual savings banks	465
Building and loan and savings and loan associations	1,297
Credit unions	146
All others	17
Total	11,005

In response to numerous requests the Treasury authorized the pledge of cash by designated issuing agents in lieu of securities, as specified in Circular No. 657, for the purpose of assisting such agents to qualify to sell and issue defense savings bonds, series E. Such cash is held in trust by the Treasury, separate accounts being maintained by the Division of Deposits for each issuing agent pledging cash.

In lieu of securities, 404 agents deposited cash in the amount of $4,264,981.75; 86 agents subsequently withdrew their deposits amounting to $1,138,513.00; leaving on June 30, 1941, 318 agents with cash deposits of $3,126,468.75.

Federal savings and loan associations and Federal credit unions.—Section 6 of Treasury Department Circular No. 657, dated April 15, 1941, revoked, effective at the close of business April 30, 1941, the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 568, dated September 15, 1936, covering the employment of Federal savings and loan associations and Federal credit unions as fiscal agents of the United States for the purpose of taking applications and forwarding remittances for, and making delivery of, United States savings bonds for their members. The revocation did not affect the authority of Federal savings and loan associations under Circular No. 568 to act as fiscal agents of the United States for the purpose of collecting delinquent accounts arising out of insurance and loan transactions of the Federal Housing Administrator under title I of the National Housing Act. The revocation affected 140 qualified Federal savings and loan associations and 8 Federal credit unions. At the close of business June 30, 1941, 65 of the Federal savings and loan associations included in such group had requested cancelation of their full authority provided under their qualifications as fiscal agents and had requested the withdrawal of collateral or the termination of the surety bond given for such qualification; the remaining 75 Federal savings and loan associations of the group had not so acted and were, therefore, authorized to continue to perform duties of collecting delinquent

accounts arising out of insurance and loan transactions of the Federal Housing Administrator.

On June 30, 1941, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board had reported to the Treasury that 1,437 Federal savings and loan associations were eligible to qualify as fiscal agents under Treasury Circular No. 568 for the purpose of collecting delinquent accounts arising out of insurance and loan transactions of the Federal Housing Administrator, and of this number 116, including the 75 referred to above, had qualified for this purpose either by the pledge of collateral security or the filing of an acceptable surety bond.

Social security.—Under arrangements entered into between the Treasury and the Social Security Board, various depositaries of public moneys, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, were authorized to carry balances of Treasury funds as a basis for servicing State unemployment compensation benefit payment accounts and clearing accounts. As of June 30, 1941, 50 banks were designated for this purpose with authority to maintain Treasury balances totaling $37,810,000.

Government Losses in Shipment Act.—The Government Losses in Shipment Act, approved July 8, 1937 (50 Stat. 479), as amended by an act approved August 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 1358), was designed to provide within the Government an adequate means of prompt replacement of losses resulting from the shipment of certain articles, things, or representatives of value, thus eliminating the necessity of the Government's purchasing insurance for such replacements, and for other purposes.

During the fiscal year the Secretary of the Treasury declared certain articles, things, or representatives of value to be "valuables" within the meaning of that term in section 7 (a) of the Government Losses in Shipment Act, as amended, which were in addition to those previously so declared. A revised list of "valuables" including all articles, things, or representatives of value declared to be valuables up to and including June 30, 1941, appears as exhibit 69 on page 397 of this report.

The amount of "valuables," as that term is defined in the act, reported to have been shipped under the act during the fiscal year 1941, of classes which were covered by the Treasury's contracts with insurance companies prior to the enactment of the Government Losses in Shipment Act, amounted to $38,258,915,115. The table following indicates the premium savings resulting from such shipments to be almost $800,000 for the fiscal year 1941 and savings since the enactment of the act of over $1,900,000, under each of the three alternate bases upon which the estimates are made.

Estimated premium savings during the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 and the total estimated savings to June 30, 1941

On basis of premium rates for—	Fiscal year 1940	Fiscal year 1941	Aug. 15, 1937, to June 30, 1941
Fiscal year 1938 [1]	$504,000	$798,000	$1,918,000
Fiscal year 1937 [2]	575,000	1,145,000	2,435,000
Fiscal years 1936–38 [3]	537,000	1,098,000	2,330,000

[1] Lowest rates under insuranee contract system.
[2] Rates in effect at time estimates of premium savings were presented to Congress.
[3] Average based on rates effective in last 3 years of Government insurance contract system.

Other classes of articles covered under the provisions of the Government Losses in Shipment Act were shipped during the year, having a total face value of $43,373,956,266, but these have not been included in the calculation of estimated premium savings in the above table because, as a practice, the Government did not insure them prior to the effective date of the act.

Following is a table of the loss experience resulting from shipments of valuables under the act.

Number and value of shipments reported lost, settled, and unadjusted, fiscal year 1941

Shipments reported lost	Number	Value
Unadjusted July 1, 1940	10	$28,679.50
Reported lost during year	8	10,819.13
Total to be settled	18	39,498.63
Settled by replacement out of fund	5	603.00
Settled without replacement or credit	8	35,874.50
Total settled	13	36,477.50
Unadjusted June 30, 1941	5	3,021.13

The total payments out of the fund for payment of Government losses in shipment from August 15, 1937, to June 30, 1941, amounted to $1,137.29. There were no monetary recoveries during the year of the shipments reported lost and settled by replacement out of the fund. For the purpose of establishing the loss experience resulting solely from shipments of valuables, it should be stated that there is included in the foregoing stated amount of payments the amount of $64.44 representing an excess recovery previously paid into the fund for the payment of Government losses in shipment from the securities trust fund pursuant to the act of August 10, 1939, and $506.25 paid pursuant to the provisions of section 3 (a) of the Government Losses in Shipment Act for losses other than those resulting from shipment. Consequently, the total payments out of the fund from August 15, 1937, to June 30, 1941, as a result of losses in shipment amounted to $566.60. Section 3 (a) of the act provides for payment of losses arising from agency functions performed by the Post Office Department for the Treasury, irrespective of the manner in which losses occurred. Such losses may result from fire, theft, robbery of a post office, embezzlements, or similar contingencies.

During the fiscal year 1941, pursuant to section 3 (b) of the act, as amended, there were three agreements of indemnity executed amounting to $372.02 on which no payments were made. The total number of agreements executed up to and including June 30, 1941, were 6, having a value of $15,719.06.

Statement of balance of fund for payment of Government losses in shipment (revolving fund) at beginning of fiscal year, additions thereto, payments therefrom, and balance at close of fiscal year 1941

	Amount
Balance July 1, 1940	$692,268.84
Appropriated during year	1,000.00
Total available during year	693,268.84
Losses paid during year	603.00
Balance June 30, 1941	692,665.84

Section of Surety Bonds

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the act of Congress approved August 13, 1894 (28 Stat. 279), as amended by the act approved March 23, 1910 (36 Stat. 241), issues certificates of authority to corporate surety companies to qualify as acceptable sureties on bonds and other obligations in favor of the United States.

On June 30, 1941, there were 79 domestic companies holding certificates of authority from the Secretary of the Treasury, qualifying them as sole sureties on recognizances, stipulations, bonds, and undertakings permitted or required by the laws of the United States, to be given with one or more sureties. There were also seven branches of foreign companies holding certificates of authority authorizing them to act only as reinsurers on bonds in favor of the United States. During the year three certificates of authority were issued to domestic companies qualifying them as sole sureties on bonds in favor of the United States.

The Section of Surety Bonds checks the financial condition of surety companies authorized to transact business with the United States; determines their underwriting limitations; reviews their quarterly financial statements; makes examinations into their financial condition at their home offices, when necessary; and performs other duties to determine whether the companies observe the requirements of the law and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury issued pursuant thereto.

The Section of Surety Bonds has custody of all fidelity bonds in favor of the United States, except those filed with the Post Office Department and the Federal courts, and notifies the accounting officers of the receipt and filing of such bonds. It examines and approves as to corporate surety all fidelity and surety bonds with a few exceptions as referred to above.

During the year 104,745 bonds and consent agreements cleared through the Section of Surety Bonds for approval as to corporate surety. This number is an increase of more than 38 percent over the preceding fiscal year. The increase in War Department and Navy Department bonds over the fiscal year 1940 amounted to more than 82 percent, which is largely due to the expanded activities of the Government and the national defense program.

Budget Section

The Budget Section, in part, constitutes the operating staff of the Budget Officer of the Department, coordinating departmental estimates of appropriations, justifications, and reports and performing related duties in accordance with the requirements of the Budget Officer, Treasury Department. It also performs similar duties for the Commissioner of Accounts, and has administration of special deposit accounts of the Secretary of the Treasury, which cover alien property trust funds in the Treasury, offers in compromise under the provisions of section 3469 of the Revised Statutes, Philippine trust funds held in interest-bearing accounts, and accounts pertaining to withheld foreign check payments.

Foreign check control.—Due to unsettled conditions resulting from hostilities in Europe, it was necessary beginning in September 1939 to suspend deliveries of checks for certain European countries. It was also necessary to withhold from delivery checks for payees resident in those countries covered by Executive Order No. 8389, as amended.

Public No. 828, approved October 9, 1940 (see exhibit 62, page 382), provides that no check or warrant drawn against funds of the United States or its instrumentalities shall be sent to any foreign country in any case in which the Secretary determines that there is not a reasonable assurance that such checks will be delivered or, if delivered, the payee will receive full value therefor. The law also provides that such checks shall be held by the drawer for one full quarter after the quarter in which issued and shall then be forwarded to the drawee for cancelation and deposit of the proceeds in a special deposit account of the Secretary of the Treasury to be held awaiting claim. The law further provides that the same procedure shall apply with respect to all checks or warrants the delivery of which is being withheld or may be withheld pursuant to Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended.

In regulations issued pursuant to the law (Department Circular 655, dated March 19, 1941, see exhibit 63, page 383) the Secretary made a determination as to the countries involved, which included practically all the countries and their possessions then coming under the purview of Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, and the countries to which check deliveries theretofore had been withheld by administrative action, which action was ratified by Public No. 828.

The special deposit account referred to above and detailed accounts with each payee are maintained in the Budget Section of the Bureau of Accounts. Approved claims, after clearance with the administrative office concerned, are paid from this account.

Section of Investments

The Section of Investments supervises the collections of principal and interest on foreign obligations and on railroad obligations owned by the United States; collects on other obligations owned by the United States which have been turned over to the Treasury by other departments for collection; handles matters relating to the investments and securities held in the custody of the Treasurer of the United States and the Federal Reserve Banks for which the Secretary is responsible, other than those related to public debt operations; and makes payments on awards under the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, under the claims agreement of October 25, 1934, between the United States and Turkey, and under the act of April 10, 1935, covering claims against the Republic of Mexico. In connection with these activities, accounts are kept and various related matters are handled by the Section.

Accounting and disbursing of emergency relief funds

Under authority of section II (A) of Executive Order No. 7034, dated May 6, 1935, and Department Circular No. 543, approved by the President, the Commissioner of Accounts continued during the year to maintain accounting and disbursing facilities for handling appropriations made by the Congress for the emergency relief program. The provisions of this Executive order were extended by

Executive Orders Nos. 7396 and 7649, and the provisions of Department Circular No. 543 were extended by Department Circulars Nos. 592 and 616, approved by the President, to apply to funds appropriated in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1935 to 1941.

The Secretary of the Treasury issued Regulation No. 1 on June 18, 1935, covering the administrative and fiscal procedures for the maintenance of a system of accounts under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts. The regulation, approved by the President, prescribed the principles upon which the accounting system is based.

Pursuant to Regulation No. 1 there were established Treasury central accounts and disbursing offices in Washington, D. C., and Treasury accounts and disbursing offices in the various States, Territories, and insular possessions. The operations of the central offices and the field offices are so correlated that a great volume of accounting and disbursing transactions can be handled expeditiously with a minimum of expense.

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1941 there were 53 Treasury State accounts offices, 44 Treasury State disbursing offices, and one branch accounts office. During the year, due to consolidation of work in the Treasury State accounts and disbursing offices, a reduction of one Treasury State accounts office and one Treasury State disbursing office was made. Also 6 Treasury State disbursing offices were consolidated with regional disbursing offices. The Treasury accounts and disbursing offices had 2,462 employees on June 30, 1941, which was a reduction of 1,214 employees, or 33 percent, since June 30, 1940.

The Treasury State accounts offices have handled more than 300,000 emergency relief project accounts for approximately 80 administrative agencies. Of these accounts about 28,000 are now active. The disbursing offices during the year issued approximately 51,000,000 checks payable from emergency relief funds, which were verified for accuracy in the accounts offices.

Funds are made available for work relief projects in the several States, Territories, and insular possessions, through the use of governmental radio and telegraphic facilities upon approval of the Treasury warrant and the issuance of appropriate authorization documents by the administrative agencies. In this manner, projects can be started promptly upon fulfillment of all legislative, executive, and administrative requirements involving the allocation of money under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts.

The examination divisions of the Treasury State accounts offices conduct the executive preaudit of vouchers with respect to expenditures made from emergency relief funds. These divisions examine authorizations for setting up projects according to limitations fixed by the President or the administrative agencies, and all obligation documents such as requisitions, purchase orders, contracts, leases, etc. They also examine all pay rolls and vouchers prior to payment to insure that the expenditure is made within the purview of Federal laws and regulations. The Treasury emergency organization from April 8, 1935, to June 30, 1941, transmitted to the General Accounting Office accounts covering expenditures totaling $12,691,677,186.58. Against this amount, the General Accounting Office has issued formal certificates of settlement of account for $9,771,484,611.33 or 76.9

percent of the expenditures. The total disallowances by the General Accounting Office to June 30, 1941, against the accounts that have been settled amount to $679,391.78. After adjustment for collections and other clearances disallowances now outstanding against the amount settled are $197,051.09. Of the remaining $2,920,192,575.25 payments awaiting settlement, the tentative disallowances reported amount to $14,121.30. These latter disallowances are subject to further examination and possible clearance.

The Treasury State accounts offices, in their respective accounts divisions, maintain control accounts showing official project limitations, allotments, encumbrances, and expenditures. These control accounts are supported by project and allotment ledgers in which are recorded the detailed accounting transactions. The accounts division ascertains that all payments are kept within the limitations fixed by the President or the administrative agency with respect to each project.

An important function of the Treasury State accounts offices is to prepare periodic financial reports from the accounts maintained in their respective offices. These reports are verified and tabulated in the central office and comprise the basic data from which statements are compiled according to act limitations, organization units, States, administrative programs, types of work, objects of expenditure, and periods. A consolidated balance sheet is also prepared covering all work relief funds.

Reports of operations, obligations, and expenditures, as required by law, are submitted by the President to the Congress before January 15 of each calendar year. Such reports set forth the status of funds as of the close of the previous calendar year. The following comparative financial statements show summary information relative to expenditures under the emergency relief and work relief program from its inception to June 30, 1941.

Expenditures (checks issued) under the emergency relief program, by types of work, Apr. 8, 1935, to June 30, 1941

Type of work	Fiscal years 1935, 1936, and 1937 [1]	Fiscal year 1938	Fiscal year 1939	Fiscal year 1940	Fiscal year 1941	Cumulative to June 30, 1941
Highways, roads, streets, etc.	$1,393,587,979	$595,153,732	$916,225,557	$580,101,448	$466,811,644	$3,951,880,360
Public buildings	460,596,894	171,174,235	218,240,793	145,967,559	140,097,604	1,136,077,085
Housing projects	74,236,352	37,471,980	7,590,536	2,146,721	1,691,082	123,136,671
Public recreational facilities	488,305,052	144,889,687	189,937,965	96,972,490	64,016,769	984,121,963
Conservation work	865,243,279	140,181,442	128,194,981	80,107,267	45,258,840	1,258,985,809
Electric utilities, water and sewage systems, etc.	343,497,750	158,269,725	200,512,028	144,277,531	126,653,385	973,210,419
Transportation facilities	181,494,098	40,325,249	51,245,093	27,530,131	59,453,113	360,047,684
Educational, professional, and clerical projects	522,324,855	263,458,275	359,680,885	336,503,098	261,241,547	1,743,208,660
Miscellaneous	440,619,739	190,466,983	259,144,153	176,225,420	140,134,677	1,206,590,972
Administrative expenses	313,652,656	127,953,751	129,336,701	110,909,466	98,788,525	780,641,099
Rural rehabilitation, suburban projects, loans, relief	279,194,834	131,872,081	157,766,679	134,546,635	27,114,431	730,494,660
Grants to States for continuing relief	922,319,960	23,239	99,397	2,732	31,869	922,477,197
Total	6,285,073,448	2,001,240,379	2,617,974,768	1,835,290,498	1,431,293,486	14,170,872,579

[1] Includes $525,848,016 for fiscal year 1935 (Apr. 8 to June 30, 1935), $2,898,716,470 for fiscal year 1936, and $2,860,508,932 for fiscal year 1937.

Expenditures (checks issued) under the emergency relief program, by objects of expenditure, Apr. 8, 1935, to June 30, 1941

Object of expenditure	Fiscal years 1935, 1936, and 1937 [1]	Fiscal year 1938	Fiscal year 1939	Fiscal year 1940	Fiscal year 1941	Cumulative to June 30, 1941
Personal services (Federal pay roll only)	$3,432,644,754	$1,488,419,503	$2,139,113,369	$1,523,498,795	$1,240,561,617	$9,824,238,038
Supplies and materials	494,968,472	104,503,552	140,568,540	87,149,310	84,691,313	911,881,187
Rent	195,215,215	56,604,849	65,354,382	29,753,511	31,435,217	378,363,174
Construction, maintenance, and repair contracts	176,788,635	59,620,275	16,858,149	7,570,669	5,744,518	266,582,246
Grants	1,552,070,109	157,623,806	68,739,705	43,506,592	28,424,676	1,850,364,888
Contractual services:						
Communications	9,452,978	3,307,881	3,190,954	2,405,266	1,982,181	20,339,260
Travel, including subsistence	54,419,696	16,116,872	17,275,359	16,659,538	16,235,148	120,706,613
Printing and binding	6,014,888	2,510,585	2,468,471	1,830,181	1,575,988	14,400,113
Other contractual services	46,500,441	7,980,937	6,973,287	5,640,843	4,249,137	71,344,645
Equipment purchased	69,585,120	11,358,128	16,659,697	11,123,309	7,022,547	115,748,801
Land acquisition	60,193,468	15,014,713	10,738,782	284,366	476,519	86,707,848
Loans	179,834,602	73,411,060	122,401,135	97,528,234	1,719,300	474,894,331
Employees' (accident) compensation	7,385,070	4,768,218	7,632,938	8,339,884	7,175,325	35,301,435
Total	6,285,073,448	2,001,240,379	2,617,974,768	1,835,290,498	1,431,293,486	14,170,872,579

[1] Includes $525,848,046 for fiscal year 1935 (Apr. 8 to June 30, 1935), $2,898,716,470 for fiscal year 1936, and $2,860,508,932 for fiscal year 1937.

Expenditures (checks issued) under the emergency relief program, by months, Apr. 8, 1935, to June 30, 1941

Month	Fiscal years 1935, 1936, and 1937 [1]	Fiscal year 1938	Fiscal year 1939	Fiscal year 194	Fiscal year 1941
	Amount of expenditures				
July	$382,549,223	$162,435,989	$200,501,723	$155,842,701	$122,728,121
August	419,587,016	154,717,469	224,398,400	156,267,880	127,327,366
September	430,575,212	145,631,306	228,548,380	123,634,080	113,447,400
October	454,363,084	144,653,339	229,881,972	135,993,389	124,488,081
November	464,477,210	142,256,451	218,820,722	142,722,271	116,279,017
December	553,697,338	156,255,321	243,806,203	157,752,654	122,745,254
January	498,406,852	144,977,983	211,720,732	148,328,283	124,912,524
February	439,446,085	149,559,258	194,921,450	150,327,963	114,523,585
March	550,064,127	193,367,450	252,689,052	183,834,339	121,403,855
April	660,673,508	186,392,214	207,154,675	173,854,722	119,742,482
May	660,448,669	197,038,008	199,075,346	161,474,123	114,350,853
June	770,785,124	223,955,591	206,456,113	145,258,093	109,344,948
Total expenditures	6,285,073,448	2,001,240,379	2,617,974,768	1,835,290,498	1,431,293,486

[1] Includes $525,848,046 for fiscal year 1935, $2,898,716,470 for fiscal year 1936, and $2,860,508,932 for fiscal year 1937.

Expenditures (checks issued) under the emergency relief program, by months, Apr. 8, 1935, to June 30, 1941—Continued

Month	Fiscal year 1936	Fiscal year 1937	Fiscal year 1938	Fiscal year 1939	Fiscal year 1940	Fiscal year 1941
	Number of payments					
July	177,277	6,853,559	5,002,874	6,976,666	5,751,752	4,446,437
August	1,520,298	6,454,427	4,273,789	7,687,508	5,378,951	4,351,894
September	2,010,599	6,814,540	4,095,828	7,601,271	4,480,420	3,960,436
October	3,102,294	7,613,028	4,271,291	8,214,831	4,913,273	4,358,831
November	4,535,332	7,032,860	4,272,730	8,195,920	5,112,827	4,198,533
December	7,567,162	7,989,478	5,003,810	8,934,048	5,870,892	4,451,373
January	8,256,096	6,632,353	4,847,958	7,810,869	5,843,135	4,694,416
February	7,872,717	6,218,368	4,941,351	6,915,252	5,710,956	4,168,851
March	9,186,386	7,565,657	6,784,986	8,663,956	6,521,372	4,451,626
April	8,419,048	6,653,540	6,475,557	7,080,200	5,990,224	4,121,959
May	7,689,746	6,392,445	6,844,258	6,792,201	5,719,132	3,870,648
June	7,424,215	6,553,932	7,521,659	6,665,297	5,171,977	3,582,690
Total number of payments	67,761,170	82,774,187	64,336,091	91,538,019	66,464,911	50,657,694
Cumulative total number of payments	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	423,532,072

Additional tables showing the status of emergency relief appropriation funds by organizations and by States may be found on pages 498 to 511 of this report.

Budgetary administration and financial reporting

On August 13, 1940, the President issued Executive Order No. 8512 prescribing regulations for the purpose of improving budgetary administration and financial reporting. This order imposes upon the Treasury Department several important responsibilities. First, it must prepare financial reports to make known in all practicable detail the financial condition and operations of the Government and its agencies, including corporations. Secondly, it must furnish such reports as are required by the President or the Bureau of the Budget for the compilation of the Budget or for other purposes of budgetary administration.

To accomplish these objectives the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, is directed to establish (*a*) uniform accounting terminology, (*b*) uniform classifications of assets and liabilities, and revenues and expenditures, and (*c*) uniform standards for the valuation of assets and the determination of liabilities and the treatment of revenues and expenditures in relation thereto; and to maintain a complete system of summary accounts through which the financial data of the various agencies will be coordinated and integrated.

The order applies to all agencies of the Government, including corporations. Under section 4 the several agencies are required to furnish the Secretary of the Treasury such information and data relating to their financial condition, activities, and operations as may be required to enable the Treasury Department to maintain the accounting records and prepare the financial reports necessary for compliance with the provisions of the order. They are also required to furnish such information relative to their accounting principles and practices as the Secretary of the Treasury may require for the proper processing of the data reported by such agencies. The

reports of financial condition and operations must reflect all uncollected revenues owed to the Government whether assessed, due, or accrued, and also all bonded or other indebtedness of the Government, whether due or accrued, including all current liabilities. The reports must also reflect, so far as ascertainable, all contingent liabilities of the United States and its corporate and other instrumentalities.

The order is designed to pave the way for a current and reliable system of financial reporting for the entire Government. It is one step in a long-range program to improve the budgetary and financial administration of the Government. The order, together with Reorganization Plan No. III, provides the necessary groundwork for eliminating present reporting difficulties. Through the establishment of a permanent Fiscal Service in the Treasury and by concentrating in the Fiscal Service central authority over Treasury accounting, Reorganization Plan No. III provides the operating center for the new financial reporting system. The Executive order is printed as exhibit 68, page 395.

Daily Statement of the United States Treasury

In addition to changes in the classification of trust account receipts and expenditures and transactions in governmental agencies shown on the Daily Statement of the United States Treasury, effective July 1, 1940, as explained on page 170 of the annual report for 1940, two further changes have been made in the Daily Statement of the United States Treasury during the fiscal year.

On January 2, 1941, a segregation was made between trust accounts and special deposit accounts to eliminate fluctuations in expenditures under "Other trust accounts" caused by transactions in special deposit accounts; and on April 9, 1941, expenditures on account of national defense were segregated and shown as a separate group.

Combined statement of receipts and expenditures

Under the act of July 31, 1894 (5 U. S. C. 264), the Secretary of the Treasury transmits to the Congress an annual combined statement of receipts, expenditures, and balances of the United States. Prior to the fiscal year 1941 this statement was transmitted to the Congress in original manuscript form. Under this procedure it was not available to the public in printed form until about the middle of February. The report for the fiscal year 1940 was transmitted in tabulated and typewritten form so that, through the use of a photographic or offset process of printing, it was possible to release the report to the public in printed form in January, almost simultaneously with its delivery to the Congress. While the main purpose of the change of procedure was to make available to the public a more current report of the receipts and expenditures of the Government, there also resulted a small saving in the cost of publication.

Financial statements published monthly in Congressional Record

Under arrangements made with the Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, there has been published in the Congressional Record, monthly, since January 1941 a series of statements

showing in summary form the essential facts relating to the financial situation of the Government. The purpose of these statements, as indicated by the Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, is to bring down to date as at the end of each month the actual receipts and expenditures of the Government and the condition of the Treasury, in relation to the Budget estimates, or the latest revisions thereof. The first statements and the remarks of the Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee in connection with the printing of the statements were printed in the Congressional Record of February 3, 1941. The statements published are as follows: Statement I, General Budget summary—Receipts and expenditures on basis of daily Treasury statements, i. e., checks paid by Treasurer of the United States; Statement II, Effect of financing the deficit on the public debt; Statement III, Statutory debt limitation; Statement IV, General Fund balance; Statement V, Obligations of corporations and credit agencies guaranteed as to principal and interest; and Statement VI, Combined statement of assets and liabilities of governmental corporations and credit agencies.

Combined statement of assets and liabilities of governmental corporations and credit agencies

The combined statement of assets and liabilities of governmental corporations and credit agencies, commenced in 1934 under the provisions of Executive Order No. 6869, dated October 10, 1934, is published in the Daily Statement of the United States Treasury, for the last day of each month. This statement as of June 30, 1941, will be found as table 51 beginning on page 613 of this report.

Financial statements of governmental corporations and agencies compiled under Senate Resolution No. 292

Under the provisions of Senate Resolution No. 292, agreed to July 29, 1940, the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to the Senate a report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940, covering the financial condition and operations of the agencies enumerated in Senate Resolution No. 150, agreed to June 27, 1939.

Senate Resolution No. 292 covered practically all governmental corporations and credit agencies [1] in active operation on June 30, 1940. This resolution called for statements of the same general character as those submitted in the report under Senate Resolution No. 150, for the fiscal year 1939 and prior years. Pursuant to these requirements, the detailed financial statement of each corporation and agency transmitted to the Senate reflected the amounts of assets and liabilities based on the latest appraisals or available information; the proprietary interest of the United States Government; the accounting and other procedures followed; the financial aid received from the United States Treasury, and the extent to which the corporation or agency was self-supporting; the authority for incurring liabilities; interagency relationships; and information on loans and other assets. In addition to these financial statements, the report included a narrative with respect to each agency covering new developments of special interest

[1] Although not specified in the resolution, financial statements relating to the Federal land banks were included in the report for completeness.

and changes during the fiscal year in fiscal and accounting policies, procedures, or functions.

The report under Senate Resolution 150 was printed as Senate Document No. 172, Seventy-sixth Congress, but the report under Senate Resolution 292 relating to the fiscal year 1940 was not printed.

Appraisal of assets and liabilities of the Commodiiy Credit Corporation

Under the act approved March 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 107), the Secretary of the Treasury is required to make, as of March 31 each year, an appraisal of the assets and liabilities of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the purpose of determining the net worth of the Corporation. In the event any such appraisal shall establish that the Corporation's net worth is less than $100,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to restore the amount of such capital impairment. Funds for this purpose are appropriated by the Congress. In the event any appraisal shall establish that the net worth of the Corporation is in excess of $100,000,000, such excess must be deposited by the Corporation in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The following statement shows the results of such appraisals.

	Amount
Appropriations for restoration of capital impairment:	
Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of June 25, 1938	[1] $94, 285, 404. 73
Third Deficiency Appropriation Act of Aug. 9, 1939	[2] 119, 599, 918. 05
Second Deficiency Appropriation Act of July 3, 1941	[3] 1, 637, 445. 51
Total	215, 522, 768. 29
Less amount returned to Treasury	[4] 43, 756, 731. 01
Net payment to Corporation through June 30, 1941, as a result of capital impairment	171, 766, 037. 28

[1] Appraisal as of Mar. 31, 1938, H. Doc. 670, 75th Congress.
[2] Appraisal as of Mar. 31, 1939, H. Doc. 317, 76th Congress.
[3] Appraisal as of Mar. 31, 1941, H. Doc. 248, 77th Congress.
[4] Appraisal as of Mar. 31, 1940 (not printed as House or Senate Document; see Congressional Record of Aug. 1, 1940).

Federal savings and loan associations

Under the act of June 13, 1933 (48 Stat. 133), as amended April 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 645), the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized on behalf of the United States to subscribe for preferred shares and full-paid income shares in Federal savings and loan associations upon request of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. An appropriation of $50,000,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase such shares was reduced by an allocation of $700,000 to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The details concerning the provisions of law under which these subscriptions were made and the appropriations are contained in the annual report for 1940, pages 176 and 177.

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation also was authorized to purchase full-paid income shares of Federal savings and loan associations after the funds available to the Secretary of the Treasury for the purchase of such shares had been exhausted. The funds available to the Secretary of the Treasury were exhausted on October 25, 1935.

During the fiscal year 1941 the sum of $10,466,200 was received on account of shares repaid, making the total shares repaid to June 30, 1941, $25,629,100.

The following statement shows the transactions in connection with the subscriptions by the Secretary of the Treasury to preferred and full-paid income shares in these associations during the fiscal year 1941.

Preferred and full-paid income shares of Federal savings and loan associations subscribed by the Secretary of the Treasury to June 30, 1941, and dividends received

[Par value of shares]

	Preferred shares	Full-paid income shares	Total
Total shares subscribed and paid	$637,800	$48,662,200	$49,300,000.00
Shares held on June 30, 1940		34,137,100	34,137,100.00
Less shares repaid during 1941		10,466,200	10,466,200.00
Shares held on June 30, 1941		23,670,900	23,670,900.00
Dividends received on preferred and full-paid income shares:			
To June 30, 1940			7,879,769.02
During 1941			1,003,971.99
To June 30, 1941			8,883,741.01

Federal home loan banks

The Federal Home Loan Bank Act, approved July 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 728), establishing the twelve home loan banks, provides that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall determine the minimum capital of each bank, which shall not be less than $5,000,000. It further provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall subscribe, on behalf of the United States, for such part of the minimum capital of each Federal home loan bank as is not subscribed for by members within 30 days after books had been opened for stock subscriptions.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to make payments upon stock of Federal home loan banks, subscribed for by him, the sum of $125,000,000, was allocated and made available to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Pursuant to the act approved February 24, 1938 (52 Stat. 79), the Secretary of the Treasury canceled notes of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation aggregating $126,301,906.17, equivalent to the amount of funds advanced by the Corporation for capital of the Federal home loan banks, plus interest paid to the Treasury on account of such notes.

The act of July 22, 1932, provided that the capital subscribed for by the United States was entitled to receive dividends at a rate of 2 percent per annum cumulative from the date of investment, but in any case in which the rate of dividend is in excess of 2 percent the stock subscribed for by the United States shall be entitled to dividends at a rate not in excess of that paid on other stock. The act of May 28, 1935, amending the act of July 22, 1932, provides, however, that all stock of any Federal home loan bank shall share in dividend distributions without preference.

Under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1940, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was authorized to purchase at par any part of the stock of any Federal home loan bank owned by the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized on behalf of the United States to sell such stock to the Corporation. Under the authority of this act and in pursuance of the Budget program stated in the President's Budget Message of January 3, 1940, the Secretary of

the Treasury, on February 20, 1941, sold to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the entire amount of such stock for $124,741,000, which is now held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The dividends received during the year aggregated $1,369,179.89. The following statement shows the shares of stock subscribed for and held by the Secretary of the Treasury to February 20, 1941, and the dividends received and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Subscriptions by the Secretary of the Treasury to stock of the Federal home loan banks to June 30, 1941, and dividends received

Federal home loan bank	Shares subscribed and held to Feb. 20, 1941 (par value)	Dividends received		
		To June 30, 1940	Fiscal year 1941 [1]	Total dividends received
Boston	$12,467,500	$783,129.61	$124,675.00	$907,804.61
New York	18,963,200	1,590,668.75	189,632.00	1,780,300.75
Pittsburgh	11,146,300	945,574.39	111,463.00	1,057,037.39
Winston-Salem	9,208,200	695,907.29	92,082.00	787,989.29
Cincinnati	12,775,700	1,659,324.54	143,726.63	1,803,051.17
Indianapolis	6,577,400	673,647.59	82,217.50	755,865.09
Chicago	14,173,900	1,590,817.95	212,608.50	1,803,426.45
Des Moines	7,394,900	726,749.57	92,436.26	819,185.83
Little Rock	8,772,400	639,028.56	87,724.00	726,752.56
Topeka	7,333,600	386,588.56	73,336.00	459,924.56
Portland	5,960,000	409,390.88	59,600.00	468,990.88
Los Angeles	9,967,900	551,332.11	99,679.00	651,011.11
Total	124,741,000	10,652,159.80	1,369,179.89	12,021,339.69

[1] Dividends received prior to Feb. 20, 1941, the date of the sale of the stock to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Federal land banks

Capital stock.—Under the act of January 23, 1932 (12 U. S. C. 698), amending the Federal Farm Loan Act, it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the United States, upon the request of the board of directors of any Federal land bank made with the approval of the Farm Credit Administration, to subscribe from time to time for capital stock of such bank. The act further provides that such stock may at any time, in the discretion of the directors and with the approval of the Farm Credit Administration, be paid off at par and retired in whole or in part and that the Farm Credit Administration may at any time require such stock to be paid off at par and retired in whole or in part if in its opinion the bank has resources available for such purpose. The proceeds of all repayments on account of stock subscribed for by the Secretary of the Treasury are held in the Treasury and are available for the purpose of paying for other stock thereafter issued pursuant to said act.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for said stock, $125,000,000 was appropriated under the act approved February 2, 1932. In pursuance of the President's budget program stated in his Budget Message of January 3, 1940, the Federal land banks retired a substantial part of the capital stock held by the Secretary of the Treasury (see p. 50). The following statements show the transactions in connection with subscriptions to stock of Federal land banks during 1941.

Subscriptions by the Secretary of the Treasury to stock of Federal land banks and repayments thereon, fiscal year 1941

[Par value of shares]

Federal land bank	Shares held June 30, 1940	Shares subscribed fiscal year 1941	Shares repaid fiscal year 1941	Shares held June 30, 1941
Springfield	$4,128,590		$4,128,590	
Baltimore	5,750,315		2,568,150	$3,182,165
Columbia	14,610,535		9,661,105	4,949,430
Louisville	4,064,145		4,064,145	
New Orleans	14,603,555		14,603,555	
St. Louis	7,691,435		7,691,435	
St. Paul	39,815,845	$290,940	45,745	40,061,040
Wichita	5,569,600		64,980	5,504,620
Houston	5,156,235		5,156,235	
Berkeley	3,536,955		3,536,955	
Omaha	5,816,370		123,340	5,693,030
Spokane	14,256,420		6,130,020	8,126,400
Total	125,000,000	290,940	57,774,255	67,516,685

Payments on account of reductions in interest rates on mortgages and subscriptions to paid-in surplus.—The Secretary of the Treasury is directed, under certain conditions, to make payments to Federal land banks equal to the amount by which interest payments on mortgages held by such banks have been reduced pursuant to the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, and he also subscribes, under specified conditions and in the manner prescribed by the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended, to the paid-in surplus of each Federal land bank an amount equal to the amount of all extensions and deferments of any obligation that may be or may become unpaid under the terms of any mortgage.

Amendments to the law under which subscriptions are made to the paid-in surplus of the Federal land banks are contained in the Farm Credit Act of 1937, approved August 19, 1937. The period for which payments to Federal land banks on account of reductions in interest rates may be made was extended to June 30, 1942, pursuant to Public No. 672, approved June 29, 1940 (54 Stat. 684).

A statement as of June 30, 1941, of the amounts appropriated on account of reductions in interest rates on mortgages and of payments to Federal land banks for this purpose is here set forth:

Appropriations on account of reductions in interest rates on mortgages and payments to Federal land banks for this purpose to June 30, 1941

1. Amounts appropriated:

To June 30, 1940	$181,100,000.00
First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, Oct. 9, 1940	28,167,000.00
Total to June 30, 1941	209,267,000.00

2. Payments to Federal land banks:

Federal land bank	Amount paid to June 30, 1940	Amount paid fiscal year 1941	Amount paid to June 30, 1941
Springfield	$6,356,216.09	$1,033,299.13	$7,389,515.22
Baltimore	7,678,647.58	1,183,970.11	8,862,617.69
Columbia	7,171,506.24	1,135,949.29	8,307,455.53
Louisville	17,583,236.99	2,774,735.38	20,357,972.37
New Orleans	9,276,591.04	1,414,288.45	10,690,879.49
St. Louis	15,156,371.74	2,559,485.69	17,715,857.43
St. Paul	24,660,713.07	4,146,943.22	28,807,656.29
Wichita	14,074,244.96	2,234,844.95	16,309,089.91
Houston	19,859,601.86	3,118,258.51	22,977,860.37
Berkeley	10,212,844.50	1,661,146.30	11,873,990.80
Omaha	30,051,217.76	5,015,278.55	35,066,496.31
Spokane	10,774,851.97	1,651,156.36	12,426,008.33
Total	172,856,043.80	27,929,355.94	200,785,399.74

3. Amount available for expenditure, June 30, 1941 ..... $8,481,600.26

Appropriations for subscriptions to paid-in surplus to June 30, 1937, amounted to $189,000,000. No appropriation for this purpose has been made since that date. During the fiscal year paid-in surplus amounting to $42,517,085 was returned to the Treasury in accordance with the President's budget program (see page 50). A statement as of June 30, 1941, of the amounts appropriated for subscriptions to the paid-in surplus of Federal land banks on account of extensions and deferments, and net repayments by the Federal land banks follows.

Appropriations for subscriptions to the paid-in surplus of Federal land banks on account of extensions and deferments, and payments for this purpose to June 30, 1941

1. Amounts appropriated:
   To June 30, 1940 ..... $189,000,000.00
   Total to June 30, 1941 ..... 189,000,000.00
2. Payments to Federal land banks:

Federal land bank	Amount paid to June 30, 1940	Net amount repaid fiscal year 1941	Amount paid to June 30, 1941
Springfield	$9,953,548.66	$1,636,410.00	$8,317,138.66
Baltimore	4,535,251.29	345,000.00	4,190,251.29
Columbia	9,653,953.42	267,000.00	9,386,953.42
Louisville	9,833,517.93	9,833,517.93	
New Orleans	14,852,030.41	3,176,445.00	11,675,585.41
St. Louis	12,593,821.57	1,180,565.00	11,413,256.57
St. Paul	30,684,566.04	[1] 2,443,451.67	33,128,017.71
Wichita	16,505,220.21	[1] 344,993.69	16,850,213.90
Houston	12,880,248.69	12,880,248.69	
Berkeley	19,572,843.93	15,021,898.28	4,550,945.55
Omaha	30,283,377.57	[1] 456,860.93	30,740,238.50
Spokane	15,948,384.78	476,000.00	15,472,384.78
Total	187,296,764.50	41,571,778.71	145,724,985.79

3. Amount available for expenditure, June 30, 1941 ..... $43,275,014.21

[1] Excess of payments (add).

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation

Under section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, approved May 12, 1933, as amended (54 Stat. 684), the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation such amount as the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury is equal to the amount by which interest payments on mortgages held by such Corporation have been reduced.

A statement of the amounts appropriated and payments to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation follows.

Appropriations on account of reductions in interest rate on mortgages, and payments to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation for this purpose, fiscal years 1938 to 1941

		Amount
1. Amounts appropriated:		
Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1937, Aug. 25, 1937		$5,000,000.00
First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1938, Mar. 5, 1938		2,500,000.00
Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1939, Mar. 28, 1938		8,200,000.00
Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1940, May 6, 1939		7,425,000.00
First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, Oct. 9, 1940		10,000,000.00
Total to June 30, 1941		33,125,000.00
2. Payments to Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation:		
Fiscal year 1938	$5,726,515.05	
Fiscal year 1939	7,818,547.62	
Fiscal year 1940	7,125,158.14	
Fiscal year 1941	9,340,201.41	
Total to June 30, 1941 (deduct)		30,010,422.22
3. Amount available for expenditure, June 30, 1941		3,114,577.78

Following the President's budget program stated in his Budget Message of January 3, 1940, and pursuant to the act approved June 25, 1940, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation repaid to the Treasury $100,000,000 of its capital stock during the fiscal year 1941. The proceeds of the repayment are to be held in the Treasury as a fund available for subscription to the capital of the Corporation when additional subscriptions to its capital are necessary.

Advances to Federal Reserve Banks for industrial loans, etc.

Advances to Federal Reserve Banks for industrial loans, etc., were authorized by the act approved June 19, 1934 (48 Stat. 1105), which amended the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, by adding section 13 (b). The provisions under which the Secretary of the Treasury makes these advances were described on pages 184 and 185 of the annual report for 1940.

No advances were made to the banks during the fiscal years 1939, 1940, and 1941, the last advance having been made on October 14, 1937. Payments received by the Treasury during the year aggregated $82,376.28.

The following statement is a summary of the transactions in connection with these advances to Federal Reserve Banks.

Advances to Federal Reserve Banks for industrial loans, and payments received by the Treasury to June 30, 1941

Federal Reserve Bank	Maximum advances authorized	Advances to Federal Reserve Banks to June 30, 1941	Payments received by the Treasury to June 30, 1941
Atlanta	$5,272,031.55	$756,934.44	$23,875.56
Boston	10,230,236.88	2,875,115.98	91,765.48
Chicago	19,748,516.70	1,417,701.33	111,102.97
Cleveland	14,146,863.66	1,015,571.33	52,200.41
Dallas	4,359,338.10	1,251,788.08	74,116.50
Kansas City	4,131,276.30	1,145,717.73	35,204.38
Minneapolis	3,509,467.65	1,007,746.96	34,318.46
New York	42,529,210.65	7,752,044.63	82,987.08
Philadelphia	14,620,883.52	4,198,400.60	349,985.29
Richmond	5,808,291.43	3,420,662.05	66,714.26
St. Louis	5,093,112.25	547,832.83	5,947.94
San Francisco	9,850,328.30	2,156,795.01	
Total	139,299,556.99	27,546,310.97	928,218.33

Appropriations and expenditures under the Social Security Act

The Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended (42 U. S. C., Ch. 7), provides for the establishment of a system of Federal old-age and survivors benefits, and for grants to the several States to enable them to make adequate provision for aged and blind persons; needy, dependent, and crippled children; maternal and child welfare; public health services; and the administration of State unemployment compensation laws.

Section 201 (a) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939, approved August 10, 1939, makes permanent appropriations to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for the fiscal year 1941 and each year thereafter equal to 100 per centum of the employment taxes received under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and covered into the General Fund of the Treasury.

The amounts appropriated to June 30, 1941, under the various authorizations contained in the Social Security Act, as amended, and total expenditures from such appropriations to June 30, 1941, are shown in table 18 on page 522. The responsibilities of the Treasury Department and its activities in connection with the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and the unemployment trust fund are described under "Trust funds," beginning on page 144.

Obligations of foreign governments

The United States received, during the year, payments aggregating $96,996.16 on account of the indebtedness of foreign governments, which applied on interest due.

The following statement shows the payments due during the period July 1 to December 31, 1940, and the amounts actually paid on account by certain governments.

AMOUNTS DUE AND PAYABLE, JULY 1 TO DEC. 31, 1940

Country	Funding agreements		Moratorium agreements	Total
	Principal	Interest		
Belgium		$4, 158, 000. 00	$484, 453. 88	$4, 642, 453. 88
Czechoslovakia	$1, 500, 000. 00		182, 812. 78	1, 682, 812. 78
Estonia	146, 000. 00	286, 265. 00	36, 585. 29	468, 850. 29
Finland	76, 000. 00	140. 367. 50	19, 030. 50	235, 398. 00
France		38, 522, 865. 00	3, 046, 879. 72	41, 569, 744. 72
Great Britain	42, 000, 000. 00	75, 950. 000. 00	9, 720, 765. 05	127, 670, 765. 05
Greece	487, 000. 00	217, 920. 00	67, 137. 38	772, 057. 38
Hungary	15, 360. 00	33, 185. 08	4, 225. 58	52, 770. 66
Italy		2, 490, 875. 00	896, 155. 88	3, 387, 030. 88
Latvia	60, 000. 00	119, 609. 00	15, 274. 26	194, 883. 26
Lithuania		107, 783. 67	13, 683. 26	121, 466. 93
Poland	1, 659, 000. 00	3, 582, 810. 00	456, 229. 71	5, 698, 039. 71
Rumania		907, 559. 81	48, 750. 08	956, 309. 89
Yugoslavia		154, 062. 50		154, 062. 50
Total	45, 943, 360. 00	126, 671, 302. 56	14, 991, 983. 37	187, 606, 645. 93
AMOUNTS ACTUALLY PAID				
Greece		[1] $87, 168. 00		$87, 168. 00
Hungary		9, 828. 16		9, 828. 16
Total		96, 996. 16		96, 996. 16

[1] Represents payment of 40 percent of interest due on November 10, 1938, which was received on September 3, 1940.

The following statement shows payments due during the period January 1 to June 30, 1941, during which period no payments were received.

AMOUNTS DUE AND PAYABLE, JAN. 1 TO JUNE 30, 1941

Country	Funding agreements		Moratorium agreements	Total
	Principal	Interest		
Belgium	$4,800,000.00	$4,158,000.00	$484,453.88	$9,442,453.88
Czechoslovakia	1,500,000.00		182,812.78	1,682,812.78
Estonia		286,265.00	36,585.29	322,850.29
Finland		139,037.50	[1] 32,725.56	171,763.06
France	51,728,872.58	38,522,865.00	3,046,879.72	93,298,617.30
Germany (Austrian indebtedness) [2]	460,093.00		34,767.23	494,860.23
Great Britain		75,950,000.00	9,720,765.05	85,670,765.05
Greece	493,000.00	217,920.00	67,137.38	778,057.38
Hungary		33,185.08	4,225.58	37,410.66
Italy	16,400,000.00	2,490,875.00	896,155.88	19,787,030.88
Latvia		119,609.00	15,274.26	134,883.26
Lithuania	52,425.00	107,783.67	13,683.26	173,891.93
Poland		3,582,810.00	456,229.71	4,039,039.71
Rumania	445,000.00	907,559.81	48,750.08	1,401,309.89
Yugoslavia	524,000.00	154,062.50		678,062.50
Total	76,403,390.58	126,669,972.56	15,040,445.66	218,113,808.80

[1] Includes amount due under agreement with Finland dated May 1, 1941.
[2] The German Government has been notified that the Government of the United States will look to the German Government for the discharge of this indebtedness of the Government of Austria to the Government of the United States.

Press releases of the Treasury Department and correspondence exchanged between the Government of the United States and various foreign governments regarding the amounts due during the fiscal year will be found as exhibit 65 on page 388 of this report.

A statement showing the principal of the funded and unfunded indebtedness of foreign governments to the United States, the accrued and unpaid interest thereon, and payments on account of principal and interest as of November 15, 1941, appears as table 49 on page 611.

The total amounts previously due from foreign governments on account of their indebtedness to the United States under the funding and moratorium agreements and not paid as of November 15, 1941, according to contract terms, are shown in the following statement.

TOTAL AMOUNTS DUE AND NOT PAID, AS OF NOV. 15, 1941

	Funding agreements		Moratorium agreements annuities	Total
	Principal	Interest		
Belgium	$40,900,000.00	$64,146,000.00	$7,751,262.08	$112,797,262.08
Czechoslovakia	25,170,085.83		2,925,004.48	28,095,090.31
Estonia	1,146,000.00	5,111,875.00	585,364.64	6,843,239.64
France	490,459,001.37	385,228,650.00	48,750,075.52	924,437,726.89
Germany (Austrian indebtedness) [1]	2,760,558.00		208,603.38	2,969,161.38
Great Britain	281,000,000.00	1,273,649,481.58	155,532,240.80	1,710,181,722.38
Greece	8,167,00.00	3,149,347.50	1,141,335.46	12,457,682.96
Hungary [2]	123,385.00	514,312.13	67,609.28	705,306.41
Italy	127,600,000.00	21,663,291.74	14,338,494.08	163,601,785.82
Latvia	463,700.00	2,017,822.84	244,388.16	2,725,911.00
Lithuania	416,585.00	1,769,139.04	218,932.16	2,404,656.20
Poland	13,632,000.00	63,978,750.00	7,299,675.36	84,910,425.36
Rumania [3]	12,075,560.43	3,630,239.24	780,001.28	16,485,800.95
Yugoslavia	3,737,000.00	539,218.78		4,276,218.78
Total	1,007,650,875.63	1,825,398,127.85	239,842,986.68	3,072,891,990.16

[1] The German Government has been notified that the Government of the United States will look to the German Government for the discharge of this indebtedness of the Government of Austria to the Government of the United States.
[2] The Hungarian Government has deposited with the foreign creditors' account at the Hungarian National Bank an amount of Hungarian currency equivalent to the interest payments due from Dec. 15, 1932, to June 15, 1937. The debt funding and moratorium agreements with Hungary provide for payment in dollars in the United States.
[3] Excludes the amount of $100,000 which the Rumanian Government paid to the United States Treasury on June 15, 1940, as "a token of its good faith and of its real desire to reach a new agreement" covering Rumanian indebtedness to the United States.

Finland.—Finland exercised its option to postpone payment of the amount of $235,398, payable December 15, 1940, as provided under Public Resolution No. 84, approved June 15, 1940. (See exhibit 43 on page 546 of the annual report for 1940.) Under date of May 1, 1941, an agreement was executed between the Minister of Finland and the Secretary of the Treasury under which the Republic of Finland would undertake to pay to the United States in ten annual payments with interest at three percent the sum of $235,398 plus interest thereon at three percent from December 15, 1940, to January 1, 1941. (See copy of agreement on page 389.)

Public Law 110, approved June 12, 1941, gave Finland the option to postpone the payment of amounts payable to the United States during the period from January 1, 1941, to December 31, 1942. Finland accepted the option. This law also authorized the Secretary of the Treasury on behalf of the United States to make an agreement with the Republic of Finland for the payment of the postponed amounts in forty semiannual installments beginning with the calendar year 1945. (For copy of the act, see page 390.)

Greece.—On September 3, 1940, the United States Government received a payment of $87,168 from the Greek Government, representing payment of forty percent of the semiannual interest amounting to $217,920, due on November 10, 1938, on the four percent loan of 1929 made to the Greek Government by the United States under the agreement of May 10, 1929.

Hungary.—In accordance with its proposal of August 16, 1937, the Hungarian Government made a payment of $9,828.16 on December 13, 1940, for application on account of the funded indebtedness of the Hungarian Government to the United States.

When making this payment the Hungarian Minister expressed the hope of his government that the Congress would give favorable consideration to its offer, made in February 1938, seeking a new debt arrangement on a permanent basis providing for payment of the original debt, without interest, in equal installments covering approximately 30 years. This proposal (see exhibit 48 on page 297 of the annual report for 1938) was recommended to the consideration of the Congress by the President on March 28, 1938, with an expression of the belief that it represented a noteworthy wish and effort of the Hungarian Government to meet its obligations to the United States.

Receipts from Germany

During the fiscal year 1941 the United States received no payments from the Government of Germany under the debt funding agreement of June 23, 1930, covering the costs of the American Army of Occupation and the awards of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany.

Army costs.—Payments of 9,300,000 reichsmarks were due on September 30, 1940, and March 31, 1941, respectively, from the Government of Germany on account of army costs under the provisions of the debt agreement of June 23, 1930. Interest amounting to 5,645,937.50 reichsmarks was also due on those dates. There has been no change in the army cost account from that shown in the statement appearing on page 39 of the annual report of 1932.

Mixed claims, United States and Germany.—Payments of 20,400,000 reichsmarks were due on September 30, 1940, and March 31, 1941,

respectively, from the Government of Germany on account of mixed claims awards under the provisions of the debt agreement of June 23, 1930. Interest amounting to 18,870,000 reichsmarks was also due on those dates.

Annuities under moratorium agreement.—The semiannual installments, aggregating 3,058,098.90 reichsmarks (including 339,460.12 reichsmarks of currently accruing interest), of the annuities under the moratorium agreement with the Government of Germany dated May 26, 1932, which were due during the fiscal year 1941, were not paid by Germany.

The status of the indebtedness of Germany to the United States as of June 30, 1941, under the funding and moratorium agreements is summarized in the following tables.

AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS

Class	Indebtedness as funded	Total indebtedness, June 30, 1941	Principal	Interest accrued and unpaid
Army costs (reichsmarks)	1,048,100,000	1,028,931,405.40	997,500,000	[1] 31,431,405.40
Mixed claims (reichsmarks)	2,121,600,000	2,131,290,000.00	2,040,000,000	91,290,000.00
Total (reichsmarks)	3,169,700,000	[2] 3,160,221,405.40	3,037,500,000	122,721,405.40
Total (in dollars, at 40.33 cents to the reichsmark)	$1,278,340,010	$1,274,517,292.80	$1,225,023,750	$49,493,542.80

[1] Includes interest accrued under unpaid moratorium agreement annuities.
[2] Includes 4,027,611.95 reichsmarks deposited by the German Government in the Konversionskasse für Deutsche Auslandsschulden and not paid to the United States in dollars as required by the debt and moratorium agreements.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED

Class	Total payments received to June 30, 1941	Payments of principal	Payments of interest
Army costs (reichsmarks)	51,456,406.25	50,600,000.00	856,406.25
Mixed claims (reichsmarks)	87,210,000.00	81,600,000.00	5,610,000.00
Total (reichsmarks)	138,666,406.25	132,200,000.00	6,466,406.25
Total (in dollars)	$33,587,809.69	$31,539,595.84	$2,048,213.85

AMOUNTS NOT PAID ACCORDING TO CONTRACT TERMS, JUNE 30, 1941

Date due	Funding agreement		Moratorium agreement	Total
	Principal	Interest		
Sept. 30, 1933 reichsmarks		2,498,562.50	1,529,049.45	[1] 4,027,611.95
Mar. 31, 1934 do	122,400,000		1,529,049.45	123,929,049.45
Sept. 30, 1934 do	20,400,000	3,855,687.50	1,529,049.45	25,784,736.95
Mar. 31, 1935 do	82,900,000	4,534,250.00	1,529,049.45	88,963,299.45
Sept. 30, 1935 do	29,700,000	5,212,812.50	1,529,049.45	36,441,861.95
Mar. 31, 1936 do	29,700,000	5,891,375.00	1,529,049.45	37,120,424.45
Sept. 30, 1936 do	29,700,000	6,569,937.50	1,529,049.45	37,798,986.95
Mar. 31, 1937 do	29,700,000	7,248,500.00	1,529,049.45	38,477,549.45
Sept. 30, 1937 do	28,600,000	7,927,062.50	1,529,049.45	38,056,111.95
Mar. 31, 1938 do	28,600,000	8,585,687.50	1,529,049.45	38,714,736.95
Sept. 30, 1938 do	28,600,000	9,244,312.50	1,529,049.45	39,373,361.95
Mar. 31, 1939 do	28,600,000	9,902,937.50	1,529,049.45	40,031,986.95
Sept. 30, 1939 do	29,700,000	10,561,562.50	1,529,049.45	41,790,611.95
Mar. 31, 1940 do	29,700,000	11,240,125.00	1,529,049.45	42,469,174.45
Sept. 30, 1940 do	29,700,000	11,918,687.50	1,529,049.45	43,147,736.95
Mar. 31, 1941 do	29,700,000	12,597,250.00	1,529,049.45	43,826,299.45
Total do	577,700,000	117,788,750.00	24,464,791.20	719,953,541.20
Total (in dollars, at 40.33 cents to the reichsmark)	$232,986,410	$47,504,202.88	$9,866,650.29	$290,357,263.17

[1] Includes 4,027,611.95 reichsmarks deposited by the German Government in the Konversionskasse für Deutsche Auslandsschulden and not paid to the United States in dollars as required by the debt and moratorium agreements.

Treasury administration of alien and mixed claims

The Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928 (45 Stat. 254) authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to make payments on account of (1) awards of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, for claims of American nationals against the Government of Germany; (2) awards of the War Claims Arbiter for claims of German, Austrian, and Hungarian nationals against the Government of the United States; and (3) awards of the Tripartite Claims Commission for claims of American nationals against the Governments of Austria and Hungary.

The time within which claimants could file applications for payment of awards from the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, and the Tripartite Claims Commission, United States, Austria, and Hungary, has been extended from time to time, and was further extended until March 10, 1940, under the joint resolution of Congress approved May 23, 1938, a copy of which will be found as exhibit 64 on page 346 of the annual report for 1938.

Executive Order No. 6981, dated March 2, 1935, as amended by Executive Order No. 7111, dated July 22, 1935, removed in certain cases the restrictions imposed by Public Resolution No. 53 of June 27, 1934, as to payments, transfers, and deliveries of property under the Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended, and the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, as amended.

Mixed Claims Commission and Private Law No. 509: Claims against Germany.—Under the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928 (45 Stat. 254), the Secretary of State on October 31, 1939, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment additional awards of the Commission aggregating $21,157,227.01 on account of the so-called sabotage claims. The interest on claims included in these awards from various dates to January 1, 1928, aggregates $10,236,826.74, making the total amount payable on such additional awards as of January 1, 1928, $31,394,053.75.

These additional awards certified on October 31, 1939, are as follows:

Class	Principal amount of awards	Interest to Jan. 1, 1928	Total amount of awards
1	$60,000.00	$12,501.37	$72,501.37
2	690,634.23	367,371.00	1,058,005.23
3	20,406,592.78	9,856,954.37	30,263,547.15
	21,157,227.01	10,236,826.74	31,394,053.75
3—add adjustment a/c of old awards	230,468.01	104,642.43	335,110.44
	21,387,695.02	10,341,469.17	31,729,164.19

The adjustment in Class 3 awards of $230,468.01 with interest to January 1, 1928, $104,642.43, totaling $335,110.44, covered awards certified prior to October 31, 1939, and paid as Class 2 awards. The additional awards certified on October 31, 1939, changed the classification of these awards from Class 2 to Class 3 inasmuch as the individual awards plus interest to January 1, 1928, were in excess of $100,000.

On October 31, 1939, the Z. & F. Assets Realization Corporation filed a suit (Civil Action No. 4598) in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia to restrain the Secretary of the Treasury from paying these additional awards. This suit was dis-

missed by the Court on January 6, 1940. The case on appeal was argued in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia on March 27, 1940. The Appellate Court on June 3, 1940, handed down a decision holding that the questions involved in this litigation were "clearly within the realm of political as distinguished from judicial questions" and therefore did not fall within the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States.

Under date of August 29, 1940, the Z. & F. Assets Realization Corporation filed with the Supreme Court a petition for a writ of certiorari seeking a review of the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. On January 6, 1941, the Supreme Court, in an opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes (311 U. S. 470), affirmed the decision of the Court of Appeals. Following this decision, the Secretary of the Treasury on January 10, 1941, began making payments on account of the additional awards in accordance with the provisions of the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928 out of the funds available for that purpose.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act the Class 1 and 2 claimants were entitled to receive payment in full with interest to date of payment. The Class 3 claimants were entitled to receive payment on the amount due January 1, 1928, on the same basis as other Class 3 claimants who received awards prior to October 31, 1939. The percentage payments authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury on this class of awards certified for payment prior to October 31, 1939, were as follows:

Date Class 3 payments authorized	Percentage payment authorized on the unpaid balance	Date Class 3 payments authorized	Percentage payment authorized on the unpaid balance
Aug. 22, 1928	30	Mar. 31, 1930	7
Jan. 15, 1929	10	Sept. 30, 1930	12
July 15, 1929	7	Mar. 31, 1931	9
Dec. 16, 1929	9	Sept. 30, 1931	27

The payments made on the additional sabotage awards to September 30, 1941, were as follows:

Class	Awards (plus interest to Jan. 1, 1928)	Payments		
		Awards (plus interest to Jan. 1, 1928)	Interest from Jan. 1, 1928 to date of payment	Total
1	$72,501.37	$72,501.37	$47,394.01	$119,895.38
2	1,058,005.23	1,053,240.78	687,599.53	1,740,840.31
3	30,598,657.59	21,763,576.77		21,763,576.77
Total	31,729,164.19	22,889,318.92	734,993.54	23,624,312.46

After the sabotage claims payments were satisfied, it required approximately $4,000,000 to complete priority number five to American nationals.

The balance of $8,835,080.82 payable on Class 3 additional sabotage awards was consolidated with the balance of $35,541,242.27, payable on Class 3 awards certified prior to October 31, 1939, making the

consolidated balance on all Class 3 awards $44,376,323.09. On March 19, 1941, a further distribution of 5 percent was authorized to be paid on the unpaid balances, totaling $44,441,252.70, on all Class 3 awards and the award authorized in Private Law No. 509, approved July 19, 1940. This distribution aggregated approximately $2,200,000.00 of which payments approximately $31,600.00 had not been paid as of September 30, 1941, as satisfactory evidence as to the persons entitled to receive payment had not been received to that date.

On September 17, 1941, a further distribution of 4.4358855 percent was authorized to be paid on or after September 30, 1941, on the unpaid balance of the Class 3 awards and the award authorized in Private Law No. 509. When this distribution and the unpaid balance of the 5 percent distribution authorized March 19, 1941, are paid, the payments to American nationals under priority number five, provided in the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, as amended, will be completed. The unpaid balance due under priority number five as of September 30, 1941, amounted to $1,901,676.56.

The payments to American and German nationals on account of the awards of the Mixed Claims Commission and the War Claims Arbiter are made out of the German special deposit account established under the provisions of section 4 of the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928. The priorities established in the act and the status as of September 30, 1941, of such priorities up to the seventh priority are as follows:

Priority number	On account of—	Nationals	Amount due Sept. 30, 1944
1	Administrative expenses		Held in reserve.
2	Class 1 awards	American	Completed.
3	Class 2 awards	do	[1] $50,869.69.
4	Payment $100,000 a/c Class 3 awards	do	Completed.
5	Payment of 80 percent of (2), (3), and (4) and interest to Jan. 1, 1928.	do	[1] $1,901,676.56.
6	Tentative awards, War Claims Arbiter	German	Completed.
7	50 percent of ship and patent claims	do	Do.

[1] Applications for payment of these amounts to claimants were not received or approved as of Sept. 30, 1941.

Up to September 30, 1941, the Treasury has made payments in the aggregate amount of $161,684,857.27 on account of awards of the Mixed Claims Commission, from which there has been deducted $808,622.50 representing one-half of 1 percent authorized by the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, making net payments to claimants of $160,876,234.77. Of the deductions $770,233.47 has been covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts in accordance with the provisions of the act as reimbursement to the United States for expenses incurred; and the balance of $38,389.03 is payable to the German Government for defraying such expenses as may be incurred by that government for the adjudication of claims.

The following summary shows the number and amount of awards certified to the Treasury by the Secretary of State, the amount paid on account, and the balance due thereon as of September 30, 1941. Further details by classes of awards may be found in table 66, page 660.

Number and amount of awards of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of State and the amount paid and balance due, as of Sept. 30, 1941 [1]

Awards certified	Total number of awards	Total amount
1. Amount due on account: Principal of awards	7,026	$181,698,235.30
Less amounts paid by Alien Property Custodian and others		187,226.85
		181,511,008.45
Interest to Jan. 1, 1928, at rates specified in awards		81,465,086.36
Interest thereon to date of payment or, if unpaid Sept. 30, 1941, at 5 percent per annum as specified in the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928		97,492,689.89
Total due claimants		360,468,784.70
2. Payment made on account to Sept. 30, 1941:		
Principal of awards	6,664	[2] 150,469,821.12
Interest to Jan. 1, 1928, at rates specified in awards		8,937,154.52
Interest at 5 percent per annum from Jan. 1, 1928, to date of payment as directed by the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928		2,277,881.63
Total payments to Sept. 30, 1941		161,684,857.27
Less one-half of 1 percent deduction from each payment		808,622.50
Net payments made to claimants to Sept. 30, 1941		160,876,234.77
3. Balance due on account:		
Principal of awards	362	103,559,904.58
Interest to Jan. 1, 1928, at rates specified in awards		9,214.59
Accrued interest at 5 percent per annum from Jan. 1, 1928, on total amount payable as of Jan. 1, 1928, to Sept. 30, 1941		95,214,808.26
Balance due claimants as of Sept. 30, 1941		198,783,927.43

[1] Includes payments on account of Private Law No. 509, approved July 19, 1940.
[2] Includes payments on account of interest to Jan. 1, 1928, on Class 3 awards and Private Law No. 509. Payments on this class of awards are first applied on account of the total amount payable as of Jan. 1, 1928 (which is treated as a principal payment for this purpose), as directed by the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928 until total of all payments on the three classes equals 80 percent of the amount payable Jan. 1, 1928. Payment of accrued interest since Jan. 1, 1928, on this class of claims has been deferred in accordance with act.

War Claims Arbiter.—Under the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, it was the duty of the War Claims Arbiter, within certain limitations, to hear the claims of German, Austrian, and Hungarian nationals and to determine the fair compensation to be paid by the United States for ships seized, patents sold or used by the United States, and a radio station sold to the United States.

War Claims Arbiter: Claims of German nationals.—The Treasury completed up to June 30, 1935, payment of 50 percent of the amount of all awards made by the War Claims Arbiter in favor of German nationals as required by paragraph 7 of section 4 (c) of the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928. No payments were made on these awards subsequent to that date.

The following summary shows the number and amount of awards in favor of German nationals certified to the Treasury for payment, the payments made on account, and the balance due thereon as of September 30, 1941.

Number of awards of the War Claims Arbiter on account of claims of German nationals for ships, patents, and a radio station and the amount paid and balance due on each as of Sept. 30, 1941

Awards certified	Total amount (315 awards)	Ships, amount (27 awards)	Patents and radio station (288 awards)
1. Amount due on account:			
Principal of awards including interest to Jan. 1, 1929	$86,738,320.83	[1] $74,252,933.00	$12,485,387.83
Interest at 5 percent per annum from Jan 1, 1929, on total amount payable as of Jan. 1, 1929, or on the principal amount remaining unpaid to Sept. 30, 1941	32,331,772.87	27,528,034.82	4,803,738.05
Total due claimants	119,070,093.70	101,780,967.82	17,289,125.88
2. Payments made on account to Sept. 30, 1941:			
Principal of awards	43,368,899.24	37,126,205.21	6,242,694.03
Interest at 5 percent per annum from Jan. 1, 1929, on total amount payable as of Jan. 1, 1929, or on the principal amount remaining unpaid to Sept. 30, 1941			
Total payments to Sept. 30, 1941	43,368,899.24	37,126,205.21	6,242,694.03
3. Balance due on account:			
Principal of awards	43,369,421.59	37,126,727.79	6,242,693.80
Interest accrued at 5 percent per annum from Jan. 1, 1929, on total amount payable as of Jan. 1, 1929, or on the principal amount remaining unpaid to Sept. 30, 1941	32,331,772.87	27,528,034.82	4,803,738.05
Balance due claimants	75,701,194.46	64,654,762.61	11,046,431.85

[1] Includes awards amounting to $522.58 to members of the former ruling family of Germany (sec. 3 (j), Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, as amended).

War Claims Arbiter: Claims of Hungarian nationals.—The awards made by the Arbiter to Hungarian nationals in the sum of $39,125, with interest at the rate of 5 percent per annum from July 2, 1921, to December 31, 1928, amounting to $14,675, have been paid with the exception of one award amounting to $137.51, together with interest thereon at the rate of 5 percent per annum from December 31, 1928. No payments were made during the year on these awards.

German special deposit account.—The following statement shows the total amounts deposited in the German special deposit account, the amounts paid therefrom up to September 30, 1941, and the balance held in the account.

Funds deposited in the German special deposit account and payments made therefrom up to Sept. 30, 1941

RECEIPTS

From investments by Alien Property Custodian under Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended:			
Unallocated interest fund	$25,000,000.00		
Less refunds	4,143,553.25		
	20,856,446.75		
20 percent German property retained	34,347,476.76		
Earnings on 20 percent German property retained	5,564,469.10		
		$60,768,392.61	
From Germany:			
2¼ percent of Dawes' annuities available for reparations (Paris agreement of Jan. 14, 1925)	32,183,030.87		
Under German-American debt agreement, June 23, 1930	19,469,964.00		
Interest on payments postponed under terms of debt agreement dated June 23, 1930	1,743,738.70		
		53,396,763.57	
Appropriation for ships, patents, and radio station	86,738,320.83		
Expenses of administration, War Claims Arbiter, on account German nationals	113,624.20		
		86,851,945.03	
Deposits by Attorney General of the United States (Alien Property Bureau) under section 25 (d) of Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended:			
German Government	137,268.13		
German nationals	394,299.11		
		531,567.24	
Earnings and profits on investments by Secretary of the Treasury		5,632,094.28	
Total receipts			$207,180,762.73

PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT

Awards of the Mixed Claims Commission:			
Under agreement of Aug. 10, 1922	$153,118,063.66		
Under agreement of Dec. 31, 1928	7,639,464.83		
Private Law No. 509	118,706.28		
		$160,876,234.77	
Awards of War Claims Arbiter:			
For ships	37,126,205.21		
For patents and one radio station	6,242,694.03		
		43,368,899.24	
One-half of 1 percent deducted from Mixed Claims payments covered into Treasury		769,438.12	
One-half of 1 percent deducted from Mixed Claims payments on account of awards entered under agreement of Dec. 31, 1928 (act of June 21, 1930), and paid to Germany ($14,238.94 withheld but not paid)		24,150.09	
One-half of 1 percent deducted on account of Private Law No. 509 withheld and covered into Treasury		795.35	
Advances to special fund, expenses of administration of the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928 (Office of the Secretary of the Treasury)		52,175.00	
Expenses of administration, War Claims Arbiter account of German nationals		113,624.20	
Total payments			$205,205,316.77
Balance in German special deposit account			1,975,445.96

Tripartite Claims Commission: Claims against Hungary.—The awards entered by the Tripartite Claims Commission against Hungary, in favor of American nationals, amounted to $199,975.57. During the fiscal year 1941 no payments were made on account of such awards. As of June 30, 1941, awards aggregating $7,257.35 had not been paid because claimants had not filed applications as required by law.

Claims of American nationals against Turkey

The Special Claims Commission, United States and Turkey, established under the agreement of December 24, 1923 (see page 196 of the annual report for 1940 for further details of this agreement), made awards in 33 cases aggregating $899,338.09, which were reduced by $70,891.06 on account of expenses incurred by the United States, leaving net awards amounting to $828,447.03 payable from funds received from the Republic of Turkey. Under the provisions of the act of February 27, 1896 (29 Stat. 32), these awards were certified on

August 19, 1937, by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment. During the fiscal year 1941 a pro rata payment was authorized to be made to the claimants by the Treasury from funds amounting to $100,000, available for that purpose. An additional sum of $100,000 was received June 27, 1941, but too late to enable the Treasury to make payments to claimants in the fiscal year 1941.

Statements of awards made by Special Claims Commission, United States and Turkey, as of June 30, 1941

Amount awarded to claimants:		
Amount of claims	$539, 844. 13	
Interest allowed	359, 493. 96	
Total	899, 338. 09	
Less deductions on account of expenses incurred by the United States	70, 891. 06	
Amount of awards		$828, 447. 03
Amount received from Republic of Turkey:		
To June 30, 1940	500, 000. 00	
During fiscal year 1941	100, 000. 00	
Total	600, 000. 00	
Less reimbursement for expenses by the United States	70, 891. 06	
Available for payment to claimants		529, 108. 94
Amount paid to claimants:		
To June 30, 1940	329, 035. 70	
During fiscal year 1941	99, 521. 56	
Total		428, 557. 26
Balance due claimants for which vouchers have not been received		100, 551. 68

Claims of American nationals against Mexico

Under the convention between the United States and Mexico dated April 24, 1934, covering the settlement of the claims presented by the Government of the United States to the Commission established by the Special Claims Convention concluded September 10, 1923, the amount to be paid by the Government of Mexico to the Government of the United States was fixed at $5,448,020.14. This amount is to be paid at the rate of $500,000 per annum, beginning January 1, 1935, and continuing until the whole amount shall have been paid. Deferred payments, that is, payments made after January 2, 1935, shall bear interest at the rate of one-fourth of 1 percent per annum for the first year, counting from January 1, 1935, and an additional one-fourth of 1 percent for each additional year until the maximum of 1 percent is reached, which shall be applied beginning January 1, 1939. In the event of failure to make annual payments when due, this rate shall be increased at the rate of one-fourth of 1 percent per annum on the amount of deferred payments during the period of any such delay until a maximum additional rate of 3 percent on such overdue amounts is reached.

On June 20, 1938, the Secretary of State certified to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment a list of awards entered by the Special Mexican Claims Commission aggregating $9,137,341.79, subsequently adjusted to $9,140,541.89, which were subject to reduction on a percentage basis as provided in section 4 of the act approved April 10, 1935. The final awards as adjusted aggregated $5,210,108.92. The expenses of the Commission were determined to be $241,549.31, and this amount was transferred to miscellaneous receipts on December 4, 1940.

As of June 30, 1941, there had been received and made available for distribution to claimants the sum of $3,411,111.59. Amounts aggregating 65.47 percent of the final awards of $5,210,108.92 have been authorized to be distributed to the claimants.

Statement of awards made by Special Mexican Claims Commission, United States and Mexico, as of June 30, 1941

Amount of final awards to claimants after application of sec. 4 of the act approved Apr. 10, 1935		$5,210,108.92
Amount received from Government of Mexico:		
To June 30, 1910, $3,000,000 principal and $128,180.70 interest	$3,128,180.70	
Jan. 2, 1941, $500,000 principal and $24,480.20 interest	524,480.20	
Total to June 30, 1941		3,652,660.90
Less amount transferred to miscellaneous receipts to cover the expenses of the Commission		241,549.31
Available for payment to claimants		3,411,111.59
Amount paid to claimants during fiscal year 1939	2,087,193.47	
Amount paid to claimants during fiscal year 1940	678,717.90	
Amount paid to claimants during fiscal year 1941	537,124.56	
Total to June 30, 1941		3,303,035.93
Balance due claimants:		
For which vouchers have not been received	108,022.38	
For subsequent distribution	53.28	
		108,075.66

Railroad obligations

Total receipts during the fiscal year on account of realization on railroad securities acquired under section 210 of the Transportation Act, 1920, as amended, were $316,288.15.

The following statement shows the total amount of railroad obligations, by classes, originally held by the United States Government (exclusive of certain miscellaneous obligations acquired by the Director General of Railroads), the amount held on June 30, 1941, and payments received on account.

Summary of railroad obligations held by the Government as of June 30, 1941, by classes

Class	Principal amount originally held	Principal amount held on June 30, 1941	Total payments received	
			Principal	Interest
Federal Control Act:				
Equipment trust notes	$346,556,750.00		$346,556,750.00	$45,338,918.25
Sec. 7	98,401,755.00		98,401,755.00	23,100,562.27
Sec. 12	62,103,453.28		62,103,453.28	4,248,171.96
Transportation Act:				
Sec. 207	282,712,837.36	$5,007,000.00	[1] 277,695,167.90	54,360,339.70
Sec. 210	290,800,667.00	[2] 24,691,177.88	[3] 265,673,986.03	91,168,985.19
Total	1,080,575,462.64	29,698,177.88	1,050,431,112.21	218,216,977.37

[1] Stock of the Kansas, Oklahoma & Gulf Ry. Co. in the face amount of $212,500 was sold on the market for $201,830.54, resulting in a difference of $10,669.46 between the receipts and the principal originally held.
[2] Includes loans aggregating $4,485,600.00 to four carriers, the assets of which have been completely liquidated and were insufficient to meet such claims.
[3] Notes of Wichita Northwestern Ry. Co. and Virginia Blue Ridge Ry. were sold pursuant to the provisions of act of Aug. 13, 1940, for $52,246.91, resulting in a difference of $435,503.09 between the receipts and the principal originally held.

Section 204, Transportation Act, 1920, as amended.—On January 7, 1941, section 204 was amended by Public No. 893, to permit the reopening by certain short-line rail carriers of claims against the United States before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Under the act

the Commission is authorized to ascertain and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amounts payable to carriers under this section as amended. The act provides that no claim certified shall be for an amount in excess of $150,000. No payments were made during the fiscal year as no appropriation was available for payment of any amounts certified for payment.

Under section 204 (g) of the Transportation Act, 1920 (approved February 28, 1920), an indefinite appropriation was made to pay claims of this character. The amount previously paid under section 204 was $10,967,801.80, as reported in the Secretary's annual report for the fiscal year 1937, page 83. The Permanent Appropriation Repeal Act of 1934 repealed the indefinite appropriation made for the payment of this class of claims. However, a specific appropriation of $800,000, available for the fiscal year 1942, was made in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, approved July 3, 1941 (Public Law 150).

Section 207, Transportation Act, 1920, as amended.—The following statement shows the amount of obligations of carriers acquired under section 207 and held on June 30, 1941.

Obligations acquired under the provisions of sec. 207 of the Transportation Act, 1920, and held as of June 30, 1941

Carrier	Principal amount of promissory note or of directly held security	Collateral, face amount	Class of collateral or of directly held security	Principal in default	Interest in default
Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific R. R. Co.	$3,207,000	(1)	5% noncumulative preferred stock of carrier.	----------	----------
Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.	1,250,000	$1,500,000	Refunding and extension mortgage, 5% bonds of carrier.	$1,250,000	$1,350,000.00
Washington, Brandywine & Point Lookout R. R. Co.	50,000	75,000	First mortgage, 6% bonds of carrier.	50,000	28,408.98
Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Ry. Co.	500,000	625,000	Temporary general mortgage, 7% bonds of carrier.	500,000	604,931.50
Total	5,007,000	----------	----------	1,800,000	1,983,340.48

[1] Securities directly held.

Section 210, Transportation Act, 1920, as amended.—This section established a revolving fund of $300,000,000 to be used for loans to railroads under the conditions set forth in a certificate of the Interstate Commerce Commission authorizing each loan, and also for paying judgments, decrees, and awards rendered against the Director General of Railroads. No new loans are being made as the time for making application has expired. No expenditures under this section were made during the fiscal year. The net expenditures on this account amounted to $33,640,740.24 to June 30, 1941.

Total loans (including renewal loans and repayments thereof aggregating $59,800,000) to June 30, 1941, amounted to $350,600,667; repayments amounted to $325,473,986.03; and losses on sales under the act of August 13, 1940, aggregating $435,503.09 reduced the loans outstanding as of that date to $24,691,177.88.

Pursuant to the act of August 13, 1940 (Public No. 766), and Executive Order No. 8533, dated September 6, 1940, the Secretary of the Treasury accepted a cash offer of $50,000 to purchase the promissory note, dated April 4, 1921, of the Virginia Blue Ridge Railway in the principal amount of $106,000, acquired under the provisions of section 210 of the Transportation Act, 1920. Pursuant to the provisions of Public No. 766 and the Executive order the Secretary of the Treasury also accepted a cash offer, submitted pursuant to a public invitation to a number of prospective bidders, of $2,500 to purchase a promissory note, dated June 1, 1921, of the Wichita Northwestern Railway Company in the principal amount of $381,750, and a receivers' certificate of the carrier, dated December 1, 1923, in the principal amount of $50,000 (reduced to $43,000). The note and receivers' certificate were acquired under the provisions of sections 210 and 202 of the Transportation Act, 1920. The Interstate Commerce Commission and the Department of Justice advised the Treasury that they had no objection to the acceptance of these offers.

The following statement shows the amount of obligations held on June 30, 1941, on account of loans to carriers under section 210, and the amount of principal and interest in default.

Obligations held on June 30, 1941, on account of loans to carriers under sec. 210 of the Transportation Act, 1920, as amended, and the amount of principal and interest in default

Carrier	Loans outstanding	Principal in default	Interest in default
Alabama, Tennessee & Northern R. R. Corporation	$151,500.00	$151,500.00	$68,175.00
Des Moines & Central Iowa R. R. Co. (formerly the Interurban Ry. Co.)	633,500.00	633,500.00	485,618.16
Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern R. R. Co	200,000.00	200,000.00	137,164.91
Gainesville & Northwestern R. R. Co	[1] 75,000.00		
Georgia & Florida Ry. (receiver)	792,000.00	792,000.00	546,480.00
Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co	1,382,000.00	1,382,000.00	1,455,209.73
Missouri & North Arkansas Ry. Co	[1] 3,500,000.00		
Salt Lake & Utah R. R. Co	[1] 872,600.00		
Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co	14,440,577.88	14,440,577.88	8,681,419.41
Seaboard-Bay Line Co	1,256,000.00	1,256,000.00	515,920.00
Virginia Southern R. R. Co	[1] 38,000.00		
Waterloo, Cedar Falls & Northern Ry. Co	1,260,000.00	1,260,000.00	1,421,655.71
Wilmington, Brunswick & Southern R. R. Co	90,000.00	90,000.00	59,400.00
Total	24,691,177.88	20,205,577.88	13,371,042.92

[1] Assets of these carriers have been completely liquidated, and were insufficient to meet these claims.

Federal control of railroads

Effective July 1, 1939, under Reorganization Plan No. II dated May 9, 1939, the office of the Director General of Railroads was abolished and the functions and duties previously performed by the Secretary of the Treasury as Director General of Railroads were transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury. The last report covering operations of the former United States Railroad Administration was for the calendar year 1937. Subsequent reports have been shown in the Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Administration.—The Treasury continued during the fiscal year 1941 the liquidation of matters growing out of the control of the American transportation system, which was exercised through the United States Railroad Administration during the period from December 28, 1917, to February 29, 1920.

Finances.—Total receipts on account of the Federal control of railroads for the fiscal year 1941 were $184,125.67, and expenditures were $3,509.65, resulting in net receipts of $180,616.02, as compared with net receipts of $214,699.00 for 1940.

At the close of business on June 30, 1941, the cash and appropriation balances aggregated $525,262.71 as compared with $344,646.69 at the close of 1940.

A statement of receipts and expenditures follows.

Receipts and expenditures in connection with Federal control of railroads, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

	1940		1941	
Balances at beginning of year:				
Secretary of the Treasury, special deposit account	$78,901.86		$76,233.01	
Unrequisitioned appropriation balances:				
Federal control of transportation systems	51,045.83		268,413.68	
Loans to railroads after termination of Federal control				
Total balances		$129,947.69		$344,646.69
Receipts:				
Collections of principal on obligations of carriers			253.09	
Collections of interest on obligations of carriers	1,075.99		1,023.67	
Income taxes of Federal carriers repaid by Treasury	215,971.03		181,373.37	
Collection of miscellaneous claims referred to Washington from field, including transportation charges, undercharges, etc	563.64		1,475.54	
Total receipts		217,610.66		184,125.67
Total balances and receipts		347,558.35		528,772.36
Expenditures:				
Employees' compensation liability awards	784.27		782.13	
Deposit with the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario, account of compensation liability			764.27	
Claims for unpaid wages, back-pay awards, and Liberty bond subscription refunds	387.39		215.75	
Administrative expenses (pay rolls)	1,740.00		1,747.50	
Total expenditures		2,911.66		3,509.65
Balances at end of year:				
Secretary of the Treasury, special deposit account	76,233.01		72,849.47	
Federal control of transportation systems	268,413.68		452,413.24	
Total balances		344,646.69		525,262.71
Total expenditures and balances		347,558.35		528,772.36

Securities, etc.—No collections were made since November 24, 1936, on account of the obligations of carriers acquired under section 207 of the Transportation Act, 1920, as amended, which are listed on page 131.

The miscellaneous securities acquired under section 202 of the Transportation Act, 1920, as amended, were obtained from non-Federal controlled railroads and others for indebtedness, such as interline balances, freight charges, undercharges, etc. During the year $1,276.76 was collected from this source. A statement of the amounts carried on June 30, 1940, and June 30, 1941, follows.

Carrier	Indebtedness June 30, 1940	Indebtedness June 30, 1941
Wichita, Northwestern Ry. Co. (receivers' certificate)	$43,000.00	
E. F. Drew and Co., Inc. (stock)	4,065.00	$4,065.00
Virginia Blue Ridge Ry. Co. (loans and bills receivable)	16,592.36	16,592.36
Total	63,657.36	20,657.36

For a report of the sale of the receivers' certificate of the Wichita, Northwestern Railway Company see page 132.

The $600 principal amount of Fourth Liberty Loan bonds of 1933–38 held in custody of the Division of Loans and Currency for account of employees of carriers formerly under Federal control were delivered to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption and the proceeds, amounting to $989.27, were deposited in the Treasury in the account "Proceeds from redemption of undelivered Liberty Loan bonds belonging to subscribers whose whereabouts are unknown."

Claims.—The principal claims presented during the period were on account of refunds of installments paid on subscriptions for Liberty Loan bonds by employees of carriers during Federal control. Total payments on account of allowed claims of this character amounted to $215.75 during the year.

Compensation payments—United States railroad employees.—Expenditures on account of the compensation award of a railroad employee residing in the United States amounted to $782.13 during the year.

Canadian Workmen's Compensation Board.—The Canadian Workmen's Compensation Board, located at Toronto, Canada, has jurisdiction over certain cases of disability resulting from accidents during the period of Federal control on those railroads having lines extending into Canada. Pursuant to the demand of the Michigan Central Railroad Company a further payment of $764.27 was made on April 15, 1941, to the carrier to reimburse it for a deposit made with the Board to complete payment on certain compensation awards. Payments under Canadian compensation awards, made from funds so deposited with the Board, amounted to $2,706.00 during the calendar year 1940. Interest amounting to $1,493.15 was added to the fund, leaving a balance of $26,518.39 to cover awards as of December 31, 1940. The figures showing the balance as of June 30, 1941, are not available inasmuch as the Board's reports are on a calendar year basis. However, the status of the fund as of December 31, 1940, was as follows:

Balance Dec. 31, 1939	$27,731.24
Payments from Director General of Railroads during 1940	
Interest Jan. 1, 1940, through Dec. 31, 1940	1,493.15
Total	29,224.39
Payment of awards by Board during 1940	2,706.00
Balance Dec. 31, 1940	26,518.39

Tax refunds and other collections.—Under the terms of the Federal Control Act and the standard contract with the carriers, the Director General paid 2 percent of all Federal income taxes assessed against carriers formerly under Federal control. Subsequently, the United States Board of Tax Appeals held that such taxes should not have been assessed against either the carriers or the Director General. As a result of further tax adjustments, there was received during the year $181,373.37 on account of these items. Further claims for such paid taxes amounting to $726,757.18 are still pending before the Board of Tax Appeals and it is anticipated that substantial sums will be received when such cases are finally adjusted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

All unpaid judgments which have not expired by reason of the statute of limitations, and other claims are being reviewed from time to time to determine whether any amounts can be collected thereon. Collections from this source amounted to $121 during 1940 and $14 during 1941.

Trust and special funds invested by the Treasury

Under various provisions of law creating trust and special funds, the Secretary of the Treasury or the Treasurer of the United States is authorized to invest such portions of the funds as are not required to meet current withdrawals. The following statement shows the amount of Government and other securities held in these funds at the close of the fiscal year.

Securities held as investments in trust and special funds at par value, June 30, 1941

[000 omitted]

Fund	Government securities	Government guaranteed securities	Other securities	Total
Adjusted service certificate fund	$19,300			$19,300
Ainsworth Library fund, Walter Reed General Hospital	10			10
Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund	1,005			1,005
Canal Zone retirement and disability fund	5,388			5,388
Civil service retirement and disability fund	645,285			645,285
District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund	7,713	$95	$1,257	9,065
District of Columbia water fund	1,773			1,773
District of Columbia workers' compensation fund	27		11	38
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	2,380,600			2,380,600
Foreign service retirement and disability fund	4,713			4,713
Library of Congress trust fund	4		202	206
Longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation fund	175	10	43	228
National Institute of Health gift fund	79			79
National park trust fund	16			16
National service life insurance fund	2,800			2,800
Pershing Hall Memorial fund	191			191
Railroad retirement account	74,000			74,000
Unemployment trust fund	2,273,000			2,273,000
U. S. Government life insurance fund	857,842		41,999	899,841
Total	6,273,921	105	43,512	6,317,538

The operations and status of the foregoing funds are described in the following pages.

Adjusted service certificate fund.—Amounts held for the account of the adjusted service certificate fund, created by the act of May 19, 1924, were reinvested during the fiscal year 1941 in special issues of Treasury certificates of indebtedness bearing interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum, in accordance with the procedure outlined in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1925.

In accordance with the provisions of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936, enacted January 27, 1936, payments were made from the fund during the fiscal year 1941 on account of the issuance of $2,237,450 of adjusted service bonds and on account of checks for amounts less than $50, totaling $83,947.09.

During the year $2,300,000 net face amount of certificates were redeemed to meet current payments from the fund.

A statement of the fund as of June 30, 1941 (exclusive of fund assets held by the Veterans' Administration on account of bank loans on adjusted service certificates redeemed), follows.

Adjusted service certificate fund, June 30, 1941 [1]

FUND ACCOUNT

Appropriations:		
To June 30, 1936 (including $2,230,157,956.40 appropriated in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1937, approved Mar. 19, 1936)	$3,626,157,956.40	
Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, approved Apr. 5, 1941	10,000,000.00	
		$3,636,157,956.40
Interest on investments:		
To June 30, 1940	131,436,319.91	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941	[2] 444,514.38	
		131,880,834.29
Total		3,768,038,790.69
Payments under Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936, enacted Jan. 27, 1936:		
Adjusted service bonds	1,839,245,400.00	
Checks for amounts less than $50	83,514,734.81	
Adjusted service bonds (Government life insurance fund series)	500,157,956.40	
Total	2,422,918,091.21	
Checks paid by Treasurer of the United States other than in final settlement of certificates under the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936, less credits on account of repayments of loans	1,325,500,996.59	
		[3] 3,748,419,087.80
Balance in fund June 30, 1941		19,619,702.89

FUND ASSETS [4]

Investments, 4% Treasury certificates of indebtedness	19,300,000.00
Unexpended balances:	
To credit of Chief Disbursing Officer, Division of Disbursement, and disbursing officers of the Veterans' Administration with the Treasurer of the United States	288,643.51
To credit of fund on books of the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants	[5] 31,059.38
Total fund assets June 30, 1941	19,619,702.89

[1] On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised).
[2] Excludes receipt of $0.06 covered as of June 30, 1940, but reflected in the daily Treasury statement in July of fiscal year 1941.
[3] Includes repayment of $60.44 applicable to fiscal year 1940 covered in fiscal year 1941.
[4] Exclusive of assets held by Veterans' Administration.
[5] Exclusive of $746.17 representing deposits in transit.

Civil service retirement and disability fund.—In accordance with the provisions of the act of May 22, 1920 (41 Stat. 614), creating the civil service retirement and disability fund, the Treasury continued during the year to make investments for account of the fund in special issues of Treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum, in accordance with the procedure outlined in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1926.

The act of August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1202, sec. 4), made provision for the acceptance of voluntary contributions from employees in multiples of $25. Such contributions which bear interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum, compounded annually, will be available at date of retirement for the purchasing of additional annuity. The voluntary contributions to June 30, 1941, amounted to $841,925; of this amount $785,000 has been invested in 3 percent special Treasury notes. Investments are made at 3 percent per annum, which corresponds to the earning requirements of the act.

The following statement shows the status of the fund as of June 30, 1941, as reflected by the accounts of the Treasury Department.

Civil service retirement and disability fund, June 30, 1941 [1]

Credits:			
On account of deductions from basic compensation of employees and service-credit payments:			
From Aug. 1, 1920, to June 30, 1940		[2] $537,626,224.77	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941 [3]		[3] 54,193,693.53	
			$591,819,918.30
On account of voluntary contributions:			
From Aug. 4, 1939, to June 30, 1940		246,075.00	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941		595,850.00	
			841,925.00
Appropriations:			
To June 30, 1940		467,293,280.00	
Available July 1, 1940		[4] 91,559,110.00	
			558,852,390.00
Interest and profits on investments:			
From Aug. 1, 1920, to June 30, 1940		152,718,942.39	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941		25,163,610.35	
			[5] 177,882,552.74
Total			1,329,396,786.04
Less checks paid by Treasurer of the United States on account of annuities and refunds, Aug. 1, 1920, to June 30, 1941		$674,933,553.86	
Transfer to Canal Zone retirement and disability fund:			
On account of deductions	$1,314,724.36		
Accrued interest on deductions	153,076.58		
		1,467,800.94	
Transfer to Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund:			
On account of deductions	30,980.06		
Accrued interest on deductions	2,170.16		
		33,150.22	
Transfer to policemen and firemen's relief fund, D. C.:			
On account of deductions	19,174.57		
Accrued interest on deductions	8,541.05		
		27,715.62	
			676,462,220.64
Balance in fund June 30, 1941			652,934,565.40

Assets:

Face amount		*Principal cost*	
$122,300,000	4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1942	$122,300,000.00	
145,400,000	4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1943	145,400,000.00	
125,400,000	4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1944	125,400,000.00	
151,400,000	4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1945	151,400,000.00	
100,000,000	4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1946	100,000,000.00	
200,000	3% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1944	200,000.00	
569,000	3% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1945	569,000.00	
16,000	3% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1946	16,000.00	
645,285,000			645,285,000.00
Unexpended balances June 30, 1941:			
To credit of disbursing officers		7,199,670.61	
On books of Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants		[6] 449,894.79	
			7,649,565.40
Total fund assets June 30, 1941			652,934,565.40

[1] On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised).
[2] Includes $1,467,800.94 transferred to the Canal Zone retirement and disability fund pursuant to act of May 2, 1931.
[3] Includes $161,305.25 representing 1940 fiscal year deductions, not reflected in prior year statement.
[4] Includes $90,754,000 appropriated from the General Fund to cover the liability of the United States and $805,110, appropriated from the revenues of the District of Columbia to cover its liability in connection with the financing of the fund.
[5] Includes $14,606.94 interest on investments of voluntary contributions of which $14,361.04 is applicable to the fiscal year 1941.
[6] Exclusive of $612,911.90 representing deposits in transit.

Canal Zone retirement and disability fund.—Under section 10 of the act of March 2, 1931 (46 Stat. 1477), creating the Canal Zone retirement and disability fund, the Secretary of the Treasury makes investments of such portion of the fund as in his judgment is not immediately required for the payment of annuities, refunds, and allowances, in accordance with the procedure outlined in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1931.

The following statement shows the status of the fund as of June 30, 1941.

Canal Zone retirement and disability fund, June 30, 1941 [1]

Credits:		
On account of deductions from basic compensation of employees subject to retirement act:		
From July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1940	$4,426,524.51	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941	[2] 840,091.74	
		$5,266,616.25
Transferred from civil service retirement fund:		
On account of deductions	1,314,724.36	
Accrued interest on deductions	153,076.58	
		1,467,800.94
Payment by Panama Railroad Co.		355,984.00
Appropriations:		
To June 30, 1940	2,500,000.00	
Available July 1, 1940	1,177,000.00	
		3,677,000.00
Interest and profits on investments:		
From July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1940	1,047,207.96	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941	212,812.29	
		1,260,020.25
Total		12,027,421.44
Less checks paid by Treasurer of the United States on account of annuities and refunds, July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1941		6,465,551.89
Balance in fund June 30, 1941		5,561,869.55

Assets:		
Face amount	*Principal cost*	
$603,000 4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1942	$603,000.00	
599,000 4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1943	599,000.00	
624,000 4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1944	624,000.00	
1,328,000 4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1945	1,328,000.00	
2,234,000 4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1946	2,234,000.00	
		5,388,000.00
5,388,000		
Unexpended balances June 30, 1941:		
To credit of disbursing officers	171,834.09	
On books of Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants	[2] 2,035.46	
		173,869.55
Total fund assets June 30, 1941		5,561,869.55

[1] On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised).
[2] Exclusive of $111.03 representing deposits in transit.

Foreign service retirement and disability fund.—Under section 18 of the act of May 24, 1924, as amended (22 U. S. C. 21 (g)), establishing the foreign service retirement and disability fund, the Secretary of the Treasury invests such portion of the fund as in his judgment is not immediately required for authorized payments, in accordance with the procedure outlined in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1927.

The following statement shows the status of the fund as of June 30, 1941.

Foreign service retirement and disability fund, June 30, 1941 [1]

Credits:		
On account of deductions from basic compensation and service credit payments:		
From May 24, 1924, to June 30, 1940	$2,976,365.04	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941	312,251.84	
		$3,288,616.88
Appropriations:		
To June 30, 1940	2,650,500.00	
Available July 1, 1940	609,000.00	
		3,259,500.00
Interest and profits on investments:		
From May 24, 1924, to June 30, 1940	1,177,570.26	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941	186,876.39	
		1,364,446.65
Total		7,912,563.53
Less checks paid by Treasurer of the United States on account of annuities and refunds, May 24, 1924, to June 30, 1941		3,129,436.86
Balance in fund June 30, 1941		4,783,126.67

[1] On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised).

Foreign service retirement and disability fund, June 30, 1941—Continued

Assets:		
Face amount	*Principal cost*	
$885,000 4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1942	$885,000.00	
738,000 4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1943	738,000.00	
872,000 4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1944	872,000.00	
1,602,000 4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1945	1,602,000.00	
616,000 4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1946	616,000.00	
4,713,000		$4,713,000.00
Unexpended balances June 30, 1941:		
To credit of disbursing officers	69,839.61	
On books of Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants	287.06	
		70,126.67
Total fund assets June 30, 1941		4,783,126.67

Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund.—The Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund was created pursuant to section 9 of the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2022), for the retirement of employees of the Alaska Railroad, Territory of Alaska, who are citizens of the United States. Under section 10 of the act, the Secretary of the Treasury invests such portion of the fund as in his judgment may not be immediately required for the payment of annuities, refunds, and allowances authorized by the act, in accordance with a procedure similar to that outlined in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1931 covering investments for the Canal Zone retirement and disability fund.

The following statement shows the status of the fund as of June 30, 1941.

Alaska Railroad retirement and disability fund, June 30, 1941 [1]

Credits:		
On account of deductions from basic compensation of employees subject to retirement act:		
To June 30, 1940	$463,571.86	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941	[2] 115,774.88	
		$579,346.74
Transferred from civil service retirement fund:		
On account of deductions	30,980.06	
Accrued interest on deductions	2,170.16	
		33,150.22
Appropriations:		
To June 30, 1940	525,000.00	
Available July 1, 1940	175,000.00	
		700,000.00
Interest and profits on investments:		
From June 29, 1936, to June 30, 1940	62,053.98	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941	38,016.98	
		100,070.96
Total		1,412,567.92
Less checks paid by Treasurer of the United States on account of annuities and refunds to June 30, 1941		347,603.71
Balance in fund June 30, 1941		1,064,964.21
Assets:		
Face amount	*Principal cost*	
$265,000 4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1942	$265,000.00	
225,000 4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1943	225,000.00	
196,000 4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1944	196,000.00	
229,000 4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1945	229,000.00	
90,000 4% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1946	90,000.00	
1,005,000		1,005,000.00
Unexpended balances June 30, 1941:		
To credit of disbursing officers	26,469.55	
On books of Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants	[2] 33,494.66	
		59,964.21
Total fund assets June 30, 1941		1,064,964.21

[1] On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised).
[2] Exclusive of $8,552.20 representing deposits in transit.

District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund.—In accordance with the act of January 15, 1920, as amended by the District of Columbia Appropriation Act of June 5, 1920 (41 Stat. 852), the Treasurer of the United States makes investments of the funds derived from deductions from teachers' compensation. A further amendment of June 11, 1926, created a reserve fund and provided for annual appropriations to the fund which are also invested by the Treasurer.

During the fiscal year 1941, the Treasurer acquired by purchase on the market and by subscriptions to new issues for account of the deductions fund $276,000 face amount of 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1952–54 and $502,000 face amount of 2¼ percent Treasury bonds of 1954–56, at a total principal cost of $778,000; and for the Government reserve fund $237,000 face amount of 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1952–54, $154,000 face amount of 2¼ percent Treasury bonds of 1954–56, and $92,000 face amount of 2¾ percent Treasury bonds of 1960–65, at a total principal cost of $490,072.50. There were redeemed or sold for account of the deductions fund $142,000 face amount of 3⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1941–43 and $385,400 face amount of 4 percent consolidated Federal farm loan bonds of 1944–46; and for account of the Government reserve fund, $178,000 face amount of 3⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1941–43 and $52,100 face amount of 4 percent consolidated Federal farm loan bonds of 1944–46.

The following statement shows the assets of the two funds as of June 30, 1941.

District of Columbia teachers' retirement fund, June 30, 1941

DEDUCTIONS FUND

Assets: Face amount		Principal cost	
$860,200	4¼% Treasury bonds of 1947–52	$956,962.07	
122,000	4% Treasury bonds of 1944–54	123,387.50	
87,000	3¾% Treasury bonds of 1946–56	87,437.81	
48,000	3⅜% Treasury bonds of 1943–47	49,500.00	
232,000	3¼% Treasury bonds of 1943–45	232,000.00	
1,896,850	2⅞% Treasury bonds of 1955–60	1,927,412.21	
77,000	2¾% Treasury bonds of 1951–54	79,382.19	
105,000	2¾% Treasury bonds of 1956–59	107,921.63	
293,000	2¾% Treasury bonds of 1958–63	300,245.94	
458,000	2¾% Treasury bonds of 1960–65	483,302.82	
40,000	2% Treasury bonds of 1948–50	40,000.00	
276,000	2½% Treasury bonds of 1952–54	276,000.00	
502,000	2¼% Treasury bonds of 1954–56	502,000.00	
182,000	4½% Philippine Islands bonds	197,669.56	
16,000	4½% Puerto Rican bonds	15,962.57	
72,000	3¼% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1944–64	73,785.00	
177,000	3% consolidated Federal farm loan bonds of 1945–55	173,460.00	
466,000	3% consolidated Federal farm loan bonds of 1946–56	461,835.00	
70,500	3% consolidated Federal farm loan bonds of 1946–56	69,795.00	
			$6,161,058.30
5,980,550			

GOVERNMENT RESERVE FUND

Assets: Face amount		Principal cost	
$282,000	4¼% Treasury bonds of 1947–52	$313,717.51	
12,000	4% Treasury bonds of 1944–54	12,285.00	
31,000	3¾% Treasury bonds of 1946–56	31,145.31	
199,000	3⅜% Treasury bonds of 1943–47	204,701.25	
1,085,000	2⅞% Treasury bonds of 1955–60	1,097,915.04	
17,000	2¾% Treasury bonds of 1951–54	17,525.94	
126,000	2¾% Treasury bonds of 1956–59	128,283.76	
313,000	2¾% Treasury bonds of 1958–63	318,227.20	
235,000	2¾% Treasury bonds of 1960–65	249,540.32	
25,000	2% Treasury bonds of 1948–50	25,000.00	
237,000	2½% Treasury bonds of 1952–54	237,000.00	
154,000	2¼% Treasury bonds of 1954–56	154,000.00	
55,000	4½% Puerto Rican bonds	55,109.56	
23,000	3¼% Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds of 1944–64	23,566.25	
290,200	3% consolidated Federal farm loan bonds of 1946–56	289,474.50	
			3,157,491.64
3,084,200			
	Total		9,318,549.94
	Unexpended balance June 30, 1941, on books of Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants		363,583.18
	Total fund assets June 30, 1941		9,682,133.12

Longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation fund.—This fund was established under the act of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1444, sec. 44), to provide for the payment of compensation for disability or death resulting from injury to employees in certain maritime employments, and for the maintenance of employees undergoing vocational rehabilitation.

The fund is administered by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission. Moneys not required for immediate disbursement are invested by the Treasurer of the United States. During the fiscal year 1941, the Treasurer acquired by subscription to new issues for account of the fund $35,000 face amount of 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1952–54.

The following statement shows the assets of the fund as of June 30, 1941.

Longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation fund, June 30, 1941

Assets:		
Face amount	*Principal cost*	
$15,600 3¼% Treasury bonds of 1944–46	$15,600.00	
34,500 4¼% Treasury bonds of 1947–52	38,646.56	
11,550 3½% Treasury bonds of 1943–45	11,550.00	
10,000 3% Treasury bonds of 1951–55	9,959.38	
14,800 2⅞% Treasury bonds of 1955–60	14,920.25	
14,850 2¾% Treasury bonds of 1956–59	14,976.20	
15,600 2¾% Treasury bonds of 1958–63	15,936.38	
10,000 2% Treasury bonds of 1948–50	10,000.00	
13,900 2¾% Treasury bonds of 1960–65	14,985.94	
35,000 2½% Treasury bonds of 1952–54	35,000.00	
9,700 3¼% Federal Farm Mortgage bonds of 1944–64	9,953.46	
9,700 3¼% consolidated Federal farm loan bonds of 1945–55	9,901.74	
22,000 3% consolidated Federal farm loan bonds of 1945–55	21,560.00	
11,000 3% consolidated Federal farm loan bonds of 1946–56	10,972.50	
228,200		$233,962.41
Unexpended balances:		
To credit of disbursing officers	4,130.70	
On books of Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants	6,247.95	
		10,378.65
Total fund assets June 30, 1941		244,341.06

District of Columbia workers' compensation fund.—This fund was established under the act of May 17, 1928 (45 Stat. 600), which extended the provisions of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, approved March 4, 1927, including all amendments thereto, to apply in respect to the injury or death of an employee of an employer carrying on certain employments in the District of Columbia, irrespective of the place where the injury or death occurs. The fund is derived from collections of awards against employers made by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, as compensation for death of employees resulting from injuries, in each case where no person is found to be entitled to such compensation. Any portion of the fund which, in the opinion of the Commission, is not needed for current requirements is invested by the Treasurer of the United States. During the fiscal year 1941, the Treasurer acquired by subscription to new issues $5,000 face amount of 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1952–54.

The following statement shows the fund assets as of June 30, 1941.

District of Columbia workers' compensation fund, June 30, 1941

Assets:		
Face amount	*Principal cost*	
$10,000 2⅞% Treasury bonds of 1955–60	$10,165.63	
12,000 2% Treasury bonds of 1948–50	12,000.00	
5,000 2½% Treasury bonds of 1952–54	5,000.00	
11,000 3% consolidated Federal farm loan bonds of 1946–56	10,972.50	
		$38,138.13
38,000		
Unexpended balances:		
To credit of disbursing officers	3,601.39	
On books of Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants	4,127.67	
		7,729.06
Total fund assets June 30, 1941		45,867.19

District of Columbia water fund.—The District of Columbia Appropriation Acts of July 15, 1939 (53 Stat. 1039), and June 12, 1940 (54 Stat. 340), authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to invest in United States or District of Columbia securities, for account of the water fund of the District of Columbia, such funds as may be determined by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to be available for that purpose. This was in addition to previous authorizations under which securities were acquired for the water fund. During the year the Secretary acquired by subscription to new issues for account of the fund $100,000 face amount of 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1952–54.

The following statement shows the securities held for account of the District of Columbia water fund as of June 30, 1941.

Face amount	*Principal cost*
$736,000 2¾% Treasury bonds of 1958–63	$749,110.01
937,000 2¾% Treasury bonds of 1960–65	987,511.56
100,000 2½% Treasury bonds of 1952–54	100,000.00
1,773,000	1,836,621.57

United States Government life insurance fund.—The United States Government life insurance fund was established under the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 607), which, among other things, consolidated, codified, revised, and reenacted the laws affecting the administration of the War Risk Insurance Act, as amended. Under section 17 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to invest and reinvest the United States Government life insurance fund, or any part thereof, in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or bonds of the Federal farm loan banks and to sell such investments for the purposes of the fund. The fund is also available to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for making loans upon the security of Government life insurance policies. The act approved March 3, 1927, as amended by the Emergency Adjusted Compensation Act of February 27, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 641), authorized the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make loans to veterans upon their adjusted service certificates out of the United States Government life insurance fund. All of the funds available for investment during the fiscal year 1941 were invested in obligations of the United States. The amount of policy loans outstanding increased $972,133.37 during the fiscal year.

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs reported outstanding loans from this fund on June 30, 1941, aggregating $151,132,077.95 to veterans on policies. On June 30, 1941, the principal of and accrued interest on outstanding loans made subsequent to the enactment of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936, upon adjusted service certificates amounted to $3,035,627.24.

Monthly reports are made by the Treasury to the Veterans' Administration of all securities in the fund and the principal cost thereof as the result of investments made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and periodic verifications of the security holdings are made through reports rendered to the Administrator by the safekeeping offices. The investments as of June 30, 1941, were as follows:

United States Government life insurance fund, June 30, 1941

Investment	Par value	Principal cost
4¼% Treasury bonds of 1947–52	$40, 772, 000. 00	$42, 234, 926. 78
4% Treasury bonds of 1944–54	14, 106, 000. 00	15, 078, 333. 48
3¾% Treasury bonds of 1946–56	2, 200, 000. 00	2, 384, 625. 00
3% Treasury bonds of 1951–55	5, 900, 000. 00	6, 051, 109. 38
2⅞% Treasury bonds of 1955–60	122, 559, 250. 00	124, 639, 945. 36
2¾% Treasury bonds of 1948–51	5, 300, 000. 00	5, 315, 000. 01
2¾% Treasury bonds of 1951–54	17, 745, 000. 00	17, 979, 950. 02
2¾% Treasury bonds of 1956–59	36, 824, 300. 00	37, 173, 874. 80
2¾% Treasury bonds of 1958–63	8, 840, 000. 00	9, 017, 525. 05
2¾% Treasury bonds of 1960–65	25, 078, 000. 00	26, 151, 381. 34
2½% Treasury bonds of 1950–52	24, 600, 000. 00	24, 710, 950. 54
2½% Treasury bonds of 1952–54	3, 000, 000. 00	3, 000, 000. 00
2¼% Treasury bonds of 1954–56	20, 000, 000. 00	20, 000, 000. 00
3% consolidated Federal farm loan bonds of 1945–55	19, 280, 000. 00	18, 894, 400. 00
3% consolidated Federal farm loan bonds of 1946–56	22, 719, 000. 00	22, 662, 202. 50
4½% adjusted service bonds, Government life insurance fund series, 1946	500, 157, 956. 40	500, 157, 956. 40
2% special Treasury notes, Government life insurance fund series, payable June 30, 1943–45	30, 759, 000. 00	30, 759, 000. 00
Total investments made by Secretary of the Treasury	899, 840, 506. 40	906, 211, 180. 66
Policy loans outstanding [1]	151, 132, 077. 95	151, 132, 077. 95
Adjusted service certificate loans outstanding [1]	3, 035, 627. 24	3, 035, 627. 24
Total outstanding loans made by Administrator of Veterans' Affairs	154, 167, 705. 19	154, 167, 705. 19
Total investments in fund	1, 054, 008, 211. 59	1, 060, 378, 885. 85

[1] Includes interest accrued to anniversary dates of loans.

National service life insurance fund.—The national service life insurance fund was established under title VI of Public No. 801, approved October 8, 1940, which provides for a system of life insurance for persons in active service in the land or naval forces of the United States. Section 605 (b) of the act authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to invest or reinvest such fund, or any part thereof, in interest-bearing obligations of the United States, or in obligations guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States, and to sell such obligations for the purposes of the fund. Special issues of obligations, authorized under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, are issued to the fund at 3 percent per annum.

The following statement shows the status of the fund as of June 30, 1941.

National service life insurance fund, June 30, 1941 [1]

Credits:		
Premiums	$3,497,788.18	
Interest on investments	15,425.35	
Total credits		$3,513,213.53
Less benefit payments and refunds		31,041.83
Balance in fund June 30, 1941		3,482,171.70
Assets:		
Investments:		
3% national service life insurance fund series 1945, bonds		2,800,000.00
Unexpended balances:		
To credit of disbursing officer		18,958.17
To credit of fund on books of Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants		[2] 663,213.53
Total assets		3,482,171.70

[1] On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised).
[2] Excludes receipts in the amount of $3,816.76 in transit on June 30, 1941, and includes an item of $7.50 applicable to fiscal year 1941, which were covered in fiscal year 1942.

Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.—Under section 201 (a) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939, approved August 10, 1939 (53 Stat. 1362), the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund was created, consisting of the securities held by the Secretary of the Treasury for the old-age reserve account and the amount standing to the credit of the old-age reserve account on the books of the Treasury on January 1, 1940. There were appropriated to the trust fund for the fiscal year 1941, and for each fiscal year thereafter, amounts equivalent to 100 percent of the taxes (including interest, penalties, and additions to the taxes) received under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and covered into the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury was designated as the Managing Trustee of the Board of Trustees, and he is required to invest such portion of the trust fund as is not, in his judgment, required to meet current withdrawals in accordance with the procedure outlined on page 212 of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1940.

The following statement shows the cumulative transactions (including the former old-age reserve account) to June 30, 1940, and for the fiscal year 1941, and the status of the fund as of June 30, 1941.

Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, June 30, 1941 [1]

Credits:		
Appropriations:		
To June 30, 1940	$1,705,000,000.00	
Fiscal year 1941	688,140,728.28	
		$2,393,140,728.28
Interest on investments:		
To June 30, 1940	87,113,926.52	
Fiscal year 1941	55,958,278.12	
		143,072,204.64
Total		2,536,212,932.92
Less payments on account of benefits:		
To June 30, 1940	35,127,704.00	
Fiscal year 1941	64,341,884.66	
	99,469,588.66	
Reimbursements for administrative expenses under sec. 201 (f) of the Social Security Act, 1939:		
To June 30, 1940	12,288,267.00	
Fiscal year 1941	26,839,994.86	
	39,128,261.86	
		138,597,850.52
Balance in account June 30, 1941		2,397,615,082.40

[1] On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised).

Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, June 30, 1941—Continued

Assets (purchased at par value):		
3% special Treasury notes payable—		
June 30, 1942	$382,000,000.00	
June 30, 1943	497,400,000.00	
June 30, 1944	173,100,000.00	
		$1,052,500,000.00
2½% special Treasury notes payable—		
June 30, 1944	283,000,000.00	
June 30, 1945	725,900,000.00	
June 30, 1946	319,200,000.00	
		1,328,100,000.00
		2,380,600,000.00
Unexpended balances June 30, 1941:		
To credit of Chief Disbursing Officer	10,777,506.45	
On books of Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants	[2] 6,237,575.95	
		17,015,082.40
Total assets June 30, 1941		2,397,615,082.40

[2] Excludes $249,259.63 representing deposits in transit.

Unemployment trust fund.—The unemployment trust fund was established pursuant to section 904 (a) of the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1104). The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to receive and hold in the fund all moneys deposited therein by a State agency from a State unemployment fund, and 90 percent of the contributions collected pursuant to section 8 of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, approved June 25, 1938 (railroad unemployment insurance account), and to invest such portion of the fund as is not, in his judgment, required to meet current withdrawals, in accordance with the procedure outlined in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1937.

The Social Security Act, as amended, provides that the fund shall be invested as a single fund, but the Secretary of the Treasury shall maintain a separate book account for each State agency and the railroad unemployment insurance account and shall credit quarterly on March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of each year to each account, on the basis of the average daily balance of such account, a proportionate part of the earnings of the fund for the quarter ending on such date.

The Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, approved June 25, 1938, established, effective July 1, 1939, an unemployment insurance system for individuals employed by certain employers engaged in interstate commerce. Under this act the Secretary of the Treasury is required to maintain in the unemployment trust fund an account known as the railroad unemployment insurance account. This account shall consist of 90 per centum of all contributions collected pursuant to section 8 of the act, all amounts transferred to the account from State unemployment compensation funds, and funds from certain other sources. Under the act of October 10, 1940, the Railroad Retirement Board was authorized, when the balance in the railroad administration fund was in excess of $6,000,000 on June 30 of each year, to transfer the excess to the railroad unemployment insurance account. Moneys in the account are to be used solely for the payment of benefits and refunds.

Under the provision of the act of June 25, 1938, the Social Security Board is directed to determine for each State, after agreement with the Railroad Retirement Board, and after consultation with such

State, the amount in the State unemployment compensation fund representing the balance collected from employers and employees who come within the purview of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. These amounts are to be transferred to the railroad unemployment insurance account in the unemployment trust fund. During the fiscal year, $104,099,950.87 was transferred to the railroad unemployment insurance account under this provision.

Under section 13 (d) of the act, it is provided that the Social Security Board shall withhold from certification to the Secretary of the Treasury grants to States for administrative expenses under section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act from States which failed to pass laws authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make transfers to the railroad unemployment insurance account. Section 13 (f) directs the Social Security Board to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment into the railroad unemployment insurance account the amounts withheld from any State. The State of Connecticut failed to amend its law authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make these transfers. The Board accordingly withheld from Connecticut and deposited in the railroad unemployment insurance account during the fiscal year grants for administrative expenses aggregating $8,996.24 which is included in the amount of $104,099,950.87.

The following statements show the status of the account as of June 30, 1941, and a summary of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years 1936 to 1941.

Unemployment trust fund, June 30, 1941 [1]

Credits:			
On account of deposits by State agencies:			
To June 30, 1940		$2,729,335,298.63	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941		892,023,224.27	
		3,621,358,522.90	
Pro rata share of earnings to June 30, 1940	$82,361,460.42		
Pro rata share of earnings July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941	45,893,117.10		
		128,254,577.52	
			$3,749,613,100.42
On account railroad unemployment insurance account:			
Deposits made by Railroad Retirement Board on account of contributions:			
To June 30, 1940		44,248,661.68	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941		61,347,271.64	
Transfers from States on account of railroad unemployment insurance account:			
To June 30, 1940		1,800,818.02	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941		104,099,950.87	
		211,496,702.21	
Advances from appropriation to the railroad unemployment insurance account (act of June 25, 1938)		15,000,000.00	
Transfers from railroad unemployment administration fund (act of October 10, 1940)		7,500,000.00	
		233,996,702.21	
Pro rata share of earnings:			
To June 30, 1940		201,845.56	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941		3,059,432.54	
		3,261,278.10	
			237,257,980.31
Total			3,986,871,080.73
Less withdrawals by State agencies:			
To June 30, 1940		1,116,733,000.00	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941		433,242,840.99	
Transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account:			
To June 30, 1940		1,800,818.02	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941		104,099,950.87	
Total		1,655,876,609.88	

[1] On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised).

Unemployment trust fund, June 30, 1941—Continued

Credits—Continued.		
Less withdrawals from railroad unemployment insurance account:		
Repayment of advances from appropriations to railroad unemployment insurance account	$15,000,000.00	
Railroad unemployment benefit payments:		
To June 30, 1940	14,552,455.95	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941	17,784,319.08	
Total	47,336,775.03	
		$1,703,213,384.91
Balance June 30, 1941		2,283,657,695.82
Assets:		
$2,273,000 000 face amount 2½% Treasury certificates of indebtedness, unemployment trust fund series, maturing June 30, 1942		2,273,000,000.00
Unexpended balances June 30, 1941:		
Unemployment trust fund	7,994,470.85	
Chief Disbursing Officer	2,663,224.97	
		10,657,695.82
Total fund assets June 30, 1941		2,283,657,695.82

Summary of receipts and expenditures for the period 1936 to 1941

Deposits by States and pro rata share of earnings	$3,749,613,100.42	
Less withdrawals and transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account	1,655,876,609.88	
Balance to credit of States in the unemployment trust fund		$2,093,736,490.54
Deposits in railroad unemployment insurance account, transfers from States, and pro rata share of earnings	214,757,980.31	
Advance from appropriation	15,000,000.00	
Transfer from administration fund	7,500,000.00	
	237,257,980.31	
Less repayment of advance from appropriation	15,000,000.00	
	222,257,980.31	
Less railroad unemployment benefit payments	[1] 32,336,775.03	
		189,921,205.28
Total fund liabilities June 30, 1941		2,283,657,695.82

[1] Net transfers to Chief Disbursing Officer for benefit payments amounted to $35,000,000.00; railroad unemployment benefit payments amounted to $32,336,775.03; leaving a balance of $2,663,224.97.

The following statement shows the amounts deposited, earnings, and withdrawals from the inception of the fund to June 30, 1941, and the amounts to the credit of State agencies and of the railroad unemployment insurance account as of June 30, 1941.

Amounts of unemployment trust fund, cumulative to June 30, 1941, credited to account of each State agency and of the railroad unemployment insurance account

	Total deposits	Net earnings credited to account	Total withdrawals from account	Balance June 30, 1941
Alabama	$39,229,843.42	$1,127,540.46	$19,010,000.00	$21,347,383.88
Alaska	2,265,624.61	73,197.90	1,113,378.48	1,225,444.03
Arizona	9,147,521.78	236,471.13	5,553,234.97	3,830,757.94
Arkansas	13,783,920.56	502,310.08	7,357,846.36	6,928,384.28
California	323,704,623.32	11,856,958.68	169,613,779.44	165,947,802.56
Colorado	20,829,283.22	849,385.70	10,773,040.19	10,905,628.73
Connecticut	75,900,000.00	2,524,414.14	24,841,996.24	53,582,417.90
Delaware	9,912,814.47	426,960.34	2,408,069.51	7,931,705.30
District of Columbia	27,570,451.48	1,343,270.15	7,330,229.25	21,583,492.38
Florida	26,910,820.77	942,050.29	13,533,550.60	14,319,320.46
Georgia	36,737,192.82	1,549,766.92	12,938,698.83	25,348,260.91
Hawaii	8,039,262.99	377,713.61	766,881.25	7,650,095.35
Idaho	8,478,063.67	247,438.00	6,233,013.78	2,492,487.89
Illinois	290,818,013.81	12,569,159.40	90,814,013.81	212,603,159.40
Indiana	92,753,112.61	3,280,405.98	42,039,592.27	53,993,926.32
Iowa	33,484,000.00	1,198,949.30	15,832,341.32	18,850,607.98
Kansas	22,600,596.73	1,016,574.89	8,054,508.29	15,562,663.33
Kentucky	46,184,000.00	2,080,792.08	13,992,978.21	34,271,813.87
Louisiana	39,145,000.00	1,348,187.17	21,154,639.06	19,338,548.11
Maine	17,227,000.00	328,986.50	12,255,337.04	5,300,649.46
Maryland	51,393,000.00	1,363,153.99	26,370,347.37	26,385,806.62
Massachusetts	174,665,000.00	6,093,118.22	90,712,725.57	90,045,392.65

Amounts of unemployment trust fund, cumulative to June 30, 1941, credited to account of each State agency and of the railroad unemployment insurance account—Con.

	Total deposits	Net earnings credited to account	Total withdrawals from account	Balance June 30, 1941
Michigan	$204, 214, 674. 56	$5, 175, 364. 87	$112, 831, 485. 64	$96, 558, 553. 79
Minnesota	55, 736, 762. 76	1, 754, 466. 11	33. 311, 982. 32	24, 179, 246. 55
Mississippi	11, 024, 978. 76	343, 681. 21	6, 627, 412. 60	4, 741, 247. 37
Missouri	83, 919, 668. 20	3, 700, 407. 01	20, 346, 464. 25	67, 273, 610: 96
Montana	11, 577, 697. 20	432, 632. 52	7, 171, 104. 06	4, 839, 225. 66
Nebraska	14, 644, 135. 90	681, 897. 43	5, 796, 585. 10	9, 529, 448. 23
Nevada	3, 879, 820. 17	116, 945. 77	2, 961, 735. 18	1. 035, 030. 76
New Hampshire	14, 374, 068. 01	487, 181. 39	8, 018, 106. 20	6, 843, 143. 20
New Jersey	187, 595, 000. 00	8, 078, 400. 72	42, 193, 521. 02	153. 479, 879. 70
New Mexico	5, 965, 000. 00	223, 074. 27	3, 509, 544. 78	2, 678, 529. 49
New York	533, 034, 263. 74	15, 703, 073. 25	312, 157, 977. 24	236, 579, 359. 75
North Carolina	49, 536, 000. 00	1, 542, 403. 33	20, 903, 334. 43	30, 175, 068. 90
North Dakota	3, 998, 257. 84	165, 707. 96	2, 158, 479. 75	2, 005, 486. 05
Ohio	242, 438, 574. 72	10, 981, 984. 88	64, 678, 005. 70	188, 742, 553. 90
Oklahoma	27, 911, 000. 00	1, 267, 682. 10	10, 619, 133. 15	18, 559, 548. 95
Oregon	27, 768, 219. 86	735, 324. 23	16, 510, 392. 41	11, 993, 151. 68
Pennsylvania	346, 125, 000. 00	9, 104, 742. 12	193, 198, 998. 97	162, 030, 743. 15
Rhode Island	39, 950, 727. 95	880, 793. 36	25, 226, 992. 23	15, 604, 529. 08
South Carolina	19, 605, 000. 00	835, 544. 05	6, 690, 743. 96	13, 749, 800. 09
South Dakota	4, 562, 000. 00	222, 178. 73	1, 416, 804. 23	3, 367, 374. 50
Tennessee	36, 645, 000. 00	1, 073, 330. 38	20, 981, 440. 15	16, 736, 890. 23
Texas	93, 483, 000. 00	3, 801, 615. 40	37, 627, 030. 42	59, 657, 584. 98
Utah	11, 509, 367. 70	295, 445. 12	7, 036, 975. 53	4. 767, 837. 29
Vermont	6, 478, 474. 26	225, 062. 82	3, 007, 074. 06	3, 696, 463. 02
Virginia	41, 786, 000. 00	1, 393, 050. 12	20, 228, 850. 22	22, 950, 199. 90
Washington	44, 275, 602. 61	1, 655, 510. 01	21, 319, 678. 53	24, 611, 434. 09
West Virginia	44, 053, 467. 76	1, 102, 701. 80	23, 211, 586. 39	21, 944, 583. 17
Wisconsin	79, 616, 664. 37	4, 750, 860. 34	23, 014, 429. 67	61, 353, 095. 04
Wyoming	5, 543, 655. 32	186, 711. 29	3, 542, 039. 85	2, 188, 326. 76
Total	3, 622, 061, 227. 95	128, 254, 577. 52	1, 658, 998, 109. 88	2, 091, 317, 695. 59
Deposits not cleared by the Treasurer of the United States	−702, 705. 05			−702, 705. 05
Outstanding checks			−3, 121, 500. 00	3, 121, 500. 00
Total	3, 621, 358, 522. 90	128, 254, 577. 52	1, 655, 876, 609. 88	2, 093, 736, 490. 54
Railroad unemployment insurance account:				
Deposits and transfers	211, 496, 702. 21	3, 261, 278. 10	35, 000, 000. 00	179, 757, 980. 31
Appropriation: Advance and repayment	15, 000, 000. 00		15, 000, 000. 00	
Transfer from administration fund	7, 500, 000. 00			7, 500, 000. 00
Unexpended balance in Disbursing Office account available for railroad unemployment benefits			−2, 663, 224. 97	2, 663, 224. 97
Total railroad unemployment insurance account	233, 996, 702. 21	3, 261, 278. 10	47, 336, 775. 03	189, 921, 205. 28
Total	3, 855, 355, 225. 11	131, 515, 855. 62	1, 703, 213, 384. 91	2, 283, 657, 695. 82

Railroad retirement account.—The railroad retirement account was established pursuant to section 15 (a) of the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 316), approved June 24, 1937. The Railroad Retirement Board is required to submit annually to the Bureau of the Budget an estimate of the appropriation to be made to the account for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year 1937, in an amount as an annual premium sufficient, with a reasonable margin for contingencies, to provide for the payment of all annuities, pensions, and death benefits, and all amounts credited to the account are available for such purposes.

It is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at the request and direction of the Railroad Retirement Board, to invest such portion of the amounts credited to the account as, in the judgment of the Board, is not immediately required for the payment of annuities, pensions, and

death benefits, in interest-bearing obligations of the United States or in obligations guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States. Investments may be made in the following manner: (1) Purchase of original issues at par; (2) purchase of outstanding obligations at the market price; and (3) the issuance at par of special public debt obligations exclusively to the account. Such special obligations shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum and obligations other than special obligations may be acquired only on such terms as to provide an investment yield of not less than 3 per centum per annum.

The following statement shows the cumulative transactions since the establishment of the account.

Railroad retirement account, June 30, 1941 [1]

Credits:		
Appropriations:		
To June 30, 1940	$374, 150, 000. 00	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941	124, 350, 000. 00	
		[2] $498, 500, 000. 00
Interest on investments:		
To June 30, 1940	5, 895, 215. 03	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941	2, 533, 857. 53	
		8, 429, 072. 56
Total		506, 929, 072. 56
Less payments on account of benefits:		
To June 30, 1940	298, 722, 206. 99	
July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941	121, 173, 514. 47	
		419, 895, 721. 46
Balance in account June 30, 1941		87, 033, 351. 10
Assets:		
Face amount		*Principal cost*
$43, 600, 000 3% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1942		$43, 600, 000. 00
12, 200, 000 3% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1943		12, 200, 000. 00
10, 000, 000 3% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1944		10, 000, 000. 00
8, 200, 000 3% special Treasury notes payable June 30, 1945		8, 200, 000. 00
74, 000, 000		74, 000, 000. 00
Unexpended balances June 30, 1941:		
To credit of Chief Disbursing Officer	10, 530, 217. 56	
On books of the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants	2, 503, 133. 54	
		13, 033, 351. 10
Total assets June 30, 1941		87, 033, 351. 10

[1] On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised).
[2] Includes $10,750,000 unexpended balance of General Fund which was not transferred until fiscal year 1941, and excludes $9,000,000 which was deleted from the appropriation covering transfer for acquisition of service and compensation data, in accordance with Public Resolution No. 102, approved October 9, 1940.

Library of Congress trust fund.—Under the act of March 3, 1925, as amended (2 U. S. C. 154–161), the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the Librarian of Congress, and two persons appointed by the President, is authorized to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts or bequests of personal property for the benefit of or in connection with the Library, its collections, or its service as may be approved by the Board and by the Joint Committee on the Library. The moneys or securities given or bequeathed to the Board are required to be receipted for by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is authorized to invest, reinvest, or retain investments as the Board may determine.

The act approved June 23, 1936, amended section 2 of the act of March 3, 1925, so as to authorize the Board in its discretion, unless prevented by the terms of a gift or bequest, to deposit the principal of any gift or bequest with the Treasurer of the United States as a permanent loan with interest at the rate of 4 percent per annum,

payable semiannually, provided that such principal sums held by the Treasurer shall not exceed $5,000,000 at any time. The Board continued during the fiscal year 1941 its authorization to sell from time to time certain securities held under various donations and to deposit the principal proceeds of such sales in the permanent loan account. Total deposits in the permanent loan account from this source during the year amounted to $22,931.24. All investments during the year were made by deposits in the permanent loan fund.

The following statement shows the earnings credited to each donation as of June 30, 1941.

Library of Congress trust fund earnings to June 30, 1941

Donation	Total to June 30, 1940	Fiscal year 1941	Total to June 30, 1941
	Income account, securities, real estate, etc.		
Babine	[1] $1,785.58		$1,785.58
Beethoven	4,429.73		4,429.73
Benjamin	31,762.90	$1,352.00	33,114.90
Bowker	1,253.79	192.57	1,446.36
Carnegie	36,713.36		36,713.36
Coolidge	95,705.38	2,822.80	98,528.18
Guggenheim	32,759.36		32,759.36
Huntington	97,291.25	[2] 2,927.27	100,218.52
Longworth	757.02		757.02
Pennell	41,788.77	7,048.65	48,837.42
Porter		500.00	500.00
Wilbur	107,345.09		107,345.09
Total	451,592.23	14,843.29	466,435.52
	Income account, permanent loan fund		
Babine	$796.72	$267.38	$1,064.10
Beethoven	916.70	483.52	1,400.22
Bowker		1.94	1.94
Carnegie	9,670.63	3,534.62	13,205.25
Coolidge	10,001.65	4,323.22	14,324.87
Guggenheim	6,894.26	3,626.16	10,520.42
Huntington	13,607.64	4,535.88	18,143.52
Longworth	914.69	307.66	1,222.35
Pennell	12,265.21	7,146.37	19,411.58
Whittall	26,379.26	11,400.00	37,779.26
Wilbur	31,946.32	12,232.56	44,178.88
Total	113,393.08	47,859.31	161,252.39
Grand total	564,985.31	62,702.60	627,687.91

[1] Increased by adjustment of $2.50 not reported previously.
[2] Includes income under deed of trust dated November 17, 1936, administered by designated trustees, including Bank of New York.

The status of the permanent loan account as of June 30, 1941, is as follows:

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, permanent loan account, June 30, 1941

Donation	Amount	Donation	Amount
Babine	$6,684.74	Longworth	$7,691.59
Beethoven	12,088.13	Pennell	196,079.69
Bowker	1,109.06	Whittall	285,000.00
Carnegie	88,365.58	Wilbur	305,813.57
Coolidge	108,080.32		
Guggenheim	90,654.22	Total	1,214,963.89
Huntington	113,396.99		

The following statement shows the securities held by the Board for account of each donation as of June 30, 1941. The securities are held in safekeeping by the Treasurer of the United States and certain Federal Reserve Banks, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, for account of the Board.

Securities held by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, June 30, 1941 [1]

Name of security	Face amount or par value	Rate of interest	Class of security
William E. Benjamin donation			
Standard Oil Co. of California	$33,800.00	*Percent*	Common stock, 1,352 shares.
R. R. Bowker donation			
German Government	2,000.00	7	German external loan.
Japanese Government	2,000.00	6½	Sinking fund gold bonds.
American Telephone & Telegraph Co	4,800.00		Common stock, 48 shares.
Carnegie donation			
Missouri Pacific R. R. Co	5,000.00	5	First and refunding mortgage bonds.
Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge donation			
Chicago Railways Co	3,750.00	5	First mortgage bonds.
Missouri Pacific R. R. Co	2,000.00	5	First and refunding mortgage bonds.
American Ship Building Co	6,000.00		Common stock, 100 shares.
American Telephone & Telegraph Co	17,100.00		Common stock, 171 shares.
Board of Trade Building Trust of Boston	700.00		Common stock, 7 shares.
Commonwealth Edison Co	12,400.00		Common stock, 496 shares.
Archer M. Huntington donation			
Missouri Pacific R. R. Co	49,500.00	5	First and refunding mortgage bonds.
Joseph Pennell donation			
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co	5,000.00	4	General consolidated mortgage gold bonds.
Great Northern Ry. Co	2,000.00	5½	General mortgage gold bonds.
National Railways of Mexico	45.00	6	Secured gold note.
Do	3,000.00	4½	Prior lien gold bonds.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co	5,000.00	4½	General mortgage bonds.
Do	5,000.00	4¼	Do.
Pennsylvania and New York Canal & Railroad Co.	1,000.00	5	Consolidated mortgage bond.
Reading Co	11,000.00	4½	General and refunding mortgage bonds.
Erie Lighting Co	5,000.00	5	Sinking fund gold bonds.
Penn Central Light & Power Co	10,000.00	4½	First mortgage gold bonds.
Consolidation Coal Co	900.00		Preferred stock, 9 shares.
Do	900.00		Common stock, 36 shares.
Do	1,200.00	5	Sinking fund bonds.
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co	1,000.00	5	Sinking fund gold bonds.
U. S. Government	4,200.00	2	Treasury notes, due Sept. 15, 1942.
United States of Mexico	429.30		Rights to interest in arrears.
Do	810.00		Do.
Lehigh Valley Coal	300.00		Common stock, 6 shares.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co	6,700.00		Common stock, 134 shares.
Westmoreland Coal Co	2,100.00		Common stock, 105 shares.
Westmoreland, Inc	1,050.00		Do.
Total	[1] 205,684.30		

[1] Does not include 50 shares of Bowden Wire, Ltd., par value £1 per share, and 30 shares of Syndicat Francois des Brevets E. M. Bowden, Ltd., par value £1 per share.

Mortgages, real estate, etc., held by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, June 30, 1941

Pennell donation:	
Mortgages:	*Face value*
W. Norris St., Philadelphia, Pa	$3,500.00
Spruce St., Stonehurst, Delaware County, Pa	4,300.00
Osage Ave., Philadelphia, Pa	2,300.00
Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa	918.40
South St. and rear 2108 Rodman St., Philadelphia, Pa	1,400.00
N. 31st St., Philadelphia, Pa	4,700.00
Real estate, etc.:	*Book value*
West Drexel Rd., Lansdowne, Pa	$5,984.17
Delancey St., Philadelphia, Pa	4,197.35
Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa	13,496.65
N. Frazier St., Philadelphia, Pa	7,364.16
Ritner St., Philadelphia, Pa	5,759.19
Reese St., Philadelphia, Pa	2,316.45
Boston Ave., Philadelphia, Pa	2,686.79
Poplar St., Philadelphia, Pa. (ground rent)	1,500.00
Porter donation:	
Real estate located at 16th and Eye Sts. NW., Washington, D. C	(1)
Total mortgages, real estate, etc	60,423.16

[1] Upon sale of premises, one-half of proceeds to go to Library of Congress Trust Fund Board and one-half to the Smithsonian Institution.

National Cancer Institute gift fund.—Under section 6 of the National Cancer Institute Act of August 5, 1937 (50 Stat. 559), the Secretary of the Treasury may accept unconditional gifts for study, investigation, or research into the cause, prevention, and methods of diagnosis and treatment of cancer, or for the acquisition of grounds or for the erection, equipment, and maintenance of premises, buildings, and equipment for the National Cancer Institute. Conditional gifts may be accepted if recommended by the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the National Cancer Advisory Council. Any such gifts, if in money, shall be held in trust and shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in securities of the United States.

There was received from the American Society for the Control of Cancer, on March 31, 1938, a conditional gift of $120 for the preparation of educational posters on cancer. In April 1940 an unconditional gift of $100 was received from Lt. Col. Stanley C. Ramsden. To June 30, 1941, no expenditures from these gift funds have been made.

National Institute of Health gift fund.—By the act of May 26, 1930 (46 Stat. 379), the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept unconditional gifts for study, investigation, and research in the fundamental problems of the diseases of man, and for other purposes. It is also provided that he may accept conditional gifts upon the recommendation of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the National Institute of Health. Any such gifts are to be held in trusts and invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in securities of the United States.

The receipts and expenditures of the conditional gift fund during the year were as follows:

National Institute of Health conditional gift fund, receipts and expenditures, fiscal year 1941

Unexpended cash balance June 30, 1940		$8,521.30
Receipts:		
Donations:		
Corn Industries Research Foundation	$5,000.00	
Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation	2,400.00	
The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc	7,500.00	
		14,900.00
Proceeds of sale of $2,000 4¼% Treasury bonds of 1947–52, Chemical Foundation		2,231.35
Net earnings collected on investment account of Chemical Foundation		3,607.25
Total		29,259.90
Expenditures, advances to institute (warrants-issued basis):		
Chemical Foundation donation	5,416.58	
Corn Industries Research Foundation	4,166.40	
Infantile paralysis fund	3,465.00	
Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation	5,600.00	
		18,647.98
Unexpended cash balance June 30, 1941		10,611.92

The following statement shows the cumulative transactions since inception of the fund and its status as of June 30, 1941.

National Institute of Health conditional gift fund, June 30, 1941

Credits:		
Donations:		
Chemical Foundation	$100,000.00	
Corn Industries Research Foundation	15,000.00	
Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation	5,600.00	
Rockefeller Foundation	22,000.00	
The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc	17,500.00	
		$160,100.00
Net earnings on investments, Chemical Foundation		38,549.33
Total		198,649.33
Less advances to meet expenditures on account of the institute:		
Chemical Foundation	48,732.50	
Corn Industries Research Foundation	14,166.40	
Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation	5,600.00	
Rockefeller Foundation, dental survey	15,000.00	
Rockefeller Foundation, county health work	7,000.00	
The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc	9,400.00	
		99,898.90
Balance in fund June 30, 1941		98,750.43
Assets:		
$79,000 face amount 4¼% Treasury bonds of 1947–52, principal cost		88,138.51
Unexpended cash balance on books of Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants:		
Chemical Foundation	1,678.32	
Corn Industries Research Foundation	833.60	
The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc	8,100.00	
		10,611.92
Total fund assets June 30, 1941		98,750.43

National park trust fund.—Under the act of July 10, 1935 (49 Stat. 477), the National Park Trust Fund Board, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the National Park Service, and two persons appointed by the President, was created and established and is authorized to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts or bequests of personal property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the National Park Service, its activities, or its service, as may be approved by the Board, but no such gift or bequest which entails any expenditure not to be met out of the gift, bequest, or the income thereof shall be accepted without the consent of Congress. The moneys or securities given or bequeathed to the Board are required to be receipted for by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is authorized to invest, reinvest, or retain investments as the Board may determine. Income from investments shall be covered into the national park trust fund. No expenditures have been made from this fund except for investments.

The following statement shows the cumulative transactions since the inception of the fund and its status as of June 30, 1941.

National park trust fund, June 30, 1941

Credits:		
Donations:		
Alexander Korda Productions	$ 250.00	
Kodak Hawaii, Ltd	84.00	
Loew's, Inc	1,000.00	
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Corporation	3,000.00	
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures	5,000.00	
Newton B. Drury	10.00	
Paramount Pictures, Inc	304.00	
Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation	1,175.00	
Universal Pictures Corporation	3,000.00	
Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc	1,050.00	
		$14,873.00
Interest earned on investments		1,483.46
Total		16,356.46
Assets:		
Face amount	*Principal cost*	
$14,200 2⅞% Treasury bonds of 1955–60	$14,548.54	
1,700 2½% Treasury bonds of 1952–54	1,700.00	
		16,248.54
15,900		
Accrued interest paid on investments		1.04
Unexpended balance to credit of disbursing officer		106.88
Total fund assets June 30, 1941		16,356.46

Ainsworth Library fund, Walter Reed General Hospital.—Under the joint resolution of Congress approved May 23, 1935 (49 Stat. 287), the adjutant, Walter Reed General Hospital, was authorized to accept the bequest of the late Maj. Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth, as contained in his last will and testament, and to receipt therefor on behalf of the United States, and to deposit the funds so received in the Treasury of the United States as a special fund dedicated to the purpose of establishing a permanent library at the Walter Reed General Hospital, to be known as the "Fred C. Ainsworth Endowment Library," said fund to be subject to disbursement for such purpose upon vouchers submitted by the adjutant, Walter Reed General Hospital, and to be available until expended. The administration, control, and expenditure of the fund and its application to the purposes intended shall be according to the sole discretion of the adjutant, Walter Reed General Hospital.

The Treasurer of the United States, upon the written request of the adjutant, Walter Reed General Hospital, is authorized to invest and reinvest any part or all of the corpus of the bequest, as well as any income therefrom, in interest-bearing United States Government bonds, and to retain custody thereof.

The following statement shows the cumulative receipts and expenditures of the fund and its status at the close of the fiscal year.

Ainsworth Library fund, Walter Reed General Hospital, June 30, 1941

Receipts:	
Bequest of Maj. Gen. Fred C. Ainsworth	$10,700.00
Net earnings on investments	1,237.90
	11,937.90
Expenditures	1,927.05
Balance in fund June 30, 1941	10,010.85
Assets:	
$9,700 2⅞% Treasury bonds of 1955–60, principal cost	9,972.81
Unexpended balance on books of Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants	38.04
Total fund assets June 30, 1941	10,010.85

Pershing Hall Memorial fund.—The act of June 28, 1935 (49 Stat. 426), authorized the appropriation of $482,032.92 of the Recreation fund—Army, created by the War Department Appropriation Act, approved March 4, 1933, for effecting a settlement of any indebtedness connected with Pershing Hall, a memorial already erected in Paris, France, under the auspices of the American Legion, Inc., to the commander-in-chief, officers, men, and auxiliary services of the American Expeditionary Forces. It provided that this amount would not be used for the purposes set forth in the act until legal title to Pershing Hall had been vested in the United States Government for the use and benefit of all American officers and enlisted men of the World War. It further provided that the balance remaining after settlement of the indebtedness would be retained in a special fund to be known as the Pershing Hall Memorial fund. Under the terms of the act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized (*a*) to invest and reinvest the corpus of this fund in interest-bearing United States Government bonds, and (*b*) upon request of the American Legion, Inc., to pay to the national treasurer of the Legion any part of the earnings upon the fund for use in the maintenance and/or perpetuation of Pershing Hall. An appropriation for those purposes was provided by the act of August 12, 1935 (49 Stat. 594).

On August 3, 1936, the Secretary of the Treasury, acting in conjunction with the Attorney General, completed acquisition of Pershing Hall for the United States. Liquidation of the mortgage on Pershing Hall required an expenditure of $213,643.28. An additional $74,986.42 has been expended for the payment of contractors' and other claims constituting indebtedness connected with Pershing Hall.

During the fiscal year 1939 the American Legion took over the maintenance and perpetuation of Pershing Hall. Accumulated earnings on investments amounting to $23,784.75 have been paid to the national treasurer of the American Legion for that purpose.

The following statement shows the cumulative transactions since the inception of the fund and its status as of June 30, 1941.

Pershing Hall Memorial fund, June 30, 1941

Credits:		
Appropriation by Congress	$482,032.92	
Profits on investments	573.20	
Interest earned on investments	26,306.11	
Total		$508,912.23
Less:		
Disbursements on account of current claims and expenses	288,629.70	
Disbursements on account of National Treasury, American Legion	23,784.75	
Total		312,414.45
Balance in fund June 30, 1941		196,497.78
Assets:		
$191,300 2¾% Treasury bonds of 1951 54, principal cost		193,480.46
Balance to credit of fund on books of Treasury and in the hands of disbursing officers		3,017.32
Total		196,497.78

Alien property trust fund.—Under the act of October 6, 1917, as amended, and the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928, approved March 10, 1928 (45 Stat. 254), as amended, securities previously held by the Secretary of the Treasury for account of the Attorney General, Alien Property Bureau, were all sold during the fiscal year

1940 in anticipation of the investment of such funds in participating certificates issued under section 25(e) of the Trading With the Enemy Act in connection with the payment of awards of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany (see p. 123). A statement of the alien property trust fund as of June 30, 1941, follows.

Alien property trust fund. June 30, 1941

Credits:		
Trusts		$37,397,795.99
Earnings on investments, etc		29,588,260.43
Total		66,986,056.42
Assets:		
Participating certificates issued under sec. 25 (e) of the Trading With the Enemy Act:		
Noninterest-bearing	$19,832,055.63	
5% interest-bearing	33,565,476.76	
		53,397,532.39
Cash balance		13,588,524.03
Total fund assets June 30, 1941		66,986,056.42

Checks were issued by the Treasury Department during the year to the Attorney General, Alien Property Bureau, on account of the alien property trust fund for the following purposes:

Distribution of income	$230,000.00
Distribution of Government earnings	35,000.00
Administrative expenses	190,000.00
Total	455,000.00

Philippine funds in the United States Treasury.—Under the act of March 8, 1902 (32 Stat. 54), reenacted in section 3343 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code, approved February 10, 1939, it was provided that all duties and taxes collected in the United States upon articles coming from the Philippine Archipelago and upon foreign vessels coming therefrom were to be held as a separate fund and paid into the treasury of the Philippine Islands to be expended for the government and benefit of the Islands.

A summary follows showing customs duties, tonnage taxes, and internal revenue taxes, exclusive of taxes with respect to coconut oil, appropriated to Philippine accounts and payments therefrom during the fiscal years 1933 to 1941.

Fiscal year	Receipts [1] appropriated	Payments to Philippine Government [2]	Unpaid balance
1933	$381,500.46	$59.67	[3] $854,598.97
1934	527,426.40	813,371.78	568,653.59
1935	491,458.50	502,551.53	557,560.56
1936	645,890.13	745,957.75	457,492.94
1937	755,865.76	891,725.93	321,632.77
1938	813,852.30	934,689.47	200,795.60
1939	569,468.06	626,347.68	143,915.98
1940	703,874.28	482,106.02	365,684.24
1941	538,089.63	6,080.84	897,693.03

[1] Reduced by amounts carried to surplus fund as follows: 1936, $17,540.28; 1937, $9,783.75; 1939, $15,151.70; 1940, $957.78; and 1941, $36,822.72.
[2] Includes certain refunds and adjustments.
[3] Includes balances of $473,158.18 in Philippine accounts as of July 1, 1932.

Under the act of June 11, 1934 (48 Stat. 929; 48 U. S. C. 1157), the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to accept, upon such conditions as he might prescribe, deposits of public moneys of the Philippine Government. The act provided an indefinite appropriation for the

payment of interest on such deposits other than demand deposits at such rates not in excess of 2 percent per annum as the Secretary might prescribe.

Thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury agreed to accept not to exceed $55,000,000 of Philippine moneys in a time deposit account, amounts deposited with the Treasury by the Philippine Government in excess of that sum to be maintained in a demand deposit account. Since December 10, 1934, the balance in the time deposit account has been maintained at $55,000,000. The balance in the demand deposit account as of June 30, 1941, was $50,867,338.34.

Section 602½ of the act of May 10, 1934 (U.S.C., title 26, sec. 999), provided that taxes collected with respect to coconut oil wholly of Philippine production or produced from materials wholly of Philippine growth or production should be paid to the treasury of the Philippine Islands subject to certain conditions. An agreement was consummated between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Philippine Government under which coconut oil moneys payable to the Philippine treasury would be transferred on periodic settlements of the General Accounting Office to a special deposit account in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury subject to withdrawal by the Philippine Government on ninety days' notice in writing. Interest at the rate of 2 percent per annum is paid on the daily balances in this account. A summary of transactions in the account from the time of its establishment to date follows.

Fiscal year	Deposits	Withdrawals	Balance at end of year
1938	$56,854,779.06		$56,854,779.06
1939	20,355,455.65	$32,000,000.00	45,210,234.71
1940	4,559,016.46	[1] 17,564,016.41	32,205,234.76
1941	72,850.76		32,278,085.72

[1] Includes $7,564,016.41 transferred to new account established under act of August 7, 1939.

Section 6 of the act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1232), provided that collections on or after January 1, 1939, on account of the excise taxes imposed by section 2470 of the Internal Revenue Code, and the import taxes imposed by sections 2490 and 2491 of the Internal Revenue Code and any moneys hereafter appropriated in accordance with the authorization contained in section 503 of the Sugar Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 915) shall be held as separate funds and paid into the treasury of the Philippines to be used for the purpose of meeting new or additional expenditures which will be necessary in adjusting Philippine economy to a position independent of trade preferences in the United States and in preparing the Philippines for the assumption of the responsibilities of an independent state.

A new account was established for the deposit of the funds referred to in section 6 of the act of August 7, 1939. Withdrawals by the Philippine Government from this account are subject to ninety days' notice in writing. Interest at the rate of 1 percent is paid on the daily balances in this account.

A summary of transactions in the account from the time of its establishment to date follows.

Fiscal year	Deposits	Withdrawals	Balance at end of year
1940	$17, 274, 092. 01		$17, 274, 092. 01
1941	15, 258, 938. 13	$20, 000, 000. 00	12, 533, 030. 14

Supplementary sinking fund for the payment of bonds of the Philippines.—Under section 6 of the act of March 24, 1934, entitled "An Act to provide for the complete independence of the Philippine Islands, to provide for the adoption of a constitution and a form of government for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," as amended by the act of August 7, 1939, it was provided that on and after January 1, 1941, the Philippine Government shall impose and collect an export tax on every Philippine article shipped from the Philippines to the United States, except as otherwise specifically provided. It was further provided that the Philippine Government shall pay to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, at the end of each calendar quarter, all of the moneys received during such quarter from export taxes (less refunds), imposed and collected in accordance with the provisions of this section, and said moneys shall be deposited in an account with the Treasurer of the United States and shall constitute a supplementary sinking fund for the payment of bonds of the Philippines, its provinces, cities, and municipalities, issued prior to May 1, 1934, under authority of acts of Congress.

Accordingly, there was established with the Treasurer of the United States a special deposit account in the name of the Secretary of the Treasury entitled "The Secretary of the Treasury for Account of the Philippine Government—Supplementary Sinking Fund for the Payment of Bonds of the Philippines, its Provinces, Cities, and Municipalities, Issued Prior to May 1, 1934, under Authority of Acts of Congress (Symbol 891–855)."

On June 23, 1941, there was deposited in this account the sum of $558,061.15, representing the export tax collections during the quarter ended March 31, 1941. There were no other transactions in the account during the fiscal year 1941.

Miscellaneous trust funds.—Under the provisions of Public Law 62, approved May 9, 1941, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized and directed to carry to the surplus fund of the Treasury the balances outstanding to the credit of the "Philippine trust fund (processing taxes, miscellaneous)" and other trust funds. The full text of the authorizing act may be found as exhibit 71 on page 400.

Special fund

Colorado River Dam fund.—The Colorado River Dam fund was established under the act of December 21, 1928, which provided for the construction of works commonly referred to as the Boulder Canyon project. All revenues and expenditures pertaining to the fund are under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Under an act of Congress (see page 398) approved July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 774), the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to promulgate and to put into effect charges for electrical energy generated at the dam site. The act further provides that the receipts from these charges be used to meet costs of operation and maintenance; to repay to the Treasury, with interest, the advances made to the fund for the project; to provide $300,000 annually to each of the States wherein the project is located, namely, Arizona and Nevada, beginning with the year of operation ending May 31, 1938; and to transfer $500,000 annually to the Colorado River development fund beginning with the year of operation ended May 31, 1938.

The act states that the first $25,000,000 of advances made by the Treasury to the Colorado River Dam fund is an allocation for flood control, and repayment may be deferred for 50 years after date of receipt by the fund of such advances, that is, to July 1, 1987, and repayments shall be made at that time in the manner Congress shall determine. For this reason, this sum of $25,000,000 is not included under the caption "Advances" in the statement below.

The act further stipulates that interest charges for purposes of advances and reimbursements shall be computed at the rate of 3 percent, in lieu of the 4 percent rate specified in previous legislation. The statement which follows is on an operating year basis and has taken into account the necessary revisions required under the act approved July 19, 1940.

Status of Colorado River Dam fund as of close of each operating year, 1933 to 1941

Operating year ending May 31	Advances [1]	Interest on advances	Advances and interest on advances	Interest on amount outstanding preceding year	Reimbursements [2]	Interest on reimbursements	Total amount due
1933	$11,890,532.62	$101,529.95	$11,992,062.57				$11,992,062.57
1934	18,424,397.76	249,674.11	18,674,071.87	$359,761.88			19,033,833.75
1935	23,607,521.44	399,464.48	24,006,985.92	930,776.89			24,937,762.81
1936	19,976,009.81	319,761.45	20,295,771.26	1,678,909.77			21,974,681.03
1937	7,410,641.30	147,073.83	7,557,715.13	2,338,150.21			9,895,865.34
1938	5,685,000.00	88,848.90	5,773,848.90	2,635,026.17	$1,100,000.00	$30,221.91	7,278,653.16
1939	5,590,265.49	74,926.12	5,665,191.61	2,853,385.76	4,600,000.00	67,101.35	3,851,476.02
1940	4,050,000.00	67,278.68	4,117,278.68	2,968,930.04	3,500,000.00	56,377.05	3,529,831.67
1941	4,800,000.00	87,875.34	4,887,875.34	3,074,824.99	7,000,000.00	93,780.80	868,919.53
Total	101,434,368.42	1,536,432.86	102,970,801.28	16,839,765.71	16,200,000.00	247,481.11	[3] 103,363,085.88

[1] Excludes $25,000,000 of advances allocated to flood control, repayment of which is deferred to July 1, 1987.
[2] Reimbursements have been applied toward reduction of "Interest on advances."
[3] Includes $1,928,717.46 representing unpaid interest.

Bureau of the Public Debt

The Bureau of the Public Debt, in the Fiscal Service, is charged with the conduct of transactions in the public debt securities of the United States, and in securities of the Insular Governments and of Government-owned corporations, for which the Treasury Department acts as agent. The Bureau is also charged with the verification of United States currency redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States and of imperfect securities delivered by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the destruction of redeemed currency and other securities authorized to be destroyed, and the procurement of distinctive paper for currency and public debt securities.

The Bureau organization comprises the Office of the Commissioner, the Division of Loans and Currency, the Office of the Register of the Treasury, the Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit, the Division of Savings Bonds, and the Division of Paper Custody. The Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agents of the United States, function as a field service for transactions in public debt issues, and the Postal Service functions in like manner for the sale of United States savings bonds.

The following statements, submitted by units of the Bureau, generally indicate their functions and summarize the transactions conducted during the year.

Division of Loans and Currency

The Division of Loans and Currency is the active agent of the Secretary of the Treasury for the issue of all public debt obligations of the United States and for conducting transactions in such obligations after issue. It is also responsible for the issue of bonds or other obligations of Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands, for which the Treasury Department acts as agent, and of the securities of various Government corporations and credit agencies. The Division undertakes the safekeeping of these securities for certain Government offices. It also counts and delivers to the Destruction Committee the United States currency canceled as unfit and mutilated paper (spoilage, etc.) received from the Division of Paper Custody and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Issue and retirement of securities.—The following is a summary of the issue and retirement of securities conducted through this Division during the fiscal year 1941. Detailed accounts of all transactions in public debt securities of the United States are presented in formal statements elsewhere in the report.

Transactions in United States and insular securities and in securities of various Government corporations and credit agencies, fiscal year 1941

[Principal amount]

Transaction	Bearer	Registered	Total
Public debt securities:[1]			
On hand June 30, 1940	$15,600,417,100	$3,700,650,460	$19,301,067,560
Unissued stock returned to Division		330,146,900	330,146,900
Spoiled unissued stock returned to Division		[2] 72,793,875	[2] 72,793,875
Received from Bureau of Engraving and Printing	34,707,618,500	10,555,799,720	45,263,418,220
Total to be accounted for	50,308,035,600	14,659,390,955	64,967,426,555
Stock shipments to Federal Reserve Banks and post offices	21,087,313,550	3,614,433,425	24,701,746,975
Issued by Division	48,953,650	4,902,871,095	4,951,824,745
Delivered to Bureau of Engraving and Printing		50,000	50,000
Unissued stock delivered to Register of the Treasury	136,723,600	2,822,235	139,545,835
Spoiled unissued stock delivered to Register of the Treasury		58,054,650	58,054,650
Total disposals	21,272,990,800	8,578,231,405	29,851,222,205
On hand June 30, 1941	29,035,044,800	[2] 6,081,159,550	[2] 35,116,204,350
Retired and redeemed	281,032,270	3,583,020,710	3,864,052,980
Insular securities and securities of Government corporations and credit agencies:			
On hand June 30, 1940	4,932,936,250	1,217,319,150	6,150,255,400
Unissued stock returned to Division	72,500		72,500
Received from Bureau of Engraving and Printing	3,273,550,000	200,350,000	3,473,900,000
Total to be accounted for	8,206,558,750	1,417,669,150	9,624,227,900
Stock shipments to Federal Reserve Banks and post offices	2,440,968,650		2,440,968,650
Issued by Division	1,764,300	53,216,600	54,980,900
Unissued stock delivered to Register of the Treasury	10,000	108,437,900	108,447,900
Total disposals	2,442,742,950	161,654,500	2,604,397,450
On hand June 30, 1941	5,763,815,800	1,256,014,650	7,019,830,450
Retired and redeemed	23,131,125	67,028,400	90,159,525

[1] Includes adjusted service bonds and United States savings bonds.
[2] Includes $7,906,975 received in 1940 but not reported.

United States savings bonds.—Original registration stubs from United States savings bonds sold which were received and audited, savings bonds redeemed prior to maturity which were received and registration discharged before payment, and savings bonds redeemed prior to maturity which were received and registration discharged after payment, during the fiscal year 1941, are shown in the following table.

Transactions concerning United States savings bonds, fiscal year 1941

Series	Number of pieces								Sales price	Maturity value
	$25	$50	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000	Total		
	Original registration stubs from savings bonds sold—received and audited									
C-1937					10			10	$7,500.00	$10,000.00
C-1938		1	9	2	6			18	5,962.50	7,950.00
D-1939	5	−7	17	1	38			54	29,981.25	39,975.00
D-1940	744,867	484,806	761,958	181,039	381,029			2,553,699	442,954,706.25	590,606,275.00
D-1941	412,414	268,708	446,134	149,689	400,349			1,677,294	407,664,487.50	543,552,650.00
E-1941, defense	370,304	171,888	300,420	67,405	82,062			992,079	122,743,875.00	163,658,500.00
F-1941, defense			10,052	5,053	17,136	3,321	5,486	41,048	68,178,198.00	92,132,700.00
G-1941, defense			46,688	22,036	81,118	14,456	23,567	187,865	404,754,800.00	404,754,800.00
Total registration stubs	1,527,590	925,396	1,565,278	425,225	961,748	17,777	29,053	5,452,067	1,446,339,510.50	1,794,762,850.00
	Savings bonds redeemed prior to maturity—received and registration discharged before payment									
A-1935	819	723	2,149	830	806			5,327		$1,492,525.00
B-1936	1,207	1,152	2,580	1,111	1,816			7,866		2,717,275.00
C-1937	1,817	1,659	3,481	1,161	2,496			10,614		3,552,975.00
C-1938	2,292	2,011	4,332	1,204	3,016			12,855		4,209,050.00
D-1939	3,017	2,763	6,816	1,862	8,158			22,616		9,984,175.00
D-1940	1,942	1,748	4,643	1,499	4,602			14,434		5,951,750.00
D-1941	148	75	300	84	303			910		382,450.00
E-1941, defense	5	1	12	22	26			66		38,375.00
F-1941, defense			2		1	11	1	15		66,200.00
G-1941, defense			21	14	73	28	32	168		542,100.00
Total	11,247	10,132	24,336	7,787	21,297	39	33	74,871		28,936,875.00
	Savings bonds redeemed prior to maturity—received and registration discharged after payment									
A-1935	6,916	5,261	11,240	3,619	3,460			30,496		$6,829,450.00
B-1936	15,223	12,698	22,000	6,339	7,853			64,113		14,237,975.00
C-1937	30,569	22,244	33,156	8,138	10,259			104,366		19,520,025.00
C-1938	48,969	32,577	44,413	10,028	13,807			149,794		26,115,375.00
D-1939	88,823	48,328	69,067	15,080	23,903			245,201		42,986,675.00
D-1940	110,062	49,330	70,293	15,298	24,420			269,403		44,316,350.00
D-1941	1,724	694	1,030	322	520			4,290		861,800.00
Total	302,286	171,132	251,199	58,824	84,222			867,663		154,867,650.00
Grand total savings bonds	313,533	181,264	275,535	66,611	105,519	39	33	942,534		183,804,525.00

Individual registered accounts.—Individual accounts are maintained in connection with registered issues of the United States and of securities of various Government corporations and credit agencies; and interest is paid periodically in the form of checks on the interest-bearing debt. The accounts open on June 30, 1941, were as follows:

Registered issues	Number of accounts	Principal
Public debt:		
Interest-bearing loans	591, 551	$9, 441, 355, 986. 40
Matured loans (Liberty, Victory, pre-war, postal savings, and Treasury bonds)	12, 659	8, 146, 180. 00
Total public debt issues	604, 210	9, 449, 502, 166. 40
Others:		
Interest-bearing loans:		
Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds	3, 028	217, 196, 000. 00
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds	15, 317	139, 250, 900. 00
Consolidated Federal farm loan bonds	7, 464	37, 615, 500. 00
Federal Housing Administration debentures	784	17, 378, 955. 28
Matured loan, Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds	52	166, 000. 00
Total other issues	26, 645	411, 607, 355. 28
Grand total	630, 855	9, 861, 109, 521. 68

There were 56,031 individual accounts closed for registered Liberty bonds, Victory notes, special Treasury notes, pre-war and postal savings issues, and Treasury bonds; and 8,617 accounts were decreased, representing retirements of securities in the amount of $2,731,124,210 par value. In connection with the same loans, 229,752 new accounts, involving $3,905,124,920 of principal, were opened. During the year 20,098 changes of address for mailing of interest checks were made.

Interest on registered Treasury bonds was paid on due dates in the form of 749,054 checks amounting to $79,767,148.65; on registered securities of the pre-war and postal savings loans, 63,868 checks for $4,225,291.25 were issued; and on registered Treasury notes and certificates of indebtedness, interest payable by 8 checks amounting to $25,793,942.63 were issued. Also 1 check was issued in payment of interest amounting to $22,507,108.04 on the 4½ percent adjusted service bonds—United States Government life insurance fund series. There were received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing 861,900 checks as stock.

Claims.—Claims for relief on account of lost, stolen, destroyed, and mutilated securities handled by the Division of Loans and Currency within the fiscal year were as follows:

Claims	Number of claims	Number of securities	Par amount of securities
	Public debt issues		
On hand June 30, 1940	11, 350	37, 846	$7, 083, 775. 75
Received	3, 384	10, 225	1, 812, 854. 58
Total to be accounted for	14, 734	48, 071	8, 896, 630. 33
Settled by:			
Reissue or redemption of securities	1, 737	5, 058	796, 534. 08
Recovery of securities	1, 032	3, 404	719, 615. 00
Disallowance of claims and credit allowed	161	2, 038	1, 225, 105. 00
Other dispositions	583	1, 658	7, 059. 75
Total disposals	3, 513	12, 158	2, 748, 313. 83
On hand June 30, 1941	11, 221	35, 913	6, 148, 316. 50
	Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and consolidated Federal farm loan bonds		
On hand June 30, 1940	271	1, 251	$464, 850. 00
Received	41	146	70, 283. 71
Total to be accounted for	312	1, 397	535, 133. 71
Settled by reissue, redemption, recovery, or no relief	37	181	100, 483. 71
On hand June 30, 1941	275	1, 216	434, 650. 00

Safekeeping of securities.—During the fiscal year transactions in securities held in safekeeping were as follows:

Issues	On hand June 30, 1940	Received and receipts issued	Released	On hand June 30, 1941
Public debt issues	$4, 649, 344, 806. 40	$4, 365, 759, 000. 00	$3, 028, 145, 600. 00	$5, 986, 958, 206. 40
Adjusted service bonds		3, 100. 00	1, 050. 00	2, 050. 00
Insular securities	6, 642, 500. 00	2, 185, 500. 00	2, 226, 500. 00	6, 601, 500. 00
Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds		20, 000, 875. 00	20, 000, 875. 00	
Total	4, 655, 987, 306. 40	4, 387, 948, 475. 00	3, 050, 374, 025. 00	5, 993, 561, 756. 40

Mutilated paper and redeemed currency.—Mutilated paper verified and delivered to the Destruction Committee consisted of 41,842,060 sheets and coupons, of which 41,379,313 sheets and coupons were received from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and 462,747 sheets from the Division of Paper Custody.

Redeemed currency, unfit for circulation, counted and delivered to the Destruction Committee during the year amounted to 928,499,874 pieces, representing $1,737,962,737.67, detailed as follows:

Currency	Pieces	Face value
United States notes	48, 857, 984	$196, 327, 600. 00
Silver certificates	879, 477, 277	1, 538, 244, 750. 00
Gold certificates	142, 010	3, 383, 110. 00
Treasury notes	457	1, 900. 00
Fractional currency	22, 146	5, 377. 67
Total	928, 499, 874	1, 737, 962, 737. 67

In addition to the securities which were delivered to the Register of the Treasury, the Division canceled and delivered to the Register 2,907,904 coupons amounting to $252,324,385.63. Of these, 2,522,155 were public debt coupons amounting to $223,757,881.76, and 385,749 amounting to $28,566,503.87 were coupons from securities of Government corporations and credit agencies.

Register of the Treasury

The Register of the Treasury conducts the final audit and has custody of all retired public debt securities, including interest coupons and checks, and performs a like function with respect to the securities of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Federal Housing Administration, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Commodity Credit Corporation, United States Housing Authority, and the consolidated obligations of the Federal home loan banks and the Federal land banks. The Register also retires bonds of the insular possessions which are exchanged for other securities.

The Register renders monthly certification to the Comptroller General of all public debt securities redeemed by the Treasurer of the United States, and establishes credits due the Federal Reserve Banks and the Division of Loans and Currency for securities forwarded by them on account of exchanges, replacements, transfers of registration, etc.

The following statement sets forth, by class of security, the total number and face value of documents which were received by the Register's Office on account of transactions during the fiscal year 1941.

Summary of securities received by the Register of the Treasury on account of transactions, fiscal year 1941

Security	Bearer		Registered	
	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
	Redeemed			
Public debt securities:				
Pre-war and postal savings bonds	71	$41,590.00	173	$277,770.00
Liberty loans	12,372	4,227,250.00	2,084	931,200.00
Treasury bonds	186,734	1,310,363,350.00	31,672	41,495,000.00
Treasury notes	113,629	1,914,492,600.00	218	516,505,000.00
United States savings bonds			978,670	[1] 148,033,729.50
Adjusted service bonds			454,148	22,707,400.00
Certificates of indebtedness	181	683,850.00	159	2,379,100,000.00
Treasury bills	102,417	5,496,438,000.00		
Treasury (war) savings securities	42,379	59,197.25	1,773	43,800.00
Interest coupons	11,416,002	[1] 783,571,271.01		
Other securities:				
Home Owners' Loan Corporation:				
Bonds	60,026	211,301,350.00	81	20,112,000.00
Interest coupons	1,513,584	49,645,218.99		
Interest checks			6,220	6,163,752.50
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation:				
Bonds	58	211,300.00		
Interest coupons	1,285,474	33,759,017.51		
Interest checks			31,535	4,282,878.79
Consolidated Federal farm loans of the Federal land banks:				
Interest coupons	938,279	30,267,494.85		
Interest checks			16,004	1,324,134.49
Federal Housing Administration:				
Debentures			3,702	2,552,450.00
Interest checks			3,155	399,002.18

[1] June 1941 settlement subject to audit.

Summary of securities received by the Register of the Treasury on account of transactions, fiscal year 1941—Continued

Security	Bearer		Registered	
	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
	Redeemed—Continued			
Other securities—Continued.				
Federal home loan banks:				
Consolidated debentures	9,703	$39,671,000.00		
Interest coupons	34,505	920,801.96		
Reconstruction Finance Corporation interest coupons	101,895	9,939,621.29		
Commodity Credit Corporation interest coupons	87,769	4,932,581.59		
Federal National Mortgage Association interest coupons	24,373	1,495,732.88		
United States Housing Authority interest coupons	42,938	1,709,774.37		
Total	15,972,389	9,893,731,001.70	1,529,594	$3,143,928,117.46
	Retired on account of exchanges for other securities, etc.			
Public debt securities:				
Pre-war and postal savings bonds	662	$265,080.00	10,500	$5,014,040.00
Liberty loans	1,234	97,550.00		
Treasury bonds	588,317	2,173,207,200.00	88,426	251,091,050.00
Treasury notes	135,697	1,842,760,100.00	7	151,040,000.00
United States savings bonds			66,162	28,536,300.00
Adjusted service bonds			972	48,600.00
Certificates of indebtedness			1	500,000.00
Treasury bills	9,555	685,095,000.00		
First 3½% Liberty loan interim certificates	5	300.00		
Other securities:				
Insular possessions loans	500	500,000.00	834	1,464,000.00
Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds	71,772	142,705,350.00	1,266	26,507,000.00
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds	41,564	48,180,500.00	5,205	7,726,100.00
Consolidated Federal farm loans of the Federal land banks, bonds	22,309	49,861,000.00	4,765	6,699,000.00
Federal Housing Administration debentures			2,140	1,504,650.00
Federal home loan banks, consolidated debentures	193	440,000.00		
Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes	11,937	514,469,333.34		
Commodity Credit Corporation notes	5,095	37,610,000.00		
Federal National Mortgage Association notes	114	662,000.00		
United States Housing Authority notes	1,231	6,685,000.00		
Total	890,185	5,502,538,413.34	180,278	480,130,740.00
	Unissued stock retired			
Public debt securities:				
Pre-war and postal savings bonds			1,900	$424,960.00
Treasury bonds	33,922	$90,768,500.00	268	2,261,750.00
Treasury notes	52,069	465,058,600.00		
United States savings bonds			213,978	58,231,325.00
Adjusted service bonds			15	750.00
Treasury bills	33,876	3,838,139,000.00		
Interest coupons	3,643,000	325,024,218.40		
Other securities:				
Insular possessions loans			1,968	7,117,000.00
Home Owners' Loan Corporation:				
Bonds	5,698	55,432,800.00	41	101,022,000.00
Interest coupons	240,922	19,037,006.67		
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation:				
Bonds	654	494,000.00	21	16,300.00
Interest coupons	272,886	13,007,046.03		
Consolidated Federal farm loans of the Federal land banks:				
Bonds	29,352	29,370,000.00	10	19,100.00
Interest coupons	188,182	10,502,664.46		

Summary of securities received by the Register of the Treasury on account of transactions, fiscal year 1941—Continued

Security	Bearer		Registered	
	Pieces	Amount	Pieces	Amount
	Unissued stock retired—Continued			
Other securities—Continued.				
Federal Housing Administration debentures			120	$263, 500. 00
Federal home loan banks:				
Consolidated debentures	21, 992	$62, 130, 000. 00		
Interest coupons	14, 595	736, 119. 81		
Reconstruction Finance Corporation interest coupons	46, 716	2, 798, 414. 60		
Commodity Credit Corporation interest coupons	42, 396	1, 437, 573. 87		
Federal National Mortgage Association interest coupons	87, 177	2, 714, 657. 11		
United States Housing Authority interest coupons	14, 119	543, 331. 65		
Total	4, 727, 556	4, 917, 193, 932. 60	218, 321	169, 356, 685. 00
	Recapitulation			
Public debt securities:				
Pre-war and postal savings bonds	733	$306, 670. 00	12, 573	$5, 716, 770. 00
Liberty loans	13, 606	4, 324, 800. 00	2, 084	931, 200. 00
Treasury bonds	808, 973	3, 574, 339, 050. 00	120, 366	294, 847, 800. 00
Treasury notes	301, 395	4, 222, 311, 300. 00	225	667, 545, 000. 00
United States savings bonds			1, 258, 810	234, 801, 354. 50
Adjusted service bonds			455, 135	22, 756, 750. 00
Certificates of indebtedness	181	683, 850. 00	160	2, 379, 600, 000. 00
Treasury bills	145, 848	10, 019, 672, 000. 00		
First 3½% Liberty loan interim certificates	5	300. 00		
Treasury (war) savings securities	42, 379	59, 197. 25	1, 773	43, 800. 00
Interest coupons	15, 059, 002	1, 108, 595, 489. 41		
Other securities:				
Insular possessions loans	500	500, 000. 00	2, 802	8, 581, 000. 00
Home Owners' Loan Corporation:				
Bonds	137, 496	409, 439, 500. 00	1, 388	147, 641, 000. 00
Interest coupons	1, 754, 506	68, 682, 225. 66		
Interest checks			6, 220	6, 163, 752. 50
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation:				
Bonds	42, 276	48, 885, 800. 00	5, 226	7, 742, 400. 00
Interest coupons	1, 558, 360	46, 766, 063. 54		
Interest checks			31, 535	4, 282, 878. 79
Consolidated Federal farm loans of the Federal land banks:				
Bonds	51, 661	79, 231, 000. 00	4, 775	6, 718, 100. 00
Interest coupons	1, 126, 461	40, 770, 159. 31		
Interest checks			16, 004	1, 324, 134. 49
Federal Housing Administration:				
Debentures			5, 962	4, 320, 600. 00
Interest checks			3, 155	399, 002. 18
Federal home loan banks:				
Consolidated debentures	31, 888	102, 241, 000. 00		
Interest coupons	49, 100	1, 656, 921. 77		
Reconstruction Finance Corporation:				
Notes	11, 937	514, 469, 333. 34		
Interest coupons	148, 611	12, 738, 035. 89		
Commodity Credit Corporation:				
Notes	5, 095	37, 610, 000. 00		
Interest coupons	130, 165	6, 370, 155. 46		
Federal National Mortgage Association:				
Notes	114	662, 000. 00		
Interest coupons	111, 556	4, 210, 389. 99		
United States Housing Authority:				
Notes	1, 231	6, 685, 000. 00		
Interest coupons	57, 057	2, 253, 106. 02		
Total	21, 590, 130	20, 313, 463, 347. 64	1, 928, 193	3, 793, 415, 542. 46

Division of Public Debt Accounts and Audit

This Division maintains administrative control accounts for all official transactions in the public debt conducted by the various Treasury offices and the Federal Reserve Banks as fiscal agents of the United States, and also for transactions involving paper used for printing public debt and other securities, United States currency, stamps, etc., and miscellaneous securities and documents in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Also included in the administrative control accounts of this Division are transactions in bonds of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, in consolidated Federal farm loan bonds of the Federal land banks, in notes of the Commodity Credit Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and United States Housing Authority, and in debentures of the Federal home loan banks and the Federal Housing Administration, conducted by the Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks, similar to those in public debt securities. Numerous administrative audit functions are performed in connection with the foregoing. The Division maintains control accounts for various classes of unissued currency in reserve stocks of the Treasurer of the United States, and conducts administrative examinations and physical audits of such unissued stocks of currency and of cash balances in custody, and of collateral securities held in trust in the offices of the Treasurer of the United States.

During the fiscal year, 210 audits were conducted, involving physical counts of securities, currency, distinctive and nondistinctive paper, interest checks, etc., amounting to about $62,992,000,000 in face value and 117,255,000 in number of pieces; an examination and audit of 5,500,000 individual accounts of holders of registered bonds; and an audit of the numerical registers involving an examination of 8,000,000 spaces representing bonds retired or outstanding. Other special audits under instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury were also conducted.

The Division determined and certified credits to the cumulative sinking fund and amounts in the sinking fund available for expenditure from time to time, interest on all classes of public debt securities and securities of various Government corporations and credit agencies which became due and payable on their respective interest-payment dates, and the amount of each form of such securities and unpaid interest outstanding each month. It prepared estimates of interest to become payable on public debt securities in future fiscal years, and of expenditures to be made on account of retirements for the sinking fund and other special accounts, and prepared statements showing the accountability of Federal Reserve Banks for public debt and other securities for the use of Federal Reserve Board examiners in their periodical examinations of those banks. Numerous data pertaining to public debt and other transactions for various interested offices and individuals were also compiled.

Division of Savings Bonds

The Division of Savings Bonds originally was charged with the primary function of promoting the sale of United States savings bonds. When the new defense savings bonds and stamps were developed

under authority of the Public Debt Act of 1941, approved February 19, 1941, the Defense Savings Staff was established on March 19, 1941, to carry on an intensive campaign for the promotion of the sale of these new securities. At the same time, the sale of the earlier issues of United States savings bonds was suspended.

Accordingly, the functions of the Division of Savings Bonds were somewhat modified. The preparation of publicity material was taken over by the Defense Savings Staff, as was also the statistical work relating to the new defense savings bonds and stamps.

Aside from the preparation of publicity material during 8 months of the year, the Division of Savings Bonds during the year compiled statistics from the returns of sales of United States savings bonds and prepared numerous reports. A large volume of correspondence was carried on in reply to requests for information concerning the savings bonds and the conduct of the Regular Purchase Plan, which encouraged systematic savings for old-age retirement, education of children, creation of cash estates, emergencies, travel, and other future needs.

The Division maintained a plate file of about 7,000,000 active and prospective purchasers, to whom savings bond literature was sent at given intervals; and a file of about 100,000 purchasers under the Regular Purchase Plan, to whom remittance envelopes were sent in advance of the purchase periods designated by the purchasers. Approximately 30,000,000 pieces of mail were distributed during 1941.

Division of Paper Custody

The Division of Paper Custody receives from the contractors all distinctive paper used in printing public debt obligations and paper currency of the United States, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands, issues such paper to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing against orders to print, and certifies to public vouchers in payment of the paper. The Division also maintains records of all receipts and issues of Federal Reserve notes stored in the Federal Reserve vault.

The following tables summarize the operations of this Division during the fiscal year 1941.

Receipts and issues of distinctive and nondistinctive paper, fiscal year 1941

[In sheets]

Kind	On hand July 1, 1940	Received	Issued	On hand June 30, 1941
DISTINCTIVE				
United States currency and Federal Reserve notes	22, 388, 389	89, 231, 508	92, 181, 210	19, 438, 687
United States bonds	2, 138, 727	9, 223, 064	8, 595, 632	2, 766, 159
Cuban currency	22, 203			22, 203
Philippine currency	637, 657	1, 496, 148	1, 478, 412	655, 393
	25, 186, 976	99, 950, 720	102, 255, 254	22, 882, 442
NONDISTINCTIVE				
Parchment, artificial parchment, and parchment deed	194, 244	315, 132	301, 856	207, 520
Philippine Islands postal card	28, 091	25, 718	44, 620	9, 189
Miscellaneous	881, 400	1, 963, 369	994, 883	1, 849, 886
	1, 103, 735	2, 304, 219	1, 341, 359	2, 066, 595

Federal Reserve notes, series 1934, received and issued, fiscal year 1941

On hand July 1, 1940	$3,091,860,000
Received	2,274,960,000
Total	5,366,820,000
Issued	2,952,220,000
On hand June 30, 1941	2,414,600,000

During the year 102,529,014 sheets of paper were counted prior to issue to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for authorized work.

There were no transactions during the year in Federal Reserve notes, series 1928, or in Federal Reserve Bank notes, series 1929, of which $2,813,100,000 and $450,800,000, respectively, were on hand.

Destruction Committee

The following table summarizes the securities (including redeemed canceled currency) and miscellaneous items received from the various offices and destroyed by the Destruction Committee during the year.

Number and face amount of securities and miscellaneous items destroyed by the Destruction Committee, fiscal year 1941

Office making delivery, and items	Number of pieces	Face value
Division of Loans and Currency and Treasurer of the United States:		
United States notes	48,747,564	$195,899,100.00
Silver certificates	878,582,417	1,536,708,850.00
Gold certificates	142,010	3,383,110.00
Treasury notes	457	1,900.00
Fractional currency	22,146	5,377.67
Total	927,494,594	1,735,998,337.67
Comptroller of the Currency, national banks, and Federal Reserve Bank agents:		
National bank notes	1,107,831	15,303,064.00
Federal Reserve Bank notes	3,193,085	50,267,705.00
Federal Reserve notes	104,305,835	1,371,108,070.00
Total	108,606,751	1,436,678,839.00
Register of the Treasury:		
Principal pieces	15,756,824	8,367,993,500.74
Coupons	4,737,161	352,533,652.79
Total	20,493,985	8,720,527,153.53
Bureau of Internal Revenue, miscellaneous stamps		85,856,917.97
Farm Credit Administration, canceled coupons	3,530,795	109,355,446.57
Grand total	1,060,126,125	12,088,416,694.74
Division of Loans and Currency:		
For Bureau of Engraving and Printing—mutilated work	[1] 27,576,842	
Registered proof sheet numbers	[1] 19,915	
For Division of Paper Custody—paper	[1] 462,747 [2] 25	
Photostats	1,533	
Void coupons	13,798,162	
Nondistinctive coupons	4,309	
Treasury Archivist—Forms T. F. E. L. 2	6,026	
Total	41,869,559	

[1] Sheets.
[2] Parts of sheets.

Treasurer of the United States

Public moneys are received and disbursed through the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States. Depositary accounts are carried with several hundred designated Government depositaries. Checking accounts with disbursing officers of the Government are maintained on the books of the Treasurer. Funds appropriated by Congress for the use of the various departments and establishments of the Government are advanced to disbursing officers as required through credits to their accounts with the Treasurer, and disbursements are made by checks drawn by disbursing officers against such accounts. The Treasurer is the official custodian of the public money; he is also fiscal agent for the payment of the principal of and interest on the public debt, for the issue and redemption of United States paper currency, for the redemption of Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve Bank notes, and national bank notes,[a] and is treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System and trustee and custodian of miscellaneous securities and trust funds. He acts as special agent for the payment of the principal of and interest on bonds and other obligations of the insular governments and of governmental corporations and agencies.

The figures in this report of the Treasurer (pp. 171 to 175) are on the basis of the daily Treasury statements (unrevised).[b]

A comparison of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal years 1940 and 1941, exclusive of postal revenues and expenditures payable therefrom, is shown in the following table.

Summary of receipts and expenditures, general and special accounts, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

	1940	1941	Increase or decrease (—)
Receipts	$5,924,836,402.76	$8,268,512,585.50	$2,343,676,182.74
Deduct:			
Net appropriations to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	537,711,733.00	661,300,733.42	123,589,000.42
Net receipts	5,387,124,669.76	7,607,211,852.08	2,220,087,182.32
Expenditures:			
General	[1] 7,078,984,905.53	[1] 6,532,267,391.60	−546,717,513.93
National defense	[1] 1,657,432,455.90	[1] 6,080,083,536.31	4,422,651,080.41
Revolving funds (net)	53,918,945.04	[2] *136,286,103.94*	−190,205,048.98
Transfers to trust accounts, etc.	207,853,400.00	234,565,000.00	26,711,600.00
Subtotal	8,998,189,706.47	12,710,629,823.97	3,712,440,117.50
Public debt retirements	129,184,100.00	64,260,500.00	−64,923,600.00
Total	9,127,373,806.47	12,774,890,323.97	3,647,516,517.50
Gross deficit	3,740,249,136.71	5,167,678,471.89	1,427,429,335.18
Deduct: Public debt retirements	129,184,100.00	64,260,500.00	−64,923,600.00
Net deficit	3,611,065,036.71	5,103,417,971.89	1,492,352,935.18

[1] Revised to make classification of expenditures for 1940 and 1941 on the same basis including the transfer of expenditures of the United States Maritime Commission from the classification "General" to "National defense."

[2] Excess credits (deduct).

[a] Funds for the retirement of Federal Reserve Bank notes and national bank notes have been deposited in the Treasury.

[b] For a description of the bases used in the tables in this report and of the accounts through which Treasury transactions are effected, see pp. 405 and 406.

A comparison of the receipts and expenditures in trust accounts, increment on gold, etc., follows.

Summary of receipts and expenditures, trust accounts, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

	1940	1941	Increase or decrease (—)
Receipts: [1]			
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:			
Appropriations	$550,000,000.00	$688,140,728.28	$138,140,728.28
Less: Reimbursements to General Fund	12,288,267.00	26,839,994.86	14,551,727.86
Net appropriations	537,711,733.00	661,300,733.42	123,589,000.42
Interest on investments	42,488,827.85	55,958,278.12	13,469,450.27
Net	580,200,560.85	717,259,011.54	137,058,450.69
Unemployment trust fund	958,639,162.80	1,113,922,996.42	155,283,833.62
Railroad retirement account	122,932,516.39	126,883,857.53	3,951,341.14
All other	414,765,504.55	545,227,298.84	130,461,794.29
Total	2,076,537,744.59	2,503,293,164.33	426,755,419.74
Expenditures: [2]			
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	576,705,088.55	706,841,884.66	130,136,796.11
Unemployment trust fund	957,316,273.97	1,118,127,110.94	160,810,836.97
Railroad retirement account	125,299,073.50	115,773,514.47	—9,525,559.03
All other [3]	281,633,289.61	710,614,259.63	428,980,970.02
Total	1,940,953,725.63	2,651,356,769.70	710,403,044.07
Excess of receipts	135,584,018.96		
Excess of expenditures		148,063,605.37	283,647,624.33

[1] Includes transfers from General Fund.
[2] Includes investments.
[3] Includes net transactions in checking accounts of governmental agencies, etc.

Total public debt receipts during the year amounted to $17,846,730,897.45; retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts amounted to $64,260,500.00 and other retirements $11,788,557,899.42, or a total of $11,852,818,399.42; making an increase of $5,993,912,498.03 in public debt obligations outstanding. The details with respect to the receipts and expenditures are shown in the table on page 556.

Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts included in the total public debt expenditures are classified as follows:

Cumulative sinking fund	$37,010,900
Retirements from excess capital of Commodity Credit Corporation	25,363,900
Forfeitures, gifts, etc.	1,885,700
Total	64,260,500

The amount of interest paid on the public debt during the year is classified as follows:

Class of interest payment	Amount
Interest coupons paid	$783,896,607.91
Registered interest checks paid	132,304,531.57
Accrued interest paid in cash on obligations at redemption	44,465,437.87
Discount on Treasury bills sold	613,314.30
Discount accrued on United States savings bonds	65,007,745.75
Interest paid on obligations, special series (transfer-counter warrant transactions)	84,550,378.59
Total paid	1,110,838,015.99
Less repayments	145,204.08
Net payments	1,110,692,811.91

The number of pieces of public debt principal obligations examined, verified, and redeemed during the year was 1,914,738 compared with 1,762,701 pieces for the previous year. Checks in payment of interest on the registered obligations of the United States verified and paid numbered 812,576, and the matured interest coupons of Government obligations examined, verified, and paid numbered 11,416,026.

The gold holdings of the Treasury as of June 30, 1941, valued at $35 an ounce, were $22,624,083,167.18, an increase of $2,661,008,-654.56 over the previous year. The details of these gold holdings are shown in the table on page 605 of this report. The increase in gold holdings was made up as follows: Net acquisitions by mints and assay offices on account of imports, etc. (valued at $35 an ounce), $2,660,-034,962.81; received under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury of December 28, 1933 (paid for at $20.67+ an ounce), $575,085.48; and increment resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar, $398,606.27.

Paper currency of each class issued and redeemed during the year and the amounts outstanding, including Treasury and Federal Reserve Bank holdings, on June 30, 1940 and 1941, were as follows:

Class	Outstanding June 30, 1940	Issued	Redeemed	Outstanding June 30, 1941	
				In Treasury	Outside Treasury
Gold certificates	$2,882,889,319		$3,383,510	$1,134,760	$2,878,371,049
Silver certificates	1,832,214,328	$1,741,000,000	1,644,981,300	13,802,941	1,914,430,087
United States notes	346,681,016	209,168,000	209,168,000	2,553,062	344,127,954
Treasury notes of 1890	1,163,948		1,900	1,426	1,160,622
Federal Reserve notes	5,481,778,345	2,993,970,000	1,474,227,720	13,156,702	6,988,363,923
Federal Reserve Bank notes	22,808,746		2,105,042	348,514	20,355,190
National bank notes	167,190,377		15,281,277	441,900	151,467,200
Total	10,734,726,079	4,944,138,000	3,349,148,749	31,439,305	12,298,276,025

United States paper currency shipped during the year from the Treasury in Washington to Treasury offices, Federal Reserve Banks and branches, and others amounted to $1,884,305,759, an increase of $17,625,199 over the previous year. The Treasurer's Office directed shipments of current silver and minor coins between the United States Treasury, the United States mints, and the Federal Reserve Banks and branches for use in public disbursements, etc., as follows:

Kind	Shipments from Treasury to Federal Reserve Banks and branches	Shipments from mints to Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks and branches	Shipments between Federal Reserve Banks and branches
Silver:			
Standard dollars		$6,484,888	$1,770,000
Half dollars	$110,000	12,844,350	2,060,000
Quarter dollars		18,403,400	165,000
Dimes		17,928,000	931,000
Minor:			
Nickels	297,000	15,548,450	10,000
Cents		9,568,300	
Total	407,000	80,777,388	4,936,000

Shipments and transfers of gold coin and bullion and of uncurrent silver and minor coins to the mints from the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Banks and branches were authorized in the amounts of $596,730 and $4,921,831, respectively.

The proceeds of currency received into the Treasurer's cash by the Currency Redemption Division during the year amounted to $239,732,794, of which $151,554,418 was in Federal Reserve notes, $2,232,729 in Federal Reserve Bank notes, $15,204,846 in national bank notes, and $70,740,801 in United States currency.

Canceled Federal Reserve notes amounting to $1,347,601,000 were received from Federal Reserve Banks and branches for credit of Federal Reserve agents. These notes are not taken into the Treasurer's cash because settlement therefor is made between the Federal Reserve Banks and the Federal Reserve agents.

Public moneys on deposit in designated Government depositaries on June 30, 1941, to the credit of the Treasurer and to the credit of other Government officers amounted to $1,750,079,043 and $59,278,830, respectively, including items in transit. The table on page 605 shows the amounts in the various depositaries on June 30 of the last two years.

Principal obligations of governmental corporations and agencies and insular governments redeemed by the Treasurer during the year amounted to $276,210,400.00; checks issued by the Treasurer in payment of interest on such registered obligations paid during the year amounted to $12,732,423.99; interest coupons on such obligations paid amounted to $134,359,131.91; and interest paid in cash when such obligations were redeemed amounted to $49,641.74.

Funds were advanced to United States disbursing officers by accountable warrants issued in an aggregate amount of $14,574,041,193.56. Warrants aggregating $13,761,381,524.65 were also issued covering public debt transactions, represented by principal amounting to $11,852,772,562.42, public debt interest amounting to $1,110,350,537.95, and the purchase by the Secretary of the Treasury of obligations of governmental corporations and agencies amounting to $798,258,424.28. Treasurer's checks aggregating $38,972,609.04 were issued on settlement warrants in payment of claims settled by the Comptroller General.

Checks drawn on the Treasurer by Government disbursing officers and agencies paid during the year numbered 131,851,141, or 1,272,652 more than were paid during 1940. Of the number paid in 1941, 49,183,138 were for work relief payments and were paid by the Federal Reserve Banks acting as agents for the Treasurer.

The aggregate amount of balances to the credit of disbursing officers and agencies on June 30, 1941, was $2,714,787,075.69 in 3,900 accounts, compared with $1,842,920,753.58 in 6,496 accounts on June 30, 1940, an increase of $871,866,322.11 in balances and a decrease of 2,596 in the number of accounts. The decrease in the number of accounts is due to a large number of inactive accounts having been closed by transfer of the inactive balances to the credit of the outstanding liabilities appropriation. However, the number of active disbursing accounts increased during the year.

Drafts in different kinds of foreign currencies, aggregating 2,123 in number, were purchased during the year by the Treasurer for various agencies of the Government at a cost of $88,365.98.

Personal checks, drafts, and postal and express money orders, aggregating 2,515,363 items and amounting to $488,038,330.66, were deposited by Government officers with the Treasurer for collection.

The Treasurer is custodian of securities pledged for the safekeeping and prompt payment of Government deposits in bank depositaries, of postal savings funds in depositaries designated to receive such funds, and, under provisions of law or by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, of various trust funds comprised of bonds and other obligations and of securities placed in safekeeping by various Government executive departments and bureaus. The face value of such securities held on June 30, 1940, and June 30, 1941, classified according to the purpose for which held, is shown in the following table.

Purpose for which held	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941
To secure deposits of public moneys in depositary banks	$35, 393, 975	$34, 539, 375
To secure deposits of postal savings funds	42, 035, 145	28, 529, 500
For District of Columbia:		
Teachers' retirement fund	8, 561, 250	9, 064, 750
Water fund	1, 673, 000	1, 773, 000
Other	330, 620	370, 620
United States savings bonds held for various depositors	7, 661, 200	10, 518, 400
For the Board of Trustees, Postal Savings System	1, 110, 000, 010	1, 138, 555, 840
For the Secretary of War	9, 020, 330	9, 320, 330
For the Secretary of the Treasury:		
Foreign obligations	12, 072, 487, 622	12, 072, 484, 757
Obligations on account of sales of surplus property	46, 737, 095	46, 737, 095
Capital stock of governmental corporations and agencies	1, 271, 741, 000	914, 516, 685
Obligations of governmental corporations and agencies	265, 569, 178	217, 139, 107
Other	150, 820, 254	367, 646, 220
For Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	117, 672, 350	178, 746, 350
For Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	100, 034, 500	100, 034, 500
For Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	761, 129, 840	715, 229, 840
For Alien Property investment account	19, 832, 056	19, 832, 056
Miscellaneous	144, 116, 931	116, 475, 107
Total	16, 164, 816, 356	15, 981, 513, 532

BUDGET AND IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

The Budget and Improvement Committee is responsible, under the direction of the Budget Officer, for the preparation and review of estimates submitted by Treasury bureaus and divisions for annual or deficiency appropriations. It is also responsible, under the direction of the Budget Officer, for the investigation of administrative methods and procedure in their relation to appropriation estimates and for other investigations upon assignment by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary. To facilitate the investigations, a Subcommittee on Investigations is assigned the responsibility for determining, through the inspection of field as well as departmental activities, the justification for proposed increases in appropriations.

The review of appropriation estimates includes a thorough examination of the items by the individual committee members to whom respective bureaus or divisions are assigned. The entire committee then conducts formal hearings at which the bureau or division heads, or their representatives, present oral testimony in further support of the estimates. The committee, after deliberation, submits its recommendations to the Budget Officer for his guidance in determining the items which should be approved for transmittal to the Bureau of the Budget.

In addition to the regular estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1942, supplemental and deficiency estimates aggregating $224,411,476 were received during the fiscal year.

Reserves amounting to $273,509 were set aside from the ordinary appropriations for the fiscal year 1941 by the bureaus and offices of the Department. During the year, reserves amounting to $45,000 were released by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget after approval of the committee, leaving a reserve of $228,509 at the end of the year. Of the appropriations made to the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1942, $92,941 has been set aside as reserves for savings and contingencies.

For the fiscal year 1943, estimates aggregating $5,005,109,488 were approved by the Departmental Budget Officer and submitted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Such estimates included $237,646,329 for annual appropriations; $18,113,566 for permanent and indefinite appropriations and special funds; $2,708,059,593 for trust funds; $1,450,000,000 for interest on the public debt; and $591,290,000 for public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts.

COAST GUARD

Effect of national emergency upon the Coast Guard

In view of the prevailing emergency, the normal peacetime duties of the Service have been subordinated, wherever necessary, to the interest of national defense. This situation has resulted in the temporary discontinuance or reduced activity in patrols by cutters in some of the customary protective and law enforcement duties, such as winter cruising, Bering Sea Patrol, International Ice Patrol, and patrols of regattas. The withdrawal of vessels from their normal assignments to shipyards for reconditioning and rearmament, the diversion of others to missions incident to the national emergency, and also the transfer of certain cutters for operations under the Navy for special defense tasks and of ten cutters to the British Government under the Lend-Lease Act were contributing factors. All cutters of the 100-foot and 125-foot class—11 in all—on the Great Lakes were transferred to the Atlantic Coast to meet an urgent defense need for their service in that region. The effect, however, has been of a limited and restricted nature, for generally the normal peacetime duties of the Service have been carried forward without interruption. On the other hand, a large expansion has taken place in activities of the Service, which do not constitute a new field of work, but rather represent an extension of the normal peacetime operations of the Coast Guard into related national defense and emergency activities.

General operations

The following table summarizes several of the principal operations of the Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1941, including comparison with the preceding year.

Activity	1940	1941	Increase or decrease (−)
Instances of lives saved and vessels assisted	9,330	9,185	−145
Value of vessels assisted (including cargoes)	$88,016,268	$107,664,558	$19,648,290
Persons on board vessels assisted	32,084	31,911	−173
Lives saved or persons rescued from peril	9,249	8,364	−885
Persons in distress cared for	410	680	270
Instances of miscellaneous assistance	4,055	3,554	−501
Vessels boarded and papers examined	39,450	36,027	−3,423
Vessels seized	21	20	−1
Vessels reported	1,300	803	−497
Fines and penalties incurred by vessels reported	$235,459	$130,593	−$104,866
Derelicts and other obstructions to navigation removed or destroyed	193	219	26
Value of derelicts and other obstructions recovered	$82,945	$32,550	−$50,395
Regattas and marine parades patrolled	481	431	−50
Persons examined for certificates as lifeboat men	2,527	2,836	309

The decrease in the number of lives saved or persons rescued from peril may be attributed partly to greater safety-mindedness on the part of those who operate motorboats upon our navigable and coastal waters. A greater portion of assistance to vessels relates to motor craft up to 20 tons in size, and a major cause of casualties among this class of boats was that of engine trouble. An approach to this problem is afforded through the operation of the Coast Guard Auxiliary, a voluntary organization of owners of motorboats and yachts, which carries on a constant educational program of promoting efficiency in the operation of motorboats and for furthering a knowledge of, and a better compliance with, the laws, rules and regulations governing the operation of motorboats and yachts—all in the interest of safety to life. The diversion of cutters for rearmament and for special national defense tasks is reflected in the decrease in vessels boarded and papers examined, in the number of regattas and marine parades patrolled, and in the instances of assistance rendered.

In cooperation with the State Department, vessel facilities of the Coast Guard were employed extensively in operations in Greenland waters. The experience of the officers and the adaptation of the vessels to operations in northern waters especially fitted them for this service. Cruises to Greenland were made by the *Comanche*, *Campbell*, *Northland*, *Duane*, *Cayuga*, and *Modoc*, and, except during the months of January, February, and March, one or more cutters were on duty in that region. On June 1, 1941, five cutters, including the cutter *North Star* which was transferred to the Coast Guard upon her return from the Antarctic expedition, reported to the Navy Department for duty in these northern waters.

In October 1940 the cutter *Campbell*, under the direction of the Navy, took station at the European gateway to Europe—Lisbon, Portugal—in furtherance of our national interests. She was relieved by the cutter *Ingham* on April 25, 1941.

Assistance was afforded the Department of the Interior in the transportation of supplies and material, officials, employees, and colonists from Honolulu to the United States possessions in the

South Pacific—Baker, Howland, Jarvis, Canton, Palmyra, Edenbury, and Samoa. Quarterly cruises were made on this undertaking by the cutter stationed at Honolulu. The services of cutters were utilized in the towing of fifteen vessels of the Maritime Commission between ports on the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts.

The cutter *Redwing*, with representatives of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, was detailed to special cruises into Bering Sea and Bristol Bay during the period July–August 1940 and May–June 1941, in connection with a study of fisheries in those waters.

Cutters of the tender class have cooperated extensively with the Army and Navy in connection with national defense measures for which their particular type of construction makes them especially well suited.

Assistance to marine commerce in opening ice-bound channels was rendered throughout the winter season, wherever required, but the major operations were along the Maine coast and in the Hudson River, the Chesapeake Bay, and the Great Lakes, particularly in the vicinity of the approaches to the United States canals at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and the Straits of Mackinac. In order to expedite the movement of iron ore from Lake Superior ports, of urgent importance to the defense industry, it was necessary to charter for a short period an ice-breaking car ferry to assist the efforts of the Coast Guard cutters operating in the St. Marys River and Whitefish Bay. This resulted in the opening of navigation through the United States canals on March 28, 1941, the earliest date since records were established in 1855.

Administrative organization

During 1941 the reorganization of the Coast Guard, which was initiated following the merging of the former Lighthouse Service with the Coast Guard on July 1, 1939, was completed. This reorganization embraced Headquarters at Washington, the district commanders' offices, and units in the field. Administration has been facilitated through a uniform system of organization in all district headquarters; and the consolidation of lifeboat stations, lighthouses, bases, depots, and servicing bases in proximity to each other into one integral unit has contributed to efficiency and economy, and resulted in coordination in performance of all the Coast Guard duties in those respective localities.

In furtherance of national defense activities and cooperation with the Navy, the limits of several Coast Guard districts were changed and three new districts added, viz, the Philadelphia and Los Angeles districts on November 30, 1940, and the Charleston district on March 1, 1941; and on June 30, 1941, the continental limits, Territories, and possessions of the United States were divided into 16 Coast Guard districts, which include Service activities in the new United States Atlantic and Pacific defense bases.

To effect standardization in the numerous existing designs of buoys in the buoyage system of the United States and to conduct studies in connection with their modernization and adaptation to changing conditions, a Buoy Section was established at Headquarters.

Promoting safety of marine commerce and life and property at sea

The safety of marine commerce upon our navigable and coastal waters is a trust to which the Service has given unremitting attention.

Existing facilities such as lifeboat stations, air stations, emergency forces and equipment for flood and hurricane relief, and cutters have been maintained at a high state of efficiency to respond promptly to calls for assistance from ships and communities. Widespread coastal and harbor patrols by cutters, particularly accentuated by neutrality duty, and lookouts and patrols along the beach by shore stations have assured to the mariner the fullest measure of security in the event of casualty. This humanitarian duty has sent available Coast Guard cutters to the rescue of the crews of foreign merchant ships sunk in the North Atlantic in war operations. The cutter *Duane*, while on North Atlantic Weather Patrol, in June 1941 rescued 46 officers and men from a torpedoed steamship, and in May 1941 the *General Greene*, while on Ice Patrol duty, rescued 39 survivors from a torpedoed steamship.

Prepared at all times to meet emergencies involving rescue operations, the safe-guarding of property, and establishment of communication with the outside world in storm and flood stricken areas, Coast Guard forces consisting of trained and disciplined personnel, boats, mobile radio stations, and aircraft were dispatched on several emergency missions of this nature during the year in cooperation with the American Red Cross.

In the heavy inundation of southwestern Louisiana in August 1940, approximately 3,083 refugees were moved to places of safety, 60 doctors and nurses and medical supplies were rushed into the stricken area by aircraft, emergency food was dropped by parachutes, tons of food supplies transported by boats and trucks, 6,000 cattle fed, emergency radio facilities established, and patrols maintained for the security of property. In the flood which crippled the area in the region of Sealy, Tex., in November 1940, 340 persons were evacuated by the Coast Guard. Coast Guard relief forces were also dispatched to the areas on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina stricken by the tropical hurricane of August 1940.

While prepared to dispatch aid in the event of casualty, the Coast Guard has likewise exerted its energies in those fields designed to prevent accidents or to safeguard commerce. Among them may be mentioned sea patrols for warning ships of the location of icebergs in the North Atlantic and for giving advice of weather conditions; radio broadcasts from coastal stations of hydrographic and weather reports; law enforcement to insure compliance with the safety provisions of the navigation and dangerous cargo laws; training of merchant marine personnel to increase their efficiency; operation of the Coast Guard Auxiliary; and maintenance of an efficient system of aids to navigation.

Aids to navigation.—The establishment and maintenance of aids to navigation in United States waters, which were the functions of the former Lighthouse Service prior to its consolidation with the Coast Guard in July 1939, are now among the principal activities of the Coast Guard in the promotion of safety at sea and upon our navigable waters. The full-time services of some 68 cutters of the tender class have been engaged upon this work. There exists continuing demand for new establishments arising from the improvement and extension of navigable channels by the Army engineers, the establishment in various coastal and off-shore localities of Army and Navy bases with approaches which have to be suitably marked, and the constantly

increasing activity in navigation by small craft which frequent many sections heretofore unmarked.

Within the past year 1,483 new aids to navigation were established and 897 aids to navigation were discontinued, leaving a net increase of 586 aids, and bringing the total number of aids to navigation maintained by the Coast Guard to 31,006 at the close of the year.

Important extensions of the system of minor aids to navigation have been made in the Intra-coastal Waterway along the Gulf of Mexico. One of the important new improvements of the Army engineers is the 30-foot dredged channel from the Gulf of Mexico to the Calcasieu River in Louisiana, involving some 15 lighted and unlighted buoys, 42 lights on fixed structures, nearly 100 unlighted beacons, a radiobeacon, and a set of range lights.

Arrangements have been instituted for the installation of aids to navigation authorized in connection with naval bases in numerous localities, including Squantum, Mass.; Quonset, R. I.; Charleston, S. C.; Jacksonville and Banana River, Fla.; Corpus Christi, Tex.; San Juan and Vieques Sound, P. R.; Newfoundland; Bermuda; Antigua, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Jamaica, British West Indies; British Guiana; San Pedro, San Diego, San Francisco, and Oakland, Calif.; Kodiak, Alaska; Kaneohe Bay, T. H.; and Wake Island, Palmyra Island, Johnston Island, Guam, and Samoa in the Pacific. An extensive system of aids to navigation has already been installed at Midway Islands in the Pacific. These new establishments, when completed, will greatly increase the work of the Service because of the geographical location of many of them.

The following table gives general information as to the status of the system of aids in various categories at the close of the fiscal years 1940 and 1941.

Summary of aids to navigation and changes during the fiscal year 1941

Types	1941			Total June 30	
	Established	Discontinued	Increase or decrease (−)	1940	1941
Lighted aids:					
Lights, 200 candlepower and above	75	45	30	1,830	1,860
Lights, below 200 candlepower	432	250	182	6,379	6,561
Lightship stations [1]				29	29
Lighted buoys (including float lights)	139	73	66	1,288	1,354
Lighted trumpet buoys	1	1		8	8
Lighted whistle buoys	1		1	172	173
Lighted bell buoys	30	7	23	480	503
Lighted gong buoys	2		2	39	41
Total lighted aids	680	376	304	10,196	10,500
Fog signals:					
Radiobeacons [2]	6	1	5	141	146
Sound fog signals (in air)	18	12	6	574	580
Submarine fog signals		6	−6	8	2
Lighted buoys with whistles, bells, gongs, or trumpets [3]	34	8	26	699	725
Unlighted buoys, with whistles, bells, or gongs	5	10	−5	368	363
Total fog signals	63	37	26	1,790	1,816
Unlighted aids:					
Buoys	400	274	126	13,601	13,727
Daymarks	374	218	156	5,532	5,688
Total silent and unlighted aids	774	492	282	19,133	19,415
Grand total	1,483	897	586	30,420	31,006

[1] Lightship stations not counted in totals. Signals maintained thereon are counted.
[2] Includes auxiliary warning radiobeacon on Nantucket Shoals Lightship.
[3] Lighted sound buoys counted only once in grand total.

The requests for information with respect to aids to navigation for the guidance of mariners increased during the year. Six light lists, covering the North Atlantic coast, South Atlantic coast, Intracoastal Waterway, Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, Pacific coast, and Great Lakes, were published as in previous years and sold to mariners and others, and free distribution was made to Federal agencies.

A weekly notice relative to aids to navigation and other hydrographic matters in all the navigable waters of the United States, except the Great Lakes, is printed in Washington and distributed free to mariners; and a similar notice is published by the district commander, Cleveland, Ohio, for the Great Lakes area. Local notices in mimeographed form are prepared from time to time in the district offices of the Coast Guard and distributed when the safety of navigation warrants immediate information, and are supplemented in certain cases by radio broadcasts. In addition three radiobeacon charts covering the Great Lakes and Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts are prepared annually and distributed to vessels equipped with radio direction finders.

Continuous attention is being given to improvements of aids through the application of scientific developments in related fields. The system of radiobeacons—for which a remote control of broadcasting periods has been developed—has been augmented by the installation of a number of radiobeacon buoys, some of which were completed and placed in operation near the end of the fiscal year. These aids provide the mariner with a dependable signal which can be heard under all weather conditions for a distance of five miles or more, and is capable of being accurately located by direction finder observations. The need for such supplementary radio aids is extensive. The number of such units now being placed in service is such as to develop thoroughly their possibilities as well as any operational difficulties which must be corrected before the system can be widely extended.

Study has also proceeded with respect to the remote control of the lighting and darkening of aids to navigation, which is of particular importance in wartime; and tests are under way of lighting apparatus for use on buoys and at stations of such design as to be of added value to aircraft without detriment to the service to marine traffic.

Winter cruising.—Vessels from the Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, and Jacksonville districts maintained a special winter cruising patrol of vessels of their respective districts to afford aid and succor to distressed mariners during the season of severe weather on the North Atlantic coast. While only a limited number of cutters were available for this customary annual service no calls for assistance were left unanswered.

Weather and marine information.—In furtherance of its program of security to marine commerce, including air commerce over the water, an expansion was made in the number of stations displaying storm-warning signals in cooperation with the Weather Bureau, such units now totaling 102. To assure prompt assistance in the event of casualty to aircraft engaged in transoceanic and coastwise flights, ship-position offices were established at Norfolk, Jacksonville, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, Ketchikan, and Honolulu, supplementing the only one previously in service at New York. These offices are engaged in keeping a continuous current record of the

positions of all vessels at sea in the Atlantic and Pacific, insofar as available information will permit.

At the 22 strategically located radio stations along the coast of the United States and the Great Lakes, daily broadcasts of weather conditions and forecasts furnished by the Weather Bureau and of marine information furnished by the Navy Hydrographic Office and the Coast Guard were made by radiotelephone. These broadcasts were primarily for the benefit of small craft, of which increasing numbers are being radio-equipped. Protection to yachts, tugs, and other small craft along the coast has been greatly increased by requiring lifeboat stations and other units to maintain a continuous watch on the Coast Guard radio calling frequency, which is available to small craft for calling the Coast Guard to their aid.

Throughout the year the Coast Guard, in cooperation with the Weather Bureau, has maintained two weather observation stations along the course of the southern North Atlantic air route between the United States and Europe, primarily as a public safety service. The arrangement provides for the continued presence of a cutter on each one of these two stations and for the collection of meteorological data and its transmittal to the Weather Bureau and air commerce.

Radio direction finder stations.—Preparations were made for the operation by the Coast Guard, beginning July 1, 1941, of 22 radio direction finder stations along the coast of the United States, transferred from the Navy. This involved a six months' training period for the radio personnel concerned, as well as other details necessary for the efficient operation of these stations in the interest of safety to navigation.

International service of ice observation and ice patrol.—During the season of 1941 the Coast Guard maintained this international service on a limited scale. The military operations of warring nations in the North Atlantic had its effect upon the routes followed by shipping and reduced considerably the availability of radio reports from shipping as to ice conditions sighted.

Only one cutter—the *General Greene*—operated in the Ice Patrol area, carrying out a program of ice observation and of oceanographic studies bearing particularly upon ocean currents with relation to the drift of ice. Between March 22 and August 3, 1941, the cutter made four ice observation and oceanographic survey cruises in the Grand Banks area and a post-season cruise in the area between southern Labrador and southern Greenland. The cutter cruised 18,084 miles, and occupied 231 oceanographic stations and 1,509 bathy-thermographic stations. Throughout the season the reports of ice sighted and reports received from marine commerce were transmitted by radio to the Navy Hydrographic Office at Washington, D. C., for broadcasting to shipping.

The observations of the cutter during the season indicated that the number of icebergs drifting towards the customary North Atlantic steamship lanes was much lighter than normal. In May the cutter responded to an S O S call from a torpedoed steamship, rescuing the survivors.

As a part of the program for studies of ice conditions in the North Atlantic, the cutter *Northland* returned to Boston on December 28, 1940, upon completion of a 3,300-mile ice observation and oceanographic cruise to Baffin Bay and Davis Strait. In the course of the

cruise 3,289 icebergs were plotted, and 5 principal producing glaciers on the west Greenland coast were visited.

Maritime training.—This service has been administered by the Coast Guard for the United States Maritime Commission pursuant to the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and has for its purpose the maintenance of a trained and efficient merchant marine personnel. The training program, as originally conceived, emphasized training for licensed officers and experienced unlicensed men of the merchant marine. However, the greatly expanding merchant shipbuilding program and the drift of a large number of skilled seamen into the shipbuilding trades and other industries has made it necessary to provide training for inexperienced personnel. The probationary training course of these apprentice seamen has been fixed at 6 months, and those being trained for merchant marine radio operators are given a 10-month course. Upon completion of the probationary training course, the previously inexperienced enrollees become eligible for the same annual active duty training and retainer pay benefits as are provided for experienced regular enrollees.

Training stations for officers have been maintained at Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn., and at Government Island, Alameda, Calif.; and for unlicensed experienced seamen at Government Island and at Hoffman Island, New York Harbor. Instruction of apprentice seamen has been conducted aboard the training ship *American Seaman* and at the training stations at Hoffman Island, at Gallups Island, Boston, Mass., and at St. Petersburg, Fla.

The trainee capacity of the service has been increased during the past year to provide training for approximately 600 licensed officers and 4,000 unlicensed men a year. Additional training ships and stations nearing completion will increase these figures to 1,000 licensed officers and 6,000 unlicensed men.

During the year 2,253 licensed officers and unlicensed men, upon satisfactory completion of the training courses, were regularly enrolled, making a total of 5,082 who enrolled since September 1, 1938, when the Maritime Service was established.

On June 30, 1941, 1,591 enrollees were under training, of whom 1,378 were apprentice seamen. On the same date 43 commissioned officers, 41 chief warrant and warrant officers, and 257 enlisted men of the Coast Guard were on detail to the Maritime Service, and 47 licensed and 303 unlicensed enrollees were on active duty in connection with the administration of the Service.

Coast Guard Auxiliary.—The act of February 19, 1941, repealed the Coast Guard Reserve Act of 1939, and, in lieu of the Coast Guard Reserve provided for in that act, established a Coast Guard Auxiliary, the purposes of which were (*a*) to further interest in safety of life at sea and upon the navigable waters, (*b*) to promote efficiency in the operation of motorboats, (*c*) to foster a wider knowledge of and better compliance with laws and regulations governing the operation of motorboats and yachts, and (*d*) to facilitate operations of the Coast Guard. The act provided that the Auxiliary shall be a nonmilitary organization composed of owners of motorboats or yachts and shall be administered by the Commandant of the Coast Guard under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The act also provided for the establishment of a new Coast Guard Reserve. (See

p. 190.) A copy of the act of February 19, 1941, will be found as exhibit 60, page 378.

Units of the Coast Guard Auxiliary have been established in 14 of the 16 Coast Guard districts, and on June 30, 1941, the approximate enrollment was 4,500 members and 4,000 vessels. A program of instruction to members of the Auxiliary in the operation and upkeep of vessels as well as in standard Coast Guard practices has been carried on, and Coast Guard Institute courses in navigation, engine operation, etc., have been made available to members. Cruises aboard cutters of the Service have also been afforded them for instructional purposes.

The operations of the Auxiliary have been reflected in reduced casualties upon navigable waters, and numerous reports have been received during the past year of assistance rendered to vessels and persons in distress at sea and upon navigable waters.

Under the act of February 19, 1941, the Coast Guard is authorized to accept for service duty vessels of the Auxiliary offered and found satisfactory for such purposes, paying the actual necessary expenses of operation. At the end of the fiscal year 55 such vessels had been accepted, and in general they were assigned to duty incident to the patrol of coastwise and inland waters.

Maritime law enforcement

The Coast Guard, with its broad statutory law enforcement powers upon the sea and navigable waters and acting as the Nation's maritime police, has carried on throughout the year not only its normal activities of this nature, but also the important and extensive law enforcement duties arising from the national emergency, particularly those pertaining to neutrality and the control, anchorage, and movements of vessels.

Customs and antismuggling laws.—During the year there was a complete absence of organized liquor smuggling by sea. World conditions which have brought about strict control of shipping by foreign countries, and the difficulties to be encountered in obtaining stocks of cheap alcohols and liquors from Europe for the smuggling trade have been factors contributing to this situation. Nevertheless, the Service has not relaxed its endeavors to keep informed of the disposal of liquor shipments which might be diverted to the smuggling trade.

In the prevention of smuggling of narcotics the Coast Guard has played a somewhat obscure but active part. For a number of years Coast Guard patrols have intercepted merchant vessels considered to be potential carriers of narcotics upon their approach to our coasts, and have trailed these vessels into port under constant surveillance to prevent transfer of contraband to small "contact" boats off the harbor entrance before the larger vessels are taken in charge by the Customs. In continuance of this policy, 3,595 vessels were trailed during the year.

Coast Guard aircraft, in cooperation with the Alcohol Tax Unit, located 708 illicit stills; and the Coast Guard cooperated in the seizure of 92 stills, 3,860 gallons of non-taxpaid liquor, and 246,320 gallons of mash. The effectiveness of the air reconnaissance method of locating illicit stills has caused the illicit operators to resort to the study of the art of modern wartime camouflage with a view to adoption of new means of concealing their operations.

Navigation laws.—In the enforcement of the navigation laws of the United States, 431 regattas were patroled, 36,027 vessels were boarded and examined, and 803 vessels were reported for violations pertaining to the operation, equipment, and documentation of motorboats.

Neutrality laws.—The Coast Guard has continued to conduct sea, air, and beach patrols to detect and prevent violations of the neutrality laws of the United States by merchant vessels. As a part of this program, radio apparatus on merchant vessels of belligerent countries was sealed to prevent unauthorized radio transmissions while the vessels were in ports of the United States. During the year 9,098 such sealings of radio apparatus were performed.

Coast Guard personnel inspected the armaments on 3,420 merchant ships for the purpose of determining whether such vessels were armed for defense or offense, and thereby establishing whether the vessels should be treated as commercial vessels or ships of war.

In the widespread surveillance of merchant shipping maintained by the Coast Guard in our ports and coastal waters, there were 269,531 cases of foreign and domestic vessels sighted and identified by Service units throughout the year.

Anchorage and movements of vessels.—Pursuant to the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917, and regulations issued thereunder, officers of the Coast Guard, designated captains of the port, have enforced throughout the year the rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movements of vessels, foreign and domestic, in the territorial or navigable waters of the United States. The efforts of these officers have also been directed towards insuring compliance with the rules and regulations issued by the Secretary of Commerce under the act of October 9, 1940, governing the transportation, stowage, and storage of explosives, inflammable material, and other dangerous cargo aboard vessels. The organization of the captains of the port was expanded from 28 to 37 captains of the port in order to more effectively cover continental United States, Puerto Rico, and the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska. Within this organization are embraced all of the principal and several subsidiary ports of the United States, together with their adjacent navigable waters. Thus there is a system of control which is exercised at all ports where there is an appreciable amount of maritime activity to insure an orderly and well-regulated movement of marine commerce, as well as the safety and security of our harbors against acts of sabotage or acts which might endanger the safety and well-being of shipping. At the larger ports, and in localities where water front national defense industrial plants are located, systematic patrols have been carried on. There were 3,009 instances of vessels loading or discharging explosives or other dangerous cargo, which required the assignment of Coast Guard personnel to insure that all safety measures and regulations were followed.

The Office of Merchant Ship Control in the Coast Guard, charged with immediate supervision of the prosecution of the regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the Espionage Act of 1917, granted, by direction of the Secretary, 19,826 individual departure permits for merchant vessels leaving ports of the United States; 3,004 repeat departure permits for merchant vessels of United States registry engaged in trade between ports of the United States and within the Western Hemisphere. Departure permits were denied

in several instances after investigation disclosed that to grant them would be inimical to the best interests of the United States. Departure permits for a large number of merchant vessels of foreign registry or flag were temporarily withheld, but later granted, pending investigation of certain details regarding ownership, operation, control, cargo, and destination.

Following discovery of widespread sabotage aboard Italian and German merchantmen immobilized in ports of the continental United States, 26 Italian, 2 German, and 35 Danish vessels, aggregating approximately 271,000 tons, were taken into possession and control by the Coast Guard on March 30, 1941, pursuant to direction by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Danish vessels were not sabotaged, and possession and control were taken as a precautionary measure. By June 30, 1941, 3 Italian and 8 Danish merchant vessels of this group had been formally transferred to the title and possession of the United States Maritime Commission in accordance with law. To insure the safety of harbors and to protect shipping from damage, guards have from time to time been placed aboard other vessels. Thus on May 15, 1941, guards were placed on 11 French merchant vessels immobilized in United States ports and in the Virgin Islands. These vessels aggregated approximately 139,386 tons.

Patrol in North Pacific waters and Bering Sea.—The patrol of the North Pacific Ocean, Bering Sea, and waters of southeastern Alaska has for its mission the assistance to persons and vessels in distress; protection of the seal herd, sea otter, walrus, and sea lions; assistance to Alaskan natives; law enforcement generally; and cooperation and assistance to other Government departments. The patrol which was in progress at the beginning of the fiscal year and which terminated on November 1, 1940, comprised six cutters which cruised 64,943 miles. The patrol boarded nine vessels, assisted four vessels in distress, seized one vessel for law violation, transported 259 passengers, afforded medical relief to 675 patients and dental treatment to 651 persons, took the census for the Bureau of the Census of 47 towns and villages in Alaska, transported several tons of mail for the Post Office Department to and from Alaskan points, and assisted other Government departments generally. The 1941 Bering Sea Patrol was in progress at the end of this fiscal year.

In the enforcement of law and rules and regulations issued pursuant to the International Convention for the preservation of the halibut fishery in the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea, eight cutters were employed in making periodic patrols.

Aviation

On June 30, 1941, air stations in commission were located at Salem, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Elizabeth City, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Miami, Fla.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; Biloxi, Miss.; San Diego, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.; and Port Angeles, Wash. The San Francisco and Elizabeth City stations were commissioned during the year; the air patrol detachment at Cape May, N. J., was discontinued; and at the close of the year the station at Charleston, S. C., was in process of being decommissioned.

At the close of the year the Coast Guard air force consisted of 14 seaplanes, 26 amphibians, and 10 land planes. On active flying duty were 59 commissioned officer pilots and 19 aviation pilots.

For the purpose of determining difficulties and needs peculiar to the regional operation of Coast Guard aircraft on the Great Lakes, an air patrol detachment was established at Traverse City, Mich., on March 1, 1941. Upon the opening of navigation in the early spring season, this detachment rendered particularly opportune service in observing ice conditions over an extensive area, reporting results to the shipping interests and communicating the perils of ice-bound vessels to the Coast Guard cutters engaged in ice-breaking and assistance operations.

Two overhaul bases for aircraft were established at San Diego, Calif., and Elizabeth City, N. C., which effected more expeditious repairs, and also savings to the Government.

In addition to rescue and assistance operations, Coast Guard aircraft during the year participated in numerous flights for the enforcement of Federal laws in cooperation with other branches of the Government, particularly with the Alcohol Tax Unit in locating illicit distilleries; for detection of violations of the Oil Pollution Act; in neutrality patrols; and for ice observations in Greenland waters, while the cutter *Northland* was on duty. In cooperation with the Coast and Geodetic Survey an aerial photographic survey of Alaska was undertaken which is expected to be completed early in the fall of 1941.

The following statistics for the fiscal year indicate certain phases of aviation activities:

	Number		*Number*
Flights	5,607	Vessels warned of impending danger	8
Miles cruised	1,317,588	Disabled vessels located	97
Area searched (square miles)	7,598,901	Vessels identified	22,780
Time in flight (hours)	13,796	Smuggling vessels located	5
Instances of assistance	583	Obstructions to navigation reported	41
Emergency medical cases transported	83	Law enforcement flights	334
Persons transported from disabled vessels	5	Illicit distilleries located	778
Persons assisted	245	Instances of assistance to other Government departments	791
Persons warned of impending danger	56		
Persons otherwise transported	912		

Communications

On June 30, 1941, the Coast Guard owned and operated a coastal telephone system of 217 telephone lines consisting of upwards of 1,660 miles of pole lines carrying 3,130 miles of open wire metallic circuits, and 858 miles of submarine and underground cables containing 1,437 miles of metallic circuits. Most of these lines are connected with central office exchanges of commercial telephone systems, thereby affording telephone and telegraph service to Coast Guard units, and to certain Navy direction finder stations, Weather Bureau offices, and other Government agencies in various localities.

This extensive telephone and cable system provides instant communication between isolated and outlying sections of our coast with the control centers of national defense; and the 23 shore radio traffic stations and 10 aeronautical radio stations having direct connections with district headquarters and operating bases by teletype and telephone are in constant and dependable communication with the cutters and picketboats at sea as well as with aircraft in flight.

In view of the increased activities of the Government in the Alaska area, steps are being taken for equipping certain of the strategically located lighthouses along this section of the coast with radio facilities to report weather conditions for greater safety for aircraft. Also large purchases of radio equipment are being made for installation at light stations along other sections of the coast and in small craft

to provide emergency communications in connection with national defense.

The radio laboratory facilities formerly at the Lazaretto Base, Baltimore, Md., and at the Submarine Cable Laboratory, New London, Conn., were transferred to the new Washington Radio, located near Alexandria, Va., which was placed in commission on February 25, 1941.

Funds were provided in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, for the construction of nine new primary radio stations upon which progress is proceeding as rapidly as possible. These stations will provide a long-felt need in the Coast Guard and will greatly improve communications.

The Chief Communication Officer of the Coast Guard continues to act as representative of the Treasury Department on the Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee, and was appointed the Treasury member of the Coordinating Committee of the Defense Communications Board and alternate to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who is a member of this Board.

Personnel and training

Personnel strength.—There were on the active list of the regular Coast Guard on June 30, 1941, 613 commissioned officers, 418 chief warrant and 346 warrant officers, 17,450 enlisted men, 199 cadets, 3 civilian instructors at the Academy, 4,754 civilian field employees including 1,253 per diem employees at the Coast Guard Yard, Curtis Bay, Md., 454 civilian employees at Coast Guard Headquarters, and 92 civilian employees payable from Public Works Administration funds.

The First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act of October 9, 1940, made provision for 1,500 additional men for captain of the port duties, and a further increase of 775 men was provided for in the regular appropriation act approved May 31, 1941. In accordance with the act of August 5, 1939, 219 civilian employees of the former Lighthouse Service were inducted into the Coast Guard, 12 as chief warrant officers, 26 as warrant officers, and 181 as enlisted men.

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 8767, dated June 3, 1941, approximately 2,100 officers and men were assigned to operate as a part of the Navy, their services being required to fully man and operate four Navy transports and to provide small boat crews for 22 larger transports.

Postgraduate instruction.—Postgraduate training of commissioned officer personnel was continued during the year, involving such subjects as radio engineering, marine engineering, naval construction, law, and business administration. Resident school courses in foreign languages and special subjects were taken during the summer months by several officers.

Specialty training.—Special emphasis has been placed on matters pertaining to ordnance and underwater sound, and all subjects which heretofore have been followed were continued during the year.

Coast Guard schools for instruction in various subjects were maintained at New London, Conn.; Norfolk, Va.; and Curtis Bay, Md.

Graduates from the radio schools numbered 266; from the yeoman school, 30; from cooks and bakers schools, 57; from gas and Diesel

engine operation and maintenance, 63; and from aviation engine operation and maintenance, 35; course in gunner's mate school completed by 86 men; flight training at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., by 4 enlisted men, who were designated aviation pilots. To insure the selection of officers and men considered adequately qualified for completion of the course of flight training at the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, there was inaugurated the practice of giving preliminary flight training and indoctrination to prospective student aviators and aviation pilots at Coast Guard air stations prior to assignment to the Naval Air Station. Eleven commissioned officers were graduated from the Naval Air Station at Pensacola during the year. The radio engineering and maintenance school was reorganized and 21 radiomen graduated during the year. Army and Navy schools were utilized in training men in certain specialties, such as aircraft welding and kindred subjects, parachute maintenance, and underwater sound and underwater sound matériel training, electrical interior communication and wire communication.

The Coast Guard Institute, at New London, Conn., provided correspondence courses to enlisted men in a wide range of subjects to increase their proficiency and capacity for advancement. During the year 74 diplomas of the International Correspondence Schools and 26 diplomas of the Capitol Radio Engineering Institute were awarded by the Coast Guard Institute to Service students.

Coast Guard Academy.—There were 145 cadets under instruction at the Academy at the beginning of the fiscal year. During the year 147 cadets were appointed, 71 resigned, and 22 were graduated, leaving 199 cadets at the close of the year.

The 1940 annual cadet practice cruise which terminated at New London on August 10, 1940, was made by the first and third class aboard two cutters, the itinerary including the Panama Canal and ports on the Pacific coast of Mexico and the United States. The 1941 cruise which started on May 31, 1941, and which was in progress at the close of the year, included calls at ports in the West Indies, Cuba, and on the United States Atlantic coast. During the year cadets of the second class remained at the Academy for a summer course upon completion of which they made short cruises on several cutters.

On November 16, 1940, the Association of American Universities formally recognized the high standards of the course of instruction at the Academy, placing the institution among the accredited universities of the United States, affording graduates eligibility for the degree of Bachelor of Science, pursuant to the act of Congress of May 25, 1933. The Advisory Committee of the Coast Guard Academy, a group of distinguished educators appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, held meetings throughout the year in connection with improvements in the curriculum and facilities at the Academy.

The Congressional Board of Visitors met at the Academy on May 3, 1941, and in its report commended the administration of the Academy, the curriculum so ably and intelligently supervised by the Advisory Committee, the maintenance of the grounds and buildings, and the splendid type of American youth comprising the cadet corps. Among the Board's recommendations were the acquisition of the Danish training ship *Danmark* and the construction of a suitable and appropriate chapel.

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On April 1, 1941, the three-masted 185-foot schooner *Atlantic* was presented as a gift to the Academy by Mr. Gerald B. Lambert, and is being used in conjunction with seamanship training.

Coast Guard Reserve.—The new Coast Guard Reserve, a military organization administered by the Commandant of the Coast Guard under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, was established by the act of February 19, 1941, to provide a trained force of officers and men which, added to regular personnel of the Coast Guard, will be adequate to enable the Coast Guard to perform such extraordinary duties as may be necessitated by emergency conditions. The Reserve shall be composed of men between the ages of 17 and 64. The act also established a Coast Guard Auxiliary. (See page 183.) For a copy of the act, see exhibit 60, page 378.

Members of the Reserve, who are appointed pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, obligate themselves to serve in the Coast Guard in time of war, or during any period of national emergency declared by the President to exist.

The normal period of appointment and enlistment in the Reserve, except for temporary members, is three years. Temporary members of the Reserve, who are owners, officers, and members of the crew of any vessel of the Auxiliary placed at the disposal of the Coast Guard and who are physically and otherwise deemed eligible, serve for such period as their motorboat or yacht is utilized in the service of the Coast Guard.

As of June 30, 1941, 101 commissioned officers and 96 enlisted men were enrolled in the Reserve as regular or temporary members, with the membership increasing at a satisfactory rate and in accordance with the ability of the various Coast Guard units to facilitate their enrollment, training, and assignment to duty. Thirty-four chief warrant and warrant officers of the Regular Coast Guard received commissions in the Reserve.

Gunnery and small arms instruction.—In furtherance of preparedness and efficiency, the customary gunnery exercises were held by cutters, and service-wide, small arms instruction was given as a part of the established training program. In the national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, members of the Coast Guard rifle and pistol detachment set a new record in the National Trophy Infantry Match and stood high in most of the competitions in which the Service was represented.

The Coast Guard was relieved of the training of armed civilian personnel of the Treasury Department, except in Washington, D. C., such training having been assumed by the respective agencies for their own men.

Recruiting and recruit training.—Recruiting was continued on an increased scale during 1941, and new recruiting stations were opened in Fort Worth, Tex.; Buffalo, N. Y.; and Nashville, Tenn. The station at Atlanta, Ga., was closed. Recruiting trucks provided satisfactory results in contacting recruits in outlying sections of the country. During the year there were 29,295 applicants for enlistment. Of this number 6,267 were enlisted, 6,400 were rejected for physical defects, and 16,628 were rejected for various other reasons.

With the increase of enlistments, it has been necessary to expand facilities for recruit training, which is carried on at the training stations at Port Townsend, Wash.; New Orleans, La.; and Ellis Island,

N. Y.; and at the Coast Guard Yard, Curtis Bay, Md. Training was discontinued at the Base at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., upon the commissioning of the training station at New Orleans.

Engineering competition.—Due to transfers of certain cutters outside the jurisdiction of the Coast Guard, only 22 cutters finished in class A competition and 47 in class B. This competition, which has for its basis of award the performance of the vessels in respect to efficient and economical machinery maintenance and operation, promotes a spirit of friendly rivalry and maintains personnel and matériel in a high state of efficiency and readiness. The officers responsible for achieving first and second places in the respective competitive classes receive commendatory letters, and money allowances are made to the enlisted men concerned.

Floating equipment

On June 30, 1941, the following cutter types of vessels were in commission: 327-foot class, 7; 240-foot class, 4; 165-foot class, 22; 125-foot class, 33; 100-foot class, 1; 80-foot class, 11; 70-foot class, 54; miscellaneous class, 68; tender class, 68; and tug class, 14. There were 10 auxiliary craft; 39 lightships; 2,904 ship and station boats, embracing craft assigned to ships, stations, and Maritime Service training stations, including 161 motor lifeboats, 188 motor surfboats, and 395 pulling surfboats designed and maintained especially for rescue missions. Eleven Maritime Service training vessels and training ships were under the administration of the Coast Guard, and 55 boats of the Coast Guard Auxiliary had been inducted into the Coast Guard Reserve on June 30, 1941.

The rearmament program for Coast Guard cutters initiated at the end of the last fiscal year was given priority and 147 cutters involved were rearmed to the extent that deliveries of equipment and material permitted. The national defense alterations on these vessels provided for their classification into two groups—gunboats and submarine chasers. The gunboats, comprising the larger cutters, were fitted with broadside guns and antiaircraft guns as well as antisubmarine depth-charge tracks and depth-charge projectors where space and arrangement permitted. The smaller vessels were altered as submarine chasers and armed with dual antiaircraft and broadside guns, and certain of the vessels were fitted with depth-charge tracks and projectors where space permitted. The increase in the number and size of guns installed on these vessels required modification in existing magazines and provision of new ammunition spaces as well as the fitting of range finders, rangekeepers, fire control telephone systems, plotting boards, signal alarms, pyrotechnic lockers, etc. Visual communication facilities were increased on all vessels by providing larger high-intensity and incandescent searchlights, as well as smaller signaling searchlights. Temporary and permanent magnetic mine protection facilities were provided on all vessels rearmed. Preliminary work in connection with installing mine-sweeping gear on approximately 40 cutters was instituted. In addition to the above, 34 cutters of the tender class were provided with limited armament and were altered to accommodate an increase in the personnel.

Ten of the above cutters, comprising the 250-foot class, which were armed as gunboats, were transferred to Great Britain under the provisions of the Act to Promote the Defense of the United States.

There were placed under the temporary operational direction of the Navy during the year the following cutters: Three 327-foot cutters, *Taney*, *Campbell*, and *Ingham;* 240-foot cutter *Modoc;* 225-foot cutter *North Star;* 216-foot cutter *Northland;* five 165-foot cutters, *Thetis*, *Galatea*, *Triton*, *Comanche*, and *Pandora;* two 125-foot cutters, *Faunce* and *Travis;* and tug class cutter *Raritan*.

Under contract or construction at the close of the year were one cutter of the 230-foot class for duty in Arctic waters, 11 cutters of the tender class, and 40 cutters of the 80-foot class.

In May 1941, 12 cutters of various classes were ordered to the Coast Guard Yard for conversion to buoy tenders in order to meet the urgent need for additional vessels equipped for servicing aids to navigation. It is expected, when conversion work is completed on these vessels, that they will be able to carry out normal patrol duties in addition to servicing aids to navigation.

Stations, bases, etc.

On June 30, 1941, the field shore establishment of the Coast Guard consisted of 16 district administrative headquarters; Academy, New London, Conn.; Coast Guard Yard, Curtis Bay, Md.; Coast Guard Stores at Brooklyn, N. Y., and Alameda, Calif.; 4 training stations; 10 air stations; 20 bases; 43 depots; 199 lifeboat stations; 529 resident light stations; 16 primary radio stations; and 5 Maritime Service training stations.

Coast Guard Yard.—This industrial establishment, located at Curtis Bay, Md., and formerly known as the Repair Depot, operated at maximum capacity during the year in connection with the rearmament program of cutters and boats, as well as routine repair and alteration of cutters and construction of standard service lifeboats. In addition, a large amount of repair work was performed for other Government agencies, including destroyers and patrol craft for the Navy and vessels of the Maritime Commission. Its completed boat construction program included four motor lifeboats, 9 motor surfboats, 10 motor launches, 36 pulling surfboats, and 19 cargo boats for the Coast Guard; and 14 motor whaleboats, 6 motorboats, and 17 motor launches for the Navy.

To meet the expanding and urgent needs of the service, there were under construction at the close of the year two shipways, each capable of accommodating vessels up to 350 feet in length, and one floating drydock of 3,000-ton capacity.

Awards of lifesaving medals

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the provisions of law, awarded during the year 3 gold and 16 silver medals of honor in recognition of heroism or bravery exhibited in rescue or attempted rescue of persons from drowning in waters over which the United States has jurisdiction, or upon an American vessel.

Legislation and Executive order

During the fiscal year the following laws relating to the Coast Guard were enacted, and the following Executive order affecting the administration and organization of the Coast Guard was issued.

Public No. 809, October 9, 1940, charged the Coast Guard and the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation of the Department of Commerce with the enforcement of regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Commerce for the safe carriage of explosives or other dangerous articles on board vessels.

Public No. 810, October 9, 1940, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to order retired commissioned and warrant officers of the Coast Guard, with their consent, to active duty during time of national emergency.

Public Law 8, February 19, 1941, repealed the Coast Guard Reserve Act of 1939, and provided for the establishment of a Coast Guard Auxiliary and a new Coast Guard Reserve.

Public Law 38, April 12, 1941, authorized the conveyance to the city of Biloxi, Miss., of a portion of the Lighthouse Reservation at Biloxi.

Public Law 100, June 3, 1941, authorized overtime rates of compensation for certain per annum employees of the Coast Guard, and provided additional pay for certain field employees who forego vacations.

Public Law 104, June 6, 1941, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange certain equipment in part payment for new equipment of the same or similar character.

Executive Order No. 8767, June 3, 1941, directed that such personnel of the Coast Guard as were assigned to man and operate certain naval vessels shall operate as a part of the Navy.

Funds available, obligations, and balances

The following table shows the amounts available for the Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1941. The amounts of obligations and unobligated balances are also shown.

Available funds, obligations, and unobligated balances, fiscal year 1941

Source of funds	Appropriated or allotted	Obligated	Unobligated balance
Appropriations:			
Salaries, Office of Comdt., C. G., 1941	$735,260	$718,892	$16,368
Pay and allowances, C. G., 1941	26,513,158	26,254,728	258,430
Pay and allowances, C. G., 1940–41	2,356,000	2,355,755	245
Civilian employees, C. G., 1941	3,113,117	3,042,935	70,182
Rebldg. and rep. stations, etc., C. G., 1939–41	180,527	171,357	9,170
Additional airplanes, C. G., 1941–42	500,000	482,740	17,260
General expenses, C. G., 1941	12,026,180	11,989,188	36,992
General expenses, C. G., 1941–42	4,546,620	1,349,377	3,197,243
General expenses, C. G., 1940–41	8,361,040	8,353,995	7,045
Site and const. of C. G. sta., act of June 29, 1936	291,000	99,265	191,735
Emergency const., vessels and shore facilities, C. G	10,345,800	6,473,102	3,872,698
Const. of vessels and shore facilities, C. G	[1] 14,481,000	641,466	13,839,534
Aids to navigation, L. H. S., C. G	306	306	0
Aids to nav., L. H. S., C. G., act, July 21, 1932	9,554	5,676	3,878
Vessels for L. H. S., C. G., act, July 21, 1932	1,921	1,821	100
Vessels for L. H. S., appropriation	15,254	15,234	20
Special proj., vessels, L. H. S., C. G., Reorganization Act, 1939	731,614	716,488	15,126
Special proj., L. H. S., C. G	14,372	10,709	3,663
Special proj., aids to nav., L. H. S., C. G., 2nd Def. Act, 1940	1,588,181	1,028,494	559,687
Special proj., vessels, C. G., Appr. Act, 1941	[2] 6,950,000	3,742,954	3,207,046

[1] Contract authorization, $6,370,000.
[2] Contract authorization, $500,000.

Available funds, obligations, and unobligated balances, fiscal year 1941—Continued

Source of funds	Appropriated or allotted	Obligated	Unobligated balance
Appropriations—Continued.			
Special proj., aids to nav., C. G., Appr. Act, 1941	$4,506,600	$310,939	$4,195,661
Est. and imp. aids to nav., C. G., Appr. Act, 1942	950,000	163,390	786,610
Retired pay, Former L. H. S., C. G., 1941	885,000	882,745	2,255
Emergency fund for the President, war (allotment to Treasury, C. G.)	90,500	27,032	63,468
Defense aid, vessels and other watercraft (allotment to Treasury, C. G.)	450,000	43,316	406,684
Additional airplanes, C. G., 1940–41	23,246	20,551	2,695
Total	99,666,250	68,902,455	30,763,795
Other available funds:			
P. W. A. Act of 1938 (Allot. Treas., L. H. S.)	75,215	63,262	11,953
P. W. A. Act of 1938 (Allot. Treas., C. G.)	47,074	38,609	8,465
N. I. R. A., Treasury, L. H. S.	68	41	27
Foreign service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies	500		500
Working fund, Treasury, C. G., training of personnel (const. fund, U. S. Maritime Com.)	3,526,428	3,401,365	125,063
Working fund, Treasury, C. G.	623,985	620,259	3,726
Working fund, Treasury, C. G., 1941	1,750,942	1,657,960	92,982
Working fund, Treasury, C. G., 1940–41	8,800	8,800	
Working fund, Treasury, C. G., 1940	10,000	8,000	2,000
Golden Gate International Exposition	394	394	
Emergency relief, Treasury, C. G. (transfer from W. P. A.)	9,848	9,846	2
Emergency relief, Treasury, C. G., Federal nonconstruction projects (transfer from W. P. A.)	129,240	85,634	43,606
Emergency relief, Treasury, C. G., administrative expenses (transfer from W. P. A.)	5,794	5,336	458
Total	6,188,288	5,899,506	288,782
Grand total	105,854,538	74,801,961	31,052,577

BUREAU OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY [1]

The Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency is responsible for the execution of all laws relating to the supervision of national banking associations and all banks and building and loan associations in the District of Columbia. The Bureau is also responsible for the liquidation of suspended national banks placed in charge of receivers. Under the Emergency Banking Act of March 9, 1933, approval of the Comptroller of the Currency is required for the issuance and retirement of preferred stock of national banking associations. Other duties include those incident to the formation and chartering of new national banking associations, the establishment of branch banks, the consolidation of banks, and the conversion of State banks into national banks.

Changes in the condition of active national banks

The total assets of the 5,136 active national banks on June 30,1941, amounted to $41,315 millions, an increase of $4,430 millions since June 29, 1940, when $36,885 millions was reported by 5,170 banks. The deposits of the active banks in 1941 totaled $37,351 millions, which was $4,277 millions more than in 1940. The total assets and total deposits in 1941 were greater than on any previous call date in the history of the National Banking System. The loans and investments totaled $25,877 millions, representing an increase of $3,792 millions during the year.

[1] More detailed information concerning the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency is contained in the annual report of the Comptroller.

The assets and liabilities of active national banks on the date of each report from June 29, 1940, to June 30, 1941, are shown in the following statement.

Abstract of reports of condition of active national banks on the date of each report from June 29, 1940, to June 30, 1941

[In thousands of dollars]

	June 29, 1940 (5,170 banks)	Dec. 31, 1940 (5,150 banks)	Apr. 4, 1941 (5,144 banks)	June 30, 1941 (5,136 banks)
ASSETS				
Loans and discounts, including overdrafts	9,179,227	10,027,773	10,427,466	10,922,483
U. S. Government securities, direct obligations	7,219,890	7,658,549	8,482,114	8,856,499
Obligations guaranteed by U. S. Government	1,891,336	2,094,056	2,113,876	2,279,453
Obligations of States and political subdivisions	1,928,352	2,008,472	2,147,574	2,020,242
Other bonds, notes, and debentures	1,648,245	1,694,058	1,634,616	1,590,191
Corporate stocks, including stock of Federal Reserve Banks	217,452	212,905	209.456	208,409
Total loans and investments	*22,084,502*	*23,695,813*	*25,015,102*	*25,877,277*
Cash, balances with other banks including reserve balances, and cash items in process of collection	13,877,104	15,120,067	14,243,808	14,521,658
Bank premises owned, furniture and fixtures	597,251	594,398	598,722	592,897
Real estate owned other than bank premises	119,515	108,197	103,068	96,568
Investments and other assets indirectly representing bank premises or other real estate	65,392	62,415	62,439	61,764
Customers' liability on acceptances outstanding	42,339	47,154	45,736	49,977
Interest, commissions, rent, and other income earned or accrued but not collected	58,672	60,399	68,289	61,469
Other assets	40,305	45,519	55,857	53,025
Total assets	36,885,080	39,733,962	40,193,021	41,314,635
LIABILITIES				
Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	15,976,786	17,939,331	18,070,367	19,194,051
Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	7,875,792	7,954,096	8,050,125	8,042,313
Deposits of U. S. Government, including postal savings	564,997	506,769	478,412	540,937
Deposits of States and political subdivisions	2,270,856	2,358,230	2,530,319	2,529,179
Deposits of banks	6,084,051	6,575,298	6,751,121	6,591,645
Other deposits (certified and cashiers' checks, etc.)	301,925	518,760	407,137	453,178
Total deposits	*33,074,407*	*35,852,424*	*36,287,481*	*37,351,303*
Bills payable, rediscounts, and other liabilities for borrowed money	2,910	3,127	2,430	2,005
Mortgages or other liens on bank premises and other real estate	117	110	101	59
Acceptances executed by or for account of reporting banks and outstanding	50,641	54,489	52,371	59,379
Interest, discount, rent, and other income collected but not earned	41,376	46,395	51,299	55,644
Interest, taxes, and other expenses accrued and unpaid	49,741	48,082	59,775	56,215
Other liabilities	189,447	192,937	167,198	191,889
Total liabilities	33,408,639	36,197,564	36,620,655	37,716,494
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS				
Capital stock (see memoranda below)	1,534,649	1,527,237	1,526,939	1,523,383
Surplus	1,249,961	1,309,533	1,319,321	1,336,090
Undivided profits	468,203	467,984	491,310	498,376
Reserves (see memoranda below)	223,628	231,644	234,796	240,292
Total capital accounts	3,476,441	3,536,398	3,572,366	3,598,141
Total liabilities and capital accounts	36,885,080	39,733,962	40,193,021	41,314,635
MEMORANDA				
Par value of capital stock:				
Class A preferred stock	193,904	182,019	175,651	171,260
Class B preferred stock	14,859	13,638	13,374	13,181
Common stock	1,328,180	1,333,816	1,339,894	1,340,705
Total	1,536,943	1,529,473	1,528,919	1,525,146
Retirable value of preferred capital stock:				
Class A preferred stock	245,165	233,280	224,711	219,908
Class B preferred stock	17,144	15,523	15,290	15,129
Total	262,309	248,803	240,001	235,037

Abstract of reports of condition of active national banks on the date of each report from June 29, 1940, to June 30, 1941—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	June 29, 1940 (5,170 banks)	Dec. 31, 1940 (5,150 banks)	Apr. 4, 1941 (5,144 banks)	June 30, 1941 (5,136 banks)
MEMORANDA—Continued				
Reserves:				
Reserve for dividends payable in common stock	5,456	5,381	234,796	6,667
Reserve for other undeclared dividends	9,116	8,571		8,494
Retirement account for preferred stock	19,581	21,396		20,503
Reserves for contingencies, etc	189,475	196,296		204,628
Total	223,628	231,644	234,796	240,292
Pledged assets and securities loaned:				
U. S. Government obligations, direct and guaranteed, pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities	2,397,702	2,457,149	2,477,773	2,673,112
Other assets pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities, including notes and bills rediscounted and securities sold under repurchase agreement	593,565	644,363	629,253	601,405
Assets pledged to qualify for exercise of fiduciary or corporate powers, and for purposes other than to secure liabilities	93,990	89,741	89,113	100,882
Securities loaned	7,929	13,372	14,437	19,344
Total	3,093,186	3,204,625	3,210,576	3,394,743
Secured liabilities:				
Deposits secured by pledged assets pursuant to requirements of law	2,522,681	2,630,448	2,659,791	2,746,217
Borrowings secured by pledged assets, including rediscounts and repurchase agreements	2,553	2,558	2,064	1,984
Other liabilities secured by pledged assets	492	508	485	521
Total	2,525,726	2,633,514	2,662,340	2,748,722

Summary of changes in the National Banking System

The authorized capital stock of the 5,141 national banks in existence on June 30, 1941, consisted of common capital stock aggregating $1,340 millions, an increase during the year of $12 millions, and preferred capital stock aggregating $186 millions, a decrease during the year of $24 millions. The total net decrease of capital stock was $12 millions. During the year charters were issued to 20 national banking associations, which had common capital stock aggregating $6 millions, and preferred capital stock of over a quarter of a million dollars. There was a net decrease of 33 in the number of national banks in the system by reason of receiverships, voluntary liquidations, and consolidations under the act of November 7, 1918, as amended.

Changes in the number and capital stock of national banks during the fiscal year 1941 are shown in the following summary.

Organization, capital stock changes, and liquidations of national banks, fiscal year 1941

	Number of banks	Capital stock	
		Common	Preferred
Charters granted	17	$3,675,000	
	3	2,100,000	$295,000
Issues of preferred capital stock, 16 banks			[1] 3,907,357
Increases of common capital stock:			
43 banks, by regular increases		2,575,400	
549 banks, by common capital stock dividends		10,845,263	
2 banks, by conversion of preferred capital stock		604,500	
2 banks, by consolidation under act of Nov. 7, 1918, as amended		175,000	
Total increases	20	19,975,163	4,202,357
Voluntary liquidations	44	3,230,600	742,080
Receiverships	3	187,000	95,000
Decreases of capital stock:			
23 banks, by reduction of common capital stock		4,935,500	
1,015 banks, by retirement of preferred capital stock			26,435,477
4 banks, by decrease of par value of preferred capital stock			978,357
Closed under consolidation (act of Nov. 7, 1918) and capital stock decreases incident thereto	6	25,000	
Total decreases	53	8,378,100	28,250,914
Net changes during the year	−33	+11,597,063	−24,048,557
Charters in force June 30, 1940	5,174	1,328,543,803	210,092,524
Charters in force June 30, 1941	[2] 5,141	1,340,140,866	186,043,967

[1] Includes one increase in par value of preferred capital stock of $384,000 previously reported as a decrease.
[2] These figures differ from those shown in the table on p. 195. Banks that have discontinued business although not in formal liquidation do not submit reports of condition but are included in this table.

Administration of unlicensed national banks

During the fiscal year 1941, liquidating dividends amounting to $83 millions were paid by receivers and trustees for waiving creditors of banks unlicensed on March 16, 1933, the close of the banking holiday. As of June 30, 1941, a total of 91 percent of the aggregate unsecured liabilities of these banks on March 16, 1933, had been released; 760 banks released 100 percent of unsecured liabilities.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Collections

Customs collections during the fiscal year 1941 amounted to $392,233,153, which was 11.8 percent larger than in 1940. This was the second successive year in which collections exceeded those of the previous year. At the beginning of the fiscal year diminished collections were anticipated in view of the further curtailment of imports due to the spread of the European conflict, which during 1940 had already adversely affected many sources of revenue; and as the year advanced this expectation appeared to be confirmed. For 6 of the first 7 months, customs collections for each successive month were lower than for the corresponding month of the previous fiscal year, and at the end of January 1941 customs receipts had declined by $22,154,786, or 10.3 percent, from the year before.

In February, however, a very definite upturn took place and collections continued at a high level during each of the remaining months. During this 5-month period, customs collections aggregated $200,279,999, or 51.1 percent of the year's total, and were 67.3 percent greater than for the period from February to June of 1940. The increase was almost entirely confined to duties collected on commercial importations and recorded either as consumption entries or as warehouse withdrawals. Most other types of collections declined as indicated in the following table.

Customs collections [1] and refunds, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

[On basis of accounts of Bureau of Customs]

Type	1940	1941	Percentage increase or decrease (−)
Collections:			
Duties:			
Consumption entries	[2]$190,975,004	$210,724,762	10.3
Warehouse withdrawals	151,029,141	173,976,473	15.2
Mail entries	2,098,094	1,260,477	−39.9
Baggage entries	537,533	310,343	−42.3
Informal entries	689,326	692,847	.5
Appraisement entries	143,788	82,536	−42.6
Increased and additional duties	4,187,897	4,089,543	−2.3
Other duties	[2] 150,334	183,522	22.1
Total duties	[2] 349,811,118	391,320,502	11.9
Miscellaneous:			
Fines and forfeitures	722,658	612,044	−15.3
Liquidated damages	105,873	106,997	1.1
Sale of seizures	49,856	30,182	−39.5
Sale of Government property, unclaimed and abandoned merchandise	70,792	50,211	−29.1
All other customs receipts	91,276	113,217	24.0
Total miscellaneous	1,040,455	912,651	−12.3
Total customs collections	[2] 350,851,573	392,233,153	11.8
Refunds:			
Excessive duties	[2] 4,941,367	8,503,960	72.1
Drawback payments	14,041,580	16,932,341	20.6
Other	12,908	20,047	55.3
Total refunds	18,995,855	25,456,348	34.0

[1] Excludes customs duties of Puerto Rico, which are deposited to the credit of the Government of Puerto Rico, but includes fines and other minor collections of Puerto Rico.
[2] Revised.

Despite the total increase in customs collections in 1941, 12 of the 15 schedules of the tariff act yielded smaller revenue than during 1940. The 3 dutiable schedules in which increases occurred were wool, metals, and wood. Collections of $96,296,000 on imported wool were more than double the amount of duties collected during the previous year and exceeded the collections for any previous year for which figures are available. One-fourth of the total customs collections during the fiscal year 1941 was derived from duties on wool. Imports of metals and metal manufacsres also yielded a greatly increased revenue during 1941, derived mostly from importations of ores and semimanufactured metals, such as manganese, nickel, lead, zinc, and aluminum, imported in connection with the national defense program. An increase in imports of dutiable lumber during the

closing months of the year caused larger duty collections under the wood schedule than in 1940.

Duties and taxes collected on sugar were smaller than in 1940 when receipts were augmented by the suspension from September 13 to December 26, 1939, of all quotas established under the Sugar Act of 1937, and the assessment during that period of duties in effect prior to the trade agreement with Cuba. Taxes specified in the various revenue acts on imported merchandise, which were free under the Tariff Act of 1930, also yielded greatly increased returns. The tax on copper alone yielded $17,002,000 in revenue, or more than 16 times that of 1940, while taxes collected on crude petroleum and its products aggregated $10,130,000 as compared with $8,001,000 in 1940.

The adverse effect of the European war caused revenues derived from importations of merchandise from this region to decline to a little more than $80,256,000 as compared with $130,709,000 in 1940 and $148,650,000[1] in 1939. Only two countries in Europe were of importance in 1941 as sources of customs revenue, the United Kingdom and Switzerland. British goods yielded $40,063,000 and Swiss goods $11,877,000, which represented a decline from 1940 of 9 percent and an increase of three-tenths of 1 percent, respectively. Larger revenues accrued on imports from Spain, Portugal, Bulgaria, Ireland, and the Azores, which were of minor importance as sources of customs revenue. With the exception of Greece, none of the countries of continental Europe furnished dutiable merchandise in sufficient quantities to constitute a substantial source of customs revenue, and the duties on goods from this area progressively diminished as the year advanced and warehouse stocks were depleted.

Each of the five continental areas outside Europe, however, were the sources of larger revenues than during the preceding year. Collections on goods from Oceania more than trebled, those on South American imports more than doubled, and those on importations from North and Central America, Asia, and Africa increased approximately 15, 9, and 3 percent, respectively.

Canadian imports yielded one-third more revenue than in 1940 and duties on Mexican goods more than doubled, these increases serving to more than offset the decline in duties derived from Cuban sugar.

As a result of heavy importations of wool and metals, duties collected on goods of South American origin were almost without exception greatly in excess of those during the previous year. Duties on Argentine products ($45,513,000) more than doubled and those on Uruguayan goods ($21,162,000) almost trebled in 1941. In consequence, Argentina ranked second and Uruguay sixth as the leading sources of customs revenue. Duties on imports from Chile (chiefly copper) showed an even greater relative increase, providing more than nine times as much revenue as during the previous year.

Imports from Asia yielded a moderate increase in duties, a substantial increase in duties on Chinese products being more than sufficient to offset the decline in duties on goods of Japanese origin.

The value of dutiable imports and the estimated duties collected are shown for the principal countries for the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 in table 62 on page 644.

[1] Revised.

It will be observed that the aggregate of duty collections as estimated by tariff schedules is somewhat less than the actual collections reported by collectors of customs. This is in part due to the fact that the computations are necessarily based upon the data reported at the time of original entry and do not take into consideration the increased and additional duties levied as a result of the final determination of the correct quantity by the weighers and gagers, changes in classification or rates of duty, or clerical errors found upon liquidation of the entry. Furthermore, the import documents, from which the statistics used in the computation of duties are compiled, do not include baggage, mail, and informal entries on which the duties collected amount to a considerable sum.

Four-fifths of the duties collected during 1940 were reported by 9 customs districts, and 57 percent of the total by 2 districts, New York and Boston. A statement of the duties collected for each customs district appears in table 13 on page 496.

Volume of business

In order to present statistics of the volume of customs business which are analogous to collections, the data which follow are limited to the area in which all collections are turned into the Treasury of the United States. Since all customs receipts in the Virgin Islands and all except fines and other minor collections in Puerto Rico are deposited to the credit of those respective governments, none of the data for the former and none except those on seizures for the latter are included below.

Entries of merchandise.—There were fewer entries of merchandise during 1941 than during the previous year, all types of entries except those included in the miscellaneous group declining numerically from 1940. The decline in the number of consumption entries, warehouse withdrawals, and informal entries, however, was in each case accompanied by an increase in revenues. In the first two cases, this represented a continuation of the tendency observed during the preceding year of a reduction in the number of entries of those commodities imported in small quantities and yielding only a limited revenue per entry accompanied by an increase in the importation of such commodities as wool and metals which were handled in large quantities and yielded large amounts of duty per entry. The decline in the number of those types of entries used for commercial importations continued to parallel the decline in duties collected for those tariff schedules under which the individual importations were comparatively small in quantity and in revenue yield.

The restriction of tourist travel to the Western Hemisphere accounted for the further decline in the number of baggage entries, and the almost complete cessation of communication with continental European countries for the decline in the number of mail entries. Formal mail entries (those having a value of $100 or more per entry), which were included with other consumption entries, on the other hand, were more numerous and yielded larger revenues than in 1940. Appraisement entries also continued the decline begun during the previous year from the high levels of 1938 and 1939 due to the comparatively small number of refugees who reached this country with personal effects which required appraisement prior to entry. The

increase in the number of miscellaneous entries was due largely to the inclusion of drawback notices of intent which continued to increase in 1941 with the further expansion of exports. The number of entries of merchandise during the past 2 years is shown in the following table:

Number of entries of merchandise, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

Type	1940	1941	Percentage increase or decrease (−)
Consumption entries	465, 988	389, 125	−16. 5
Warehouse and rewarehouse entries	68, 469	62, 914	−8. 1
Warehouse withdrawals	360, 039	327, 707	−9. 0
Mail entries	423, 000	294, 513	−30. 4
Baggage entries	535, 468	465, 011	−13. 2
Informal entries	191, 167	179, 328	−6. 2
Appraisement entries	16, 721	12, 177	−27. 2
All other	620, 648	644. 192	3. 8
Total	2, 681, 500	2, 374, 967	−11. 4

Vessel, airplane, and highway traffic.—All types of vessel and vehicular traffic except that by plane declined to lower levels in 1941 than in any of the previous 13 years during which traffic records have been kept. Although more documented vessels arrived at United States ports than during several of the years prior to 1940, fewer passengers used this method of transportation. Ferry and passenger train traffic merely continued the downward trend prevalent during recent years. The following statement covers the leading classes of traffic for the last 2 years.

Number of vehicles and persons entering the United States from abroad, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

Kind of entrant	1940	1941	Percentage increase or decrease (−)
Vehicles:			
Automobiles and busses	11, 508, 907	8, 910, 950	−22. 6
Documented vessels	34, 331	33, 639	−2. 0
Undocumented vessels	29, 916	20, 821	−30. 5
Ferries	114, 041	86, 818	−23. 9
Passenger trains	33, 502	32, 155	−4. 0
Aircraft	8, 359	10, 565	26. 4
Other vehicles	438, 964	395, 761	−9. 8
Passengers by:			
Automobiles and busses	32, 256, 533	23, 525, 373	−27. 1
Documented vessels	733, 338	443, 238	−39. 6
Undocumented vessels	116, 628	73, 804	−36. 7
Ferries	2, 042, 528	1, 475, 719	−27. 8
Passenger trains	1, 094, 023	852, 416	−22. 1
Aircraft	78, 542	93, 969	19. 6
Other vehicles	1, 633, 277	1, 611, 237	−1. 3
Pedestrians	10, 597, 458	7, 933, 828	−25. 1
Total passengers and pedestrians	48, 552, 327	36, 009, 584	−25. 8

Airplane traffic on international lines continued its expansion, showing for the tenth consecutive year an increase in the number of airplanes used. The number of passengers arriving by air from abroad was almost 20 percent larger than during the previous year. Almost one-half of the airplane passengers who reached the United States on the international lines arrived in the Florida customs district,

most of these at the port of Miami. Large gains over the previous year were also recorded at Brownsville, Tex.; Burlington, Vt.; Fairbanks and Juneau, Alaska; and New York City, the increase at the last named port being due to the discontinuance of Newark, N. J., as the terminus for planes from abroad. The following table shows the number of airplanes and airplane passengers entering the United States during the past 2 fiscal years.

Number of airplanes and airplane passengers entering the United States, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

District	Airplanes		Airplane passengers		Percentage increase or decrease (−)	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	Airplanes	Passengers
Northern border:						
Maine	63	314	131	481	398.4	267.2
Vermont	1,107	1,667	6,253	11,089	50.6	77.3
New York	890	853	11,890	11,204	−4.2	−5.8
Maryland	19	41	324	575	115.8	77.5
Rochester	24	23	45	57	−4.2	26.7
Buffalo	203	218	444	621	7.4	39.9
Michigan	95	149	158	305	56.8	93.0
Dakota	742	712	3,642	3,573	−4.0	−1.9
Washington	1,254	1,530	4,617	4,428	22.0	−4.1
Montana	17	63	52	353	270.6	578.8
Other districts	99	70	312	210	−29.3	−32.7
Total	4,513	5,640	27,868	32,896	25.0	18.0
Southern border:						
Los Angeles	185	208	1,811	2,036	12.4	12.4
San Diego	105	35	187	57	−66.7	−69.5
Arizona	33	14	70	33	−57.6	−52.9
El Paso	11	25	18	42	127.3	133.3
Laredo	503	917	6,517	9,483	82.3	45.5
Total	837	1,199	8,603	11,651	43.2	35.4
Alaska	672	1,048	2,212	3,781	56.0	70.9
Hawaii	52	76	340	965	46.2	183.8
Florida	2,285	2,602	39,519	44,676	13.9	13.0
Total	3,009	3,726	42,071	49,422	23.8	17.5
Grand total	8,359	10,565	78,542	93,969	26.4	19.6

Neutrality and national defense activities.—The continuation and spread of the European war caused numerous problems during the year in the interpretation and enforcement of the Neutrality Act of 1939 and other laws relating to neutrality and national defense. Among these were the seizure of various European vessels for violation of the so-called Espionage Act of June 15, 1917; the supervision of the exports made necessary by the export licensing requirements for strategic materials; the enforcement of the President's proclamations concerning the control of foreign credits and shipments to certain blocked nationals and many problems in connection with the entry, duty status, and warehousing of imports of materials necessary for the

promotion of the national defense program. A partial indication of the volume of work connected with the exports is provided by the fact that 4,397,350 export declarations were filed in 1941 as compared with 4,280,109 in 1940, an increase of 2.7 percent, and the value of exports aggregated $4,050,000,000 as compared with $3,829,000,000 in 1940, an increase of 5.8 percent. An examination of both the documents and the actual shipments was required in order to prevent the exportation of commodities prohibited by the Export Control Act.

Drawback transactions.—The number of drawback entries received was slightly smaller than in 1940 but as a concomitant of the expansion in exports the amount of drawback paid increased by $2,890,761. The actual payments were considerably in excess of the total allowed under the various provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, due to the payment during the current year of vouchers certified during the previous year. About 99 percent of the drawback allowed consisted of drawback on merchandise manufactured from imported materials, the most important of which were sugar, copper, and raw wool and mohair. The number of notices of intent to export with benefit of drawback during 1941 was 7,550 greater than during the previous year. A comparison of these transactions during the past 2 years is presented in the following table.

Drawback transactions, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

Transaction	1940	1941	Percentage increase or decrease (−)
	Number	*Number*	
Drawback entries received	19,974	19,573	−2.0
Drawback notices of intent:			
Originating in the district	244,428	251,978	3.1
Received from other districts	119,400	143,474	20.2
Forwarded to other districts for disposition	114,309	135,507	18.5
Certificates of manufacture received	12,212	12,409	1.6
Import entries used in drawback liquidation	22,318	23,106	3.5
Certificates of importation issued	5,029	6,073	20.8
Drawback allowed:	*Amount*	*Amount*	
Manufactures from imported merchandise	$13,886,813.71	$16,790,804.02	20.9
Duty paid on merchandise exported from continuous customs custody	22,151.37	51,109.96	130.7
Merchandise which did not conform to sample or specifications and returned to customs custody and exported	84,628.14	35,476.88	−58.1
Imported materials used in construction and equipment of vessels built for foreigners		353.77	
Salt used in curing fish	4,708.31	3,287.63	−30.2
Total drawback allowed	13,998,301.53	16,881,032.26	20.6
Internal revenue refund on account of domestic alcohol	183,149.73	217,230.98	18.6
Total	14,181,451.26	17,098,263.24	20.6

The following table shows the principal commodities on which drawback was paid:

Principal commodities on which drawback was paid, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

Commodity	1940	1941	Percentage increase or decrease (−)
Sugar	$5,397,723.23	$5,673,168.36	5.1
Copper	521,013.16	2,449,215.16	370.1
Raw wool and mohair	22,838.76	1,893,899.80	8,192.5
Aluminum, crude	223,856.53	883,653.60	294.7
Flaxseed	2,549,366.48	831,033.28	−67.4
Lead ore, matte, pigs	381,953.69	683,466.33	78.9
Petroleum, crude	804,398.26	593,975.91	−26.2
Tungsten ore	151,367.04	587,931.04	288.4
Zinc ore	197,529.53	415,809.12	110.5
Cottonseed oil	119,215.50	302,837.42	154.1
Manganese ore	127,433.74	286,921.49	125.2
Burlap	131,182.38	262,375.75	100.0
Zinc blocks	323,357.90	250,988.43	−22.4
Nickel	98,751.63	240,899.90	143.9
Motion picture films	227,940.66	238,020.62	4.4
Tobacco, unmanufactured	240,147.66	237,122.12	−1.3
Soybean oil	68,247.08	146,930.89	115.3

Protests and appeals.—A smaller number of protests were filed during 1941 than during the previous year and there were also fewer appeals for reappraisement. This condition is in line with the decline in imports of those types of goods which involve difficulties in classification and appraisement. The following statement shows the progress of this work during the past 2 years.

Number of protests and appeals, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

Status	1940	1941	Percentage decrease
Protests:			
Filed with collectors by importers	41,547	35,589	14.3
Allowed by collectors	1,828	1,002	45.2
Denied by collectors and forwarded to customs court	40,807	31,479	22.9
Appeals for reappraisement filed with collectors	5,332	3,266	38.7

Law enforcement activities

Seizures.—The pronounced decrease in border traffic was reflected in a sharp decline in the number of seizures for violations of the customs laws. All the important classes of seizures participated in this decline. The value of goods seized by customs officers during the year also was slightly smaller than during 1940 despite a few large seizures of jewelry and of textiles, which represented more than half of the total value of all goods seized.

One of the important seizures of the year consisted of 57 bars of gold bullion valued at over $52,000, at Blaine, Wash.

Narcotic seizures, although somewhat fewer in number, were more than double the 1940 value. The quantity seized during 1941 amounted to 8,589 ounces of marihuana and 4,020 ounces of other narcotic drugs, as compared with 956 [1] ounces of marihuana and 2,775 ounces of other narcotic drugs during the previous year. The largest single seizure of marihuana in 1941 was made by immigration patrolmen near Laredo, Tex., and weighed 3,425 ounces, which was

[1] Revised.

greatly in excess of the aggregate weight of all marihuana seizures in 1940. The largest seizure of raw opium (305 ounces) was effected at Seattle during the routine search of a vessel from the Orient, and the largest seizure of smoking opium (over 800 ounces) was made at Baltimore in March when customs guards searched the baggage of a seaman who was attempting to remove a part of the contraband from the vessel.

Liquor seizures continued to decline in number, although a slightly larger quantity was seized than in 1940, due to a single seizure of 960 gallons of brandy at Chicago.

The number and principal types of seizures made by the customs service and other governmental agencies during the past 2 years are shown in the following table.

Seizures for violations of the customs laws, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

Seizure	1940	1941	Percentage increase or decrease (−)
Merchandise:			
Number	5,433	4,223	−22.3
Value:			
Jewelry, precious metals and stones, watches and parts	$284,569	$462,029	62.4
Wearing apparel and luggage	106,149	47,432	−55.3
Toilet articles and medicine	8,054	5,009	−37.8
Textiles and raw wool	16,245	229,130	1,310.5
Furs—skins and manufactured	56,411	23,849	−57.7
Edibles and farm produce	24,771	8,719	−64.8
House furnishings, including rugs	54,161	27,179	−49.8
Guns and ammunition	747	602	−19.4
Cameras, binoculars, and ship's instruments	21,842	4,137	−81.1
Hardware and sport goods	12,516	4,236	−66.2
Cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco	5,444	4,825	−11.4
Books and stationer's supplies	1,991	2,358	18.4
Prohibited articles	8,628	11,849	37.3
Livestock, etc. (excluding horses)	6,234	12,982	108.2
Colors, dyes, etc.	356,531	903	−99.7
Miscellaneous (including whale oil)	33,413	8,621	−74.2
Total value of merchandise	997,706	853,860	−14.4
Prohibited articles:			
Obscene, number	788	433	−45.1
Lottery, number	194	150	−22.7
Narcotics:			
Number	859	789	−8.1
Value	$20,857	$43,821	110.1
Liquors:			
Number	3,114	2,778	−10.8
Quantity (gallons):			
Distilled liquors and wines	2,673	2,994	12.0
Malt	299	117	−60.9
Alcohol	660	682	3.3
Value, all liquors	$26,922	$38,154	41.7
Boats, automobiles, airplanes, and horses, value	$208,849	$246,232	17.9
Grand total:			
Number	10,388	8,373	−19.4
Value	$1,254,334	$1,182,067	−5.8

In addition to the goods that were seized, claims aggregating $18,347,274 were initiated by the customs service against importers in connection with various irregularities and frauds which did not necessitate a seizure or were discovered after the goods had gone into consumption.

The following table presents the record of customs seizures classified according to the various agencies which were instrumental in apprehending violators of customs laws.

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Seizures and arrests for violations of customs laws, classified according to agencies participating, fiscal year 1941

Agency	Seizures								
	Total		Narcotics		Liquor		Lottery and obscene, number	Merchandise	
	Number[1]	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value		Number	Value
Customs Agency Service:									
Investigative Unit	489	$474,540	26	$3,866	15	$16,911	1	447	$423,549
Enforcement Unit	409	52,478	35	1,370	101	6,184	1	272	7,258
Customs Service, exclusive of Agency Service	7,259	618,918	697	28,788	2,589	11,452	580	3,393	421,917
Total Customs Service	8,157	1,145,936	758	34,024	2,705	34,547	582	4,112	852,724
Immigration	103	14,275	11	9,234	55	2,579	1	36	477
Customs Service assisted by other services	42	9,155	10	473	17	986	-------	15	566
Other Federal and local officers	71	12,701	10	90	1	42	-------	60	93
Grand total	8,373	1,182,067	789	43,821	2,778	38,154	583	4,223	853,860

Agency	Seizures—Continued									Number of arrests
	Total value boats, automobiles, airplanes, and horses	Boats		Automobiles		Airplanes		Horses		
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	
Customs Agency Service:										
Investigative Unit	$30,214	1	$100	69	$28,764	2	$1,000	5	$350	57
Enforcement Unit	37,666	13	2,695	105	31,767	------	-------	125	3,204	226
Customs Service, exclusive of Agency Service	156,761	28	121,789	92	27,752	1	7,000	27	220	129
Total Customs Service	224,641	42	124,584	266	88,283	3	8,000	157	3,774	412
Immigration	1,985	8	29	7	1,910	------	-------	3	46	69
Customs Service assisted by other services	7,130	2	5,005	9	2,115	------	-------	1	10	17
Other Federal and local officers	12,476	1	10	42	12,466	------	-------	------	-------	28
Grand total	246,232	53	129,628	324	104,774	3	8,000	161	3,830	526

[1] Excludes number of boats, automobiles, airplanes, and horses, as they were seized in connection with narcotics, etc., seizures.

Fewer automobiles were seized in 1941 than in any previous year for which a record was kept. This was in part due to the discontinuance during the previous year of the practice of having the Customs Service adopt for forfeiture automobiles seized by officers engaged in the enforcement of the narcotic laws. No such automobiles were included as customs seizures during 1941 as compared with 58 automobiles, valued at $18,539, in 1940. Since September 12, 1939, on the other hand, seizures by Secret Service officers in connection with violations of counterfeiting laws were adopted by collectors of customs for forfeiture. During the fiscal year, 41 automobiles and trucks valued at $12,391 seized by Secret Service officers were delivered to the Customs Service for forfeiture, as compared with 31 automobiles valued at $10,245 during the previous year.

The following table summarizes the number of boats, automobiles, etc., seized for customs violations during the past 2 years.

Boats, automobiles, airplanes, and horses seized, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

Seizure	For liquor violations		For narcotic violations		For other violations		Total	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
Boats:								
Number	1	3		1	31	49	32	53
Value	$10	$103		$9,500	$69,835	$120,025	$69,845	$129,628
Automobiles:								
Number	93	53	82	37	257	234	432	324
Value	$18,031	$9,106	$25,939	$10,730	$83,609	$84,938	$127,579	$104,774
Airplanes:								
Number					3	3	3	3
Value					$1,300	$8,000	$1,300	$8,000
Horses:								
Number	2	2			341	159	343	161
Value	$68	$26			$10,057	$3,804	$10,125	$3,830
Total value	$18,109	$9,235	$25,939	$20,230	$164,801	$216,767	$208,849	$246,232

During the year, 251 seized automobiles and trucks were returned to petitioners because the violations were not sufficiently flagrant to warrant forfeiture. Of the 127 automobiles forfeited, 46 were assigned for official use either to the Customs Service or to some other governmental agency, and 81 were sold at public auction.

In the course of their regular duties, customs officers often apprehend violators of laws other than those relating to customs. During the year, 698 seizures were made for other departments or agencies, all but 89 of which were for the Department of Agriculture. There were 235 persons apprehended, of whom 187 were for the Immigration Service. In addition, 7,539 violations of the Department of Agriculture laws were detected.

Legal proceedings.—As the result of narcotic seizures, 207 defendants were presented for prosecution. Including the cases pending from the previous year, those which were concluded resulted in 146 convictions and only 26 acquittals. Prison sentences aggregating over 164 years and fines amounting to $9,233 were imposed by the court on convicted offenders. In addition, penalties aggregating $70,494 were assessed against the masters of 109 vessels on which narcotic drugs were found concealed; many of these cases have not been concluded, only $38,099 having been collected from the masters of vessels.

In connection with all seizures there were 526 arrests, an increase of 27 during the year. The high ratio of convictions in the number of cases disposed of continued: Of the 587 cases disposed of in 1941, 403 convictions were secured, or 69 percent; of the 577 cases disposed of in 1940, 352 convictions were secured, or 61 percent. Prison terms to which customs violators were sentenced, aggregated more than 308 years in 1941 as compared with 155 years in 1940, while the total amount of fines imposed by the courts was $37,660 in 1941 and $51,035 during the previous year.

Fines, penalties, etc.—Collections from fines, penalties, liquidated damages, and sales of seizures aggregated $749,224 in 1941, a decrease of $129,163 from the previous year. This decrease may be directly attributed to the decline in tourist travel, only $71,897 being collected

during 1941 as the result of undeclared articles in baggage of passengers arriving from abroad as compared with $311,630 during 1940. More than half the total collections in 1941 were the result of false invoicing and undervaluation of legitimately imported merchandise, the $403,900 collected from this source being 70 percent larger than that collected in 1940. Collections for liquor violations were almost three times those for the previous year due to the collection of $37,650 on cases which involved the smuggling of illicit liquors prior to the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. In 1940 only a single collection of $7,917 was of this type.

The net proceeds from the sale of seized and forfeited articles aggregated only $30,182 during 1941, of which $19,846 represented sales by the collectors and $10,336 sales by court order. In 1940 the proceeds of these sales aggregated $20,944 and $28,912, respectively. Included in the sales in 1941 were 94 automobiles for $3,535, 3 boats for $19, and 1 airplane for $130, as compared with 123 automobiles for $5,534 and 1 boat for $275 in 1940.

The following table presents a summary of the amounts collected for the last 2 years in fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and from the sale of seizures, classified according to the type of violation.

Collections for violations of the customs laws, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

Violation	1940	1941	Percentage increase or decrease (−)
Undeclared articles in baggage of passengers arriving from abroad	$311,629.84	$71,897.46	−76.9
Irregularities in bonded importations (liquidated damages)	105,872.46	106,997.11	1.1
False invoicing, including undervaluation	237,631.30	403,900.48	70.0
Liquor	15,742.61	46,493.33	195.3
Smuggling (including conspiracy), mostly criminal cases	44,414.77	15,442.77	−65.2
Failure of masters of vessels to make complete manifest of imported merchandise	13,491.73	10,927.22	−19.0
Unlading foreign merchandise without customs supervision	26,774.09	8,241.90	−69.2
Narcotic:			
By masters of vessels on which violations occur	46,128.06	38,169.94	−17.3
Other offenders	4,256.81	2,804.39	−34.1
Irregularities in mail importations	2,800.57	4,181.25	49.3
Failure to report arrival in United States	5,209.14	6,957.86	33.6
Miscellaneous	14,578.97	3,027.84	−79.2
Net proceeds from sale of goods seized and forfeited for all violations	49,856.38	30,182.05	−39.5
Total	878,386.73	749,223.60	−14.7

Coordination with other agencies.—The coordination plan adopted in August 1934, which developed closer cooperation between the Coast Guard, Alcohol Tax and Intelligence Units of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Bureau of Narcotics, Secret Service, and Customs Service, remained in operation. The continued effectiveness of the law enforcement branches of these agencies, as a result of this coordination, has been most gratifying.

Tariff administration

During the year one finding of dumping was issued and two findings revoked. The finding issued applied to glass frostings from Germany (T. D. 50233). Those revoked applied to celluloid-covered thumbtacks from Germany (T. D. 50234) and to lighting carbons from France (T. D. 50408).

A finding was promulgated under the provisions of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (T. D. 50323), that convict labor was used in the manufacture of cotton work gloves in the locality of Nagoya, Japan. This finding necessitated the production of a certificate of origin on importations of gloves originating in this area on and after February 13, 1941, the date of publication of this finding.

Prize-fight films or other pictorial representations of any prize fight or encounter of pugilists, the importation of which was prohibited by the act of July 31, 1912, were removed from the prohibited class of importations by Public No. 673, approved June 29, 1940, which repealed the earlier act.

Two new quotas were added during the year and three quotas already in effect were modified or supplemented. The quota on coffee, effective April 16, 1941, was announced in the President's proclamation of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement on April 15. Quotas on wheat and wheat flour, effective May 29, 1941, were provided in the President's proclamation of May 28. The quota on silver and black foxes, furs, and articles was modified, effective December 20, 1940, by a supplementary trade agreement with Canada, signed December 13. The quota on cotton also was modified by the President's proclamation of December 19, 1940, by excluding from the quota cotton having a staple of $1\frac{11}{16}$ inches or more in length. A duty-free quota on red cedar shingles was provided in the President's proclamation of August 26, 1940, pursuant to the act approved on July 1, 1940 (Public No. 698). The following tables show imports of commodities under quota provisions during the quota periods ended during the fiscal year 1941.

Commodities (other than cotton and cotton waste) imported under quota provisions during quota periods ended in the fiscal years 1940 and 1941

Commodity	Quota period and country of origin	Established quota	Unit of quantity	Total imports within quota limitation	Percent of quota filled	Date quota filled
Cattle weighing less than 200 pounds each.	Cal. year 1940	100,000	Head	100,000	100.00	Nov. 6, 1940
Cattle weighing 700 pounds or more each, other than cows imported specially for dairy purposes.	Cal. year 1940:					
	Canada	193,950	do			
	Other countries.	31,050	do			
	1st quarter:					
	Canada	51,720	do	19,706	38.10	
	Other countries.	8,280	do	8,280	100.00	Jan. 2, 1940
	2d quarter:					
	Canada	51,720	do	37,517	72.54	
	Other countries.	8,280	do	8,280	100.00	Apr. 1, 1940
	3d quarter:					
	Canada	51,720	do	30,588	59.14	
	Other countries.	8,280	do	8,280	100.00	July 10, 1940
	4th quarter:					
	Canada	51,720	do	37,335	72.19	
	Other countries.	6,210	do	6,210	100.00	Oct. 1, 1940
Whole milk, fresh or sour.	Cal. year 1940	3,000,000	Gallon	7,492	.25	
Cream, fresh or sour	Cal. year 1940	1,500,000	do	976	.07	

Commodities (other than cotton and cotton waste) imported under quota provisions during quota periods ended in the fiscal years 1940 and 1941—Continued

Commodity	Quota period and country of origin	Established quota	Unit of quantity	Total imports within quota limitation	Percent of quota filled	Date quota filled
Fish, fresh or frozen, filleted, etc., n. s. p. f., cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and rose-fish.	Cal. year 1940	15,000,000	Pound	9,934,179	66.23	
White or Irish potatoes:						
Certified seed	12 mos. from Sept. 15, 1939	90,000,000	do	73,978,284	82.20	
Other	Sept. 15, 1939	60,000,000	do	35,708,309	59.51	
Red cedar shingles	Cal. year 1940	2,371,544	Square	2,371,544	100.00	Oct. 9, 1940
Silver and black foxes and furs.	12 mos. from Dec. 1, 1939:					
	Canada	[1] 58,300	Unit	58,300	100.00	(2)
	Other countries.	[1] 41,700	do	41,700	100.00	
Molasses and sugar sirups, n. s. p. f., containing soluble non-sugar solids equal to more than 6% of total soluble solids.	Cal. year 1940	1,500,000	Gallon	1,500,000	100.00	Jan. 2, 1940
Crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and fuel oil derived from petroleum, including fuel oil known as gas oil.	Cal. year 1940:					
	Venezuela	1,869,014,616	do	1,738,600,492	93.02	
	Netherlands (including overseas territories).	527,691,192	do	499,296,135	94.62	
	Colombia	103,978,560	do	21,995,331	21.15	
	Other countries	98,779,632	do	98,779,632	100.00	Apr. 6, 1940
Cuban filler tobacco, n. s. p. f., unstemmed or stemmed (other than cigarette leaf tobacco), and scrap tobacco.	Cal. year 1940, Cuba.	22,000,000	Pound (unstemmed equivalent).	19,565,842	88.94	
Coconut oil	Cal. year 1940, Philippine Islands.	448,000,000	Pound	370,901,567	82.79	
Refined sugar	Cal. year 1940, Philippine Islands.	[3] 112,000,000	do	111,925,935	99.93	
Unrefined sugar	Cal. year 1940, Philippine Islands.	[3] 1,792,000,000	do	1,791,279,588	99.96	
Yarns, twines, cords, cordage rope, and cable, tarred or untarred, wholly or in chief value of manila (abaca) or other hard fiber.	12 mos. from May 1, 1940, Philippine Islands.	6,000,000	do	6,000,000	100.00	Mar. 16, 1941
Buttons of pearl or shell.	Cal. year 1940, Philippine Islands.	850,000	Gross	688,212	80.97	
Cigars	Cal. year 1940, Philippine Islands.	200,000,000	Number	199,220,565	99.61	
Scrap tobacco, and stemmed and unstemmed filler tobacco described in par. 602 of the Tariff Act of 1930.	Cal. year 1940, Philippine Islands.	4,500,000	Pound	4,441,898	98.71	

[1] Not to exceed during any month 25 percent of annual quota.
[2] The annual quotas were filled during first 5 months of 1940.
[3] The duty-free quota on Philippine sugars applies to 850,000 long tons, of which not to exceed 50,000 long tons may be refined sugars.

Cotton[1] imported under quota provisions during the twelve-month quota period ended September 19, 1940

[In pounds]

Country of origin	Staple length less than 1⅛ inches		Staple length 1⅛ inches or more	
	Established quota	Imports	Established quota	Imports
Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	783, 816	80	43, 451, 566	31, 169, 340
Peru	247, 952	78, 705	2, 056, 299	466, 879
British India	2, 003, 483	1, 012, 941	64, 942	
China	1, 370, 791		2, 626	
Mexico	8, 883, 259	3, 522, 778		
Brazil	618, 723	328, 510	3, 808	3, 808
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	475, 124			
Argentina	5, 203	2, 315	435	
Haiti	237		506	30
Ecuador	9, 333			
Honduras	752			
Paraguay	871			
Colombia	124			
Iraq	195			
British East Africa	2, 240		29, 909	
Netherlands East Indies	71, 388	8, 967		
Barbados			12, 554	12, 554
Other British West Indies [2]	21, 321		30, 139	
Nigeria	5, 377			
Other British West Africa [3]	16, 004		2, 002	
Algeria and Tunisia			1, 634	
Other French Africa [4]	689			
Total	14, 516, 882	4, 954, 296	45, 656, 420	31, 652, 611

[1] Cotton other than harsh or rough cotton of less than ¾ inch in staple length and chiefly used in the manufacture of blankets and blanketing, and other than linters.
[2] Other than Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad, and Tobago; and Bermuda.
[3] Other than Gold Coast and Nigeria.
[4] Other than Algeria, Tunisia, and Madagascar.

Cotton waste[1] imported under quota provisions during the twelve-month quota period ended September 19, 1940

[In pounds]

Country of origin	Established total quota	Total imports	Established 33⅓ percent of total quota	Imports [2]
United Kingdom	4, 323, 457	3, 487, 573	1, 441, 152	133, 176
Canada	239, 690	239, 690		
France	227, 420	9, 255	75, 807	
British India	69, 627	69, 627		
Netherlands	68, 240		22, 747	
Switzerland	44, 388		14, 796	
Belgium	38, 559		12, 853	
China	17, 322			
Egypt	8, 135			
Cuba	6, 544	6, 544		
Germany	76, 329		25, 443	
Italy	21, 263		7, 088	
Japan	341, 535			
Total	5, 482, 509	3, 812, 689	1, 599, 886	133, 176

[1] Cotton card strips, comber waste, lap waste, sliver waste, and roving waste, whether or not manufactured or otherwise advanced in value (not more than 33⅓ percent of the quotas may be filled by cotton wastes other than card strips and comber wastes made from cottons of 1 3/16 inches or more in staple length in the case of the following countries: United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and Italy).
[2] Included in total imports, column 2.

Customs Agency Service

The investigative unit of the Customs Service, the Customs Agency Service, is charged primarily with the duty of preventing and detecting frauds in customs revenue. This Service conducts all investigations involving fraud or violations of the customs laws, and investigates and reports upon all matters brought to its attention by the Secretary of the Treasury, Department officials, the Commissioner of Customs, collectors, and other customs administrative officers, with respect to undervaluation, drawback, classification, smuggling, personnel, customs procedure, and other related subjects. All seizures of any consequence and all reported or suspected violations, except those of minor importance, come ultimately within its purview, irrespective of who made the seizure or originally discovered the violation. The value and accomplishments of the Agency Service, therefore, cannot be measured satisfactorily by the number or value of seizures ascribed to them. At the close of the year 678 persons were in the Agency Service, a reduction of 22 from the previous year. Following is a partial summary of its activities during the year, exclusive of seizures, arrests, and actions connected therewith.

	Number
Investigations of violations of customs laws:	
Undervaluation	965
Marking violations	130
Diamond and jewelry smuggling	384
Narcotic smuggling	1,054
Other smuggling	1,113
Touring permits	550
Other investigations:	
Alleged erroneous customs procedure	150
Drawback	1,209
Classification and market value	1,273
Customs bonds to determine solvency and sufficiency	170
Applications for customhouse brokers' licenses	62
Applications for bonded truckmen's licenses	84
Petitions for relief	376
Personnel	360
Navigation violations	1,289
Pilferage of merchandise	221
Foreign, by members of domestic service	541
Examinations of customhouse brokers' records	205

In addition to the law enforcement work in which customs agents and patrolmen, as well as other customs officers, participate, other important accomplishments of this Service are outlined in the following paragraphs.

Undervaluation.—The number of investigations of undervaluation, false invoicing, false descriptions, and other practices designed to deprive the Government of its lawful revenue was practically the same as during the previous year. Unsettled world conditions rendered extremely difficult the determination of the true value of imported merchandise and the restrictive laws and regulations governing the transfer of funds from one country to another added to the difficulties experienced by importers with the best of intentions to comply with all the regulations governing the importation of merchandise into the United States. A number of investigations during the past year, therefore, developed slight infractions of the customs laws without indicating any intent of the importer to defraud the customs revenue. In such cases importers were merely required to deposit the estimated loss of revenue as withheld duties, the amount

of which in 1941 was substantially greater than during the previous year. In far too many instances, however, investigations disclosed deliberate attempts to defraud the United States of its proper revenue. The successful culmination of many of these cases during the past fiscal year resulted in collections for fraud, undervaluation, and false invoicing, which were greater than for any year in the past decade with the single exception of 1938.

Drawback investigations.—The importance of the investigation of the claims of manufacturers desiring to establish a rate of drawback is indicated by the fact that $16,932,341 was paid as drawback during the year. In addition to the preliminary investigations prior to the establishment of the drawback rate, frequent examinations were made to determine that no fraud or misrepresentation existed in connection with drawback payments and claims, that the records were kept in such a manner as to insure the actual use of the imported materials in the exported products and that the products exported with the benefit of drawback were correctly described by the exporter. Although drawback investigations look to the prevention rather than the detection and punishment of frauds, a few irregularities were discovered during the fiscal year which resulted either in the denial of claims for drawback or in prosecution for fraud.

Foreign investigations.—Almost all of the European representatives of the Customs Agency Service were withdrawn during the fiscal year and transferred to the domestic service. A new office was opened in June 1941 at Mexico City and this together with the offices at Montreal, Toronto, Habana, and in the Orient comprised the entire foreign service at the end of the year. Although the chief duty of the foreign representatives was to secure reports of foreign value for the use of appraising officers in the United States, they frequently secured advance information regarding attempted smuggling which made possible important seizures in this country.

Other investigations.—As the result of investigations of the records of licensed customhouse brokers, several licenses were revoked or suspended during the year and a formal reprimand given in one case. Several rather flagrant violations of the marking laws were discovered as the result of 130 marking investigations conducted during 1941. Customs agents also performed many duties in connection with the investigation of neutrality violations, espionage, sabotage, etc., as a part of the national defense program.

Miscellaneous

Appraisement Unit.—The determination of the correct value of merchandise imported from Europe was greatly hampered by the withdrawal during the year of the remaining customs agents stationed there. Appraisers were also confronted with many classes of South American merchandise not previously imported. These factors together with the additional research and inquiry necessitated by fluctuating market conditions increased the work of the Appraisement Unit despite the decline in the number of importations.

The activities of the Customs Information Exchange, which acts as a clearing house for the Appraisement Unit, are summarized as follows:

	Number
Appraisers' reports of value or classification received	21,226
Differences in classification reported	1,169
Differences in value reported	1,950
Appraisement appeals reports received	2,584
Changes in value circulated	1,420
Reports and price lists affecting values circulated	1,710
Requests for foreign investigation	451

Customs School of Instruction.—Particular emphasis was placed by the Customs School of Instruction during the year on the promotion and organization of local training classes and discussion groups, which supplemented the correspondence course of instruction by the discussion of the lesson papers and the application of them to local problems. As a result, the number of classes increased, the attendance was larger, and new and more effective training methods were devised.

Division of Laboratories.—An additional laboratory was established during the year at Honolulu, increasing to 10 the number of laboratories maintained. These tested 103,541 samples during the year, an increase of 11,564 over 1940. The analyses included 46,834 samples of sugar, 18,223 samples of ores, metals, etc., 5,200 samples of petroleum products, 4,801 samples of alcoholic products, 2,860 samples of opium and suspected narcotic drugs, and 1,318 samples of wool.

The defense program is reflected in some measure in these increases. Samples of imported strategic materials, such as ores, metals, etc., showed an increase of 21.7 percent. As a result of customs activities resulting from the Presidential proclamations under the Export Control Act, the number of samples of petroleum products tested increased almost fourfold, from 1,333 to 5,200. The new wool section of the Boston laboratory tested 1,318 samples of wool, most of these coming from greatly increased importations resulting from the defense program. The Boston laboratory is being expanded to enable it to handle an even larger number of samples of wool and other commodities.

Several new official methods of analysis were prepared and issued, continuing the program begun last year. The Gauging Manual, 1941, was completed and distributed.

Division of Engineering and Weighing.—In maintaining and improving the equipment used by customs officers for the ascertainment of the weight, gauge, and measure of imported merchandise, 41 heavy duty scales were remodeled during the year at various sugar refineries and outworn weighing equipment at various ports was replaced. New truck scales were installed at Calexico, Calif., and Highgate Springs, Vt. Under the supervision of the Division border stations were completed at El Paso, Tex., and Sonoyta, Ariz., and living quarters at Sells, Ariz. Plans for border stations at a number of other locations have been drawn and provisions made for construction after the expiration of the present emergency.

Changes in ports and stations.—During the year a port of entry was established at Sonoyta, Ariz., and a new station at Lopeno, Tex.

The ports of Ajo, Ariz., Unalaska, Alaska, and Molson, Wash., and the stations of Columbia Falls, Mont., and Guayanilla and Jobos, P. R., were abolished.

Cost of administration.—The total revenues collected by the Customs Service, including collections for other departments and Puerto Rican collections other than duties, amounted to $429,544,621 as compared with $383,279,575 in 1940, an increase of 12.1 percent during the year. The expenses, however, were decreased by $504,250 to $20,623,423 in 1941 and the cost to collect $100 was only $4.80 in 1941 as compared with $5.51 in 1940.

DEFENSE SAVINGS STAFF

Under the Public Debt Act of 1941, approved February 19, 1941, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized, with the approval of the President, to issue, through the Postal Service or otherwise, United States savings bonds and United States Treasury savings certificates, the proceeds of which should be available to meet any public expenditures authorized by law or to retire outstanding obligations of the United States. Under this authorization new issues of United States savings bonds and stamps were developed to help in financing the national defense program. In order to promote the sale of these bonds and stamps throughout the nation, the Defense Savings Staff was established in the Office of the Secretary in accordance with Treasury Department Order No. 39, dated March 19, 1941. (For copy of the order, see p. 394.)

The Defense Savings Staff took over those functions formerly performed by the Division of Savings Bonds in connection with the preparation of publicity material, and expanded these activities into an intensive campaign to encourage citizens to make wise investments, while at the same time supplying the Government with some of the tremendous sums of money needed for national defense. The Staff is composed of two divisions: a Field Division and a Division of Information.

The Field Division has the task of aiding in the establishment, in each State and Territory, of a State defense savings committee, which, in turn, has the duty of promoting the organization of county, city, and other local defense savings committees.

The Division of Information is charged with the task of communicating to the people, through the various existing channels, adequate information about the new bonds and stamps, the purposes of the program, and the progress of the campaign.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

The deliveries of currency, securities, stamps, and miscellaneous printings by the Bureau during 1941 amounted to 460,614,558 sheets, an increase of 13,768,308 sheets over the previous year.

A comparative statement of deliveries of finished work in the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 follows.

Deliveries of finished work, fiscal years 1940 and 1941 [1]

Class	Sheets 1940	Sheets 1941	Face value, 1941
Currency:			
United States notes	4,025,000	3,650,000	$168,600,000
Silver certificates	75,975,000	76,775,000	1,551,300,000
Federal Reserve notes	8,983,950	11,362,950	2,274,960,000
Specimens	40	33	
Total	88,983,990	91,787,983	3,994,860,000
Bonds, notes, bills, certificates, etc.:			
Bonds:			
Pre-war	1,340	881	841,000
Treasury	530,163	985,056	8,946,806,400
United States savings	5,514,000	11,852,000	5,399,300,000
Consolidated Federal farm loan for the Federal land banks	13,700	9,800	63,550,000
Depositary		2,000	
Farm loan	25,996	17,383	29,721,000
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	3,550	4,500	40,500,000
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	62,155	1,055	185,000,000
Insular:			
Philippine	1,075	7,850	1,005,000
Puerto Rican	2,841	13,856	5,492,000
Notes:			
Treasury	159,195	138,900	3,065,100,000
Commodity Credit Corporation	65,000	38,750	571,550,000
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	48,000	136,900	2,206,900,000
United States Housing Authority		27,800	260,000,000
Treasury bills	20,482	82,030	23,456,276,000
Certificates:			
Indebtedness		300	
Philippine treasury	2,195,600	32,000	4,000,000
Debentures:			
Consolidated collateral trust for the Federal intermediate credit banks	16,000	39,000	505,000,000
Federal home loan banks consolidated		23,860	121,000,000
Federal Housing Administration:			
Housing insurance fund		500	10,000,000
Mutual mortgage insurance fund		8,200	13,400,000
Interim certificates		250	
Interim transfer certificates for postal savings bonds	1,000	1,000	
Specimens:			
Bonds	571	279	
Notes and bills	12	24	
Debentures		36	
Interim certificates		4	
Total	8,660,680	13,424,214	44,885,441,400

	Sheets 1940	Sheets 1941	Number of stamps, etc., 1941
Stamps:			
Customs	136,599	101,875	2,026,250
Internal revenue:			
United States	147,226,135	149,712,063	13,976,014,881
District of Columbia	142,686	139,340	27,868,000
Federal migratory-bird hunting		23,489	2,630,740
Philippine	55,225	250,300	21,025,200
Puerto Rican	1,244,096	1,164,300	76,353,500
Virgin Islands	650		
Specimens, United States	18	145	21,240
For experimental purposes, United States		2	8
Postage:			
United States	164,912,027	160,508,890	16,584,731,670
United States postage surcharged "Canal Zone"	12,200		
Canal Zone	164,851	150,239	15,085,060
Philippine	1,024,592	895,661	86,871,944
Specimens, United States	95	113	7,251
Postal savings	19,628	1,349,189	106,232,750
Specimens	4	5	425
Total	314,938,806	314,295,611	30,898,868,919

[1] Fractional parts of sheets of one-half or more have been included as whole sheets; where less than one-half, fractions have been disregarded.

Deliveries of finished work, fiscal years 1940 and 1941—Continued

Class	Sheets		Number of stamps, etc., 1941
	1940	1941	
Miscellaneous:			
Checks	27,501,995	27,386,154	136,983,170
Warrants	44,104	62,377	237,927
Commissions	193,869	521,075	287,826
Certificates	4,202,281	4,936,972	19,043,377
Drafts	6,500	25,775	51,550
Transportation requests	327,299	1,316,751	6,583,755
Nontransferable food order and nontransferable surplus-food order stamps	1,635,721	5,906,963	[2] 1,170,801,000
Nontransferable cotton order and nontransferable surplus-cotton order stamps	17,090	299,085	[3] 59,817,000
Other miscellaneous	319,932	587,369	4,100,958
Specimens	11,508	2,324	128,256
Blank paper	2,475	61,905	
Total	34,262,774	41,106,750	1,398,034,819
Grand total	446,846,250	460,614,558	

[2] Excludes 11,398,000 blank fillers.
[3] Excludes 783,000 blank fillers.

Dies were engraved for the following new issues of postage stamps.

Issue	*Denomination (cents)*
National Defense, series 1940	1, 2, 3
Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, series 1940	3
One-hundred-fiftieth Anniversary of Vermont Statehood, series 1941	3
Air Mail, series 1941	6, 10, 15, 20, 30, 50
Canal Zone, postage due	15
Canal Zone Air Mail	30
Philippine postage, series 1941 (centavos)	2
Philippine Air Mail, series 1941 (centavos)	8, 20, 60
Philippine Air Mail, series 1941 (peso)	1

Dies and plates were prepared for various classes of bonds, revenue stamps, and miscellaneous printed work. The principal items included Treasury bonds, bills, and notes; Puerto Rican bonds and interim certificates; Philippine Islands currency, bonds, and revenue stamps; documentary, stock transfer, and silver tax stamps; rectified and distilled spirits stamps; certificates for the purchase of wine tax stamps; and migratory-bird hunting stamps.

In connection with the defense program, the printing of new issues of United States savings bonds and postal savings stamps was authorized in March 1941. The savings bonds comprised three series, designated as series E, F, and G, respectively, and were in denominations of $25, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000 for series E; and denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 for series F and G. The postal savings stamps, designated series 1941, included 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, $1, and $5 denominations. Dies and plates were prepared and by June 30, 1941, deliveries of the printed securities aggregated over eight million bonds and one hundred and five million stamps.

At the beginning of the fiscal year the number of employees on the pay roll was 5,649, while at the end of the year the total number was 6,345, an increase of 696 persons, or 12.3 percent. This additional personnel was occasioned by the increased volume of plate-printed work required, particularly with respect to Federal Reserve notes, United States savings bonds, postal savings stamps, distilled spirits bottled strip stamps, and food order and cotton order stamps.

Due to the insufficient number of eligibles on the Civil Service registers, considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining plate printers, printers' assistants, and skilled helpers. In some instances it was necessary to make temporary appointments of qualified persons outside the register. In anticipation of future production requirements, the Civil Service Commission was requested to conduct an examination for apprentice plate printers. It was also requested that the minimum age of the applicants be lowered from sixteen to fifteen years, and that eligibles be retained on the register until they have reached their twenty-second year.

The unit prices for most of the major items of materials purchased during the fiscal year 1941 were considerably higher than the previous year. The price of unbleached wiping paper for flatbed printing increased 71.79 percent; bleached wiping paper, 36.58 percent; wiping paper for rotary printing, 15.03 percent; revenue paper, 26.47 percent; postage stamp paper, 16.63 percent; dextrine, 15.89 percent; rubber drilling, 16.92 percent; and certain items of dry colors, 4 to 18 percent. Materials on which price decreases were noted included check paper, 19.54 percent; light separator paper, 3.99 percent; and mixed black, 8.91 percent.

Expenditures for the year amounted to $13,203,911.53, an increase over the previous year of approximately 8.74 percent. The following statement shows the appropriations, reimbursements, and expenditures for the fiscal years 1940 and 1941, respectively.

	1940	1941	Increase
Appropriations:			
Salaries and expenses	$8,450,000.00	$8,450,000.00	
Deficiency		260,000.00	$260,000.00
Reimbursements to appropriation from other bureaus for work completed [1]	3,718,888.91	4,562,477.23	843,588.32
Total	12,168,888.91	13,272,477.23	1,103,588.32
Expenditures, salaries and expenses [2]	12,142,741.25	13,203,911.53	1,061,170.28
Unexpended balance	26,147.66	68,565.70	42,418.04

[1] An additional amount of $191.75, received from employees for lost identification cards, locker keys, package-booth checks and badges, was deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States as miscellaneous receipts; and $37.50, received from reimbursements for jury service by employees, was deposited to general fund receipt account.

[2] Includes $11,300 transferred to Bureau of Standards for research work; $40,000 transferred to salaries and expenses, guard force, Treasury Department, for service rendered in connection with the protection of currency, bonds, stamps and other papers of value, in each of the fiscal years 1940 and 1941; and $1,776 transferred to "United States Official Mail and Messenger Service, Post Office Department" in the fiscal year 1941. The amounts of $374,718.79 and $377,132.19 were transferred to the retirement fund in the fiscal years 1940 and 1941, respectively.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT AND DISBARMENT

The Committee on Enrollment and Disbarment is an administrative and judicial body. It has charge of the enrollment of attorneys and agents for practice before the Treasury Department and conducts hearings in disbarment proceedings. An attorney, not a member of the committee, represents the Government before the committee. All complaints are filed with the attorney for the Government, who institutes proceedings in disbarment or suspension if the charges warrant such action. The committee also issues licenses to customhouse brokers and makes findings of fact and recommendations to the Secretary in proceedings for the revocation or suspension of such licenses.

The following statement summarizes the work of the committee for the year 1941.

		Number
Attorneys and agents:		
Applications for enrollment approved		2,294
Applications for enrollment disapproved		11
Applications withdrawn on advice of committee		133
Formal hearings on applications		5
Complaints against enrolled persons:		
Pending July 1, 1940	41	
Filed during the year	22	
		63
Disposed of:		
Disbarred	14	
Stricken from the rolls in the course of disbarment proceedings	5	
Suspensions	2	
Reprimands	2	
Dismissed	6	
Respondent died in course of disbarment proceedings	1	
		30
Pending June 30, 1941		33
Charges made, names stricken from the rolls		3
Cases of minor infractions of the regulations in which enrollees were given an opportunity to show cause why proceedings should not be instituted		12
Customhouse brokers:		
Applications for licenses approved		29
Applications withdrawn		3
Licenses canceled		19
Licenses revoked		1
Suspensions		1
Reprimands		1

Since the organization in 1921 of the Committee on Enrollment and Disbarment, 59,179 applications for enrollment have been approved and 751 disapproved. Two hundred and twenty-six practitioners have been disbarred from further practice before the Treasury Department, 136 have been suspended from practice for various periods, and 176 have been reprimanded.

FOREIGN FUNDS CONTROL

The Foreign Funds Control was established in the Office of the Secretary to administer the functions prescribed in Executive Order No. 8389, dated April 10, 1940, as amended.

Applications to engage in any of the transactions designated in the Executive order are executed under oath before an officer authorized to administer oaths and are filed in duplicate with the Federal Reserve Bank of the district or the Governor or High Commissioner of the Territory or possession of the United States in which the applicant resides or has his principal place of business or principal office or agency. If the applicant has no legal residence or principal place of business or principal office or agency in a Federal Reserve district or a Territory or possession of the United States, applications may be filed with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Such applications are forwarded to the Treasury Department by the Federal Reserve Bank or other agency with which they are filed, and the applicant receives through the same channel the license as granted, or is informed of the denial thereof.

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, 8 general rulings and 51 general licenses (of which a number have expired or have been revoked or amended) have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Between July 1, 1940, and June 30, 1941, 170,000 applications for license to engage in designated transactions were filed. Of these approximately 87 percent were approved in whole or in part, and approximately 13 percent were denied.

A discussion of foreign funds control will be found on page 66.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE[1]

General

Internal revenue collections.—During the fiscal year 1941 internal revenue collections totaled $7,370 millions, an increase of $2,030 millions over collections for 1940. The total amount collected included back income taxes of $306 millions, which is approximately $53 millions more than back income tax collections for 1940. The increase in total collections is attributable chiefly to increases in income taxes, liquor taxes, and manufacturers' excise taxes.

Miscellaneous internal revenue collections amounted to $2,973 millions, which is an increase of $596 millions over collections for 1940. The largest increases were as follows: Capital stock tax, $34 millions; estate taxes, $24 millions; gift taxes, $23 millions; liquor taxes, $196 millions; tobacco taxes, $89 millions; and manufacturers' excise taxes, $170 millions. These increases are attributable chiefly to increased rates of taxes levied by the Revenue Act of 1940 and to floor stocks taxes on liquors and cigarettes.

Employment tax collections totaled $926 millions, an increase of $92 millions over the preceding year. Total collections under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act were $687 millions; collections under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, $101 millions; and collections of carriers taxes, $138 millions.

Total collections of internal revenue during the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 are shown in the following summary, classified according to the administrative organization responsible for the tax. A detailed statement of collections appears in table 9, page 482 of this report.

Summary of internal revenue collections, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

[On basis of reports of collections, see p. 406]

Administrative unit	1940	1941	Increase or decrease (—)
Income Tax Unit[1]	$2,129,609,307.07	$3,471,123,930.57	$1,341,514,623.50
Alcohol Tax Unit	624,253,156.11	820,056,178.33	195,803,022.22
Miscellaneous Tax Unit	1,753,068,908.09	2,153,071,808.38	400,002,900.29
Accounts and Collections Unit (employment tax activities)	833,520,975.51	925,856,460.38	92,335,484.87
Total collections	5,340,452,346.78	7,370,108,377.66	2,029,656,030.88

[1] Includes collections from the tax on unjust enrichment and the repealed tax on dividends.

Refunds, drawbacks, and stamp redemptions.—During the year refunds of tax collections, together with interest, were made from the following appropriations:

Refunding internal revenue collections, 1940 and prior years	$2,206,211.37
Refunding internal revenue collections, 1941 and prior years	51,800,671.81
Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes, 1939–1941	8,125,017.63
Total, interest included	62,131,900.81

[1] More detailed information concerning the activities of the Bureau of Internal Revenue will be found in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The following is a summary of the refunds, showing the number of schedules and claims, the amount of refunds and repayments allowed, and the total amount refunded, including interest, on each class of tax during the fiscal year 1941, with a comparison of the totals for 1940.

Number of schedules and claims, amount of refunds and repayments, and total refunds, repayments, and interest, by class of tax, fiscal year 1941, and totals for 1940

Class of tax	Number of schedules	Number of claims	Amount of refunds and repayments	Total refunds, repayments, and interest
Bituminous coal	17	68	$7,078.90	$7,643.00
Capital stock	106	2,854	519,462.56	601,165.49
Carriers	98	127	69,910.72	76,689.43
Distilled spirits	269	7,681	294,383.60	296,715.93
Distilled spirits stamps redeemed	100	1,865	112,242.74	112,949.77
Distilled spirits drawbacks (294 certificates)		450	222,437.10	222,437.10
Estate	1,027	1,513	3,884,179.85	4,544,329.56
Gift	323	411	560,131.28	662,027.37
Income	6,146	117,851	31,273,134.97	38,328,418.77
Miscellaneous	58	198	107,189.60	127,554.68
Miscellaneous stamps redeemed	57	2,176	273,648.94	295,292.03
Narcotics	35	317	751.41	757.62
Narcotic stamps redeemed	35	68	587.76	587.76
Sales	126	2,120	2,033,992.46	2,240,748.33
Federal Insurance Contributions Act	2,451	10,868	608,506.08	665,703.50
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	2,599	15,448	1,890,644.58	1,954,427.75
Sugar	56	996	1,749,628.70	1,749,925.85
Tobacco	32	365	5,649.12	5,753.69
Tobacco stamps redeemed	24	2,010	2,112,618.81	2,112,618.81
Tobacco drawbacks	5	7	1,136.74	1,136.74
Total income and miscellaneous internal revenue	13,564	167,393	45,727,315.92	54,006,883.18
Agricultural adjustment	1,329	12,864	6,871,008.69	8,125,017.63
Grand total, fiscal year 1941	14,893	180,257	52,598,321.61	[1] 62,131,900.81
Fiscal year 1940:				
Income and miscellaneous internal revenue	12,527	173,476	54,215,841.79	65,226,738.23
Agricultural adjustment	3,177	49,027	10,085,660.54	11,503,970.56
Grand total, fiscal year 1940	15,704	222,503	64,301,502.33	[2] 76,730,708.79

[1] Excludes refunds from trust fund set up for Philippine coconut oil, Philippine trust fund, and Puerto Rico trust fund. The amounts refunded from these accounts were $985,008.34, $1,457.49, and $1,933.48, respectively.

[2] Excludes refunds of $175,292.66 from the trust fund set up for Philippine coconut oil tax collections.

NOTE.—The figures in this table will not agree with those given in later sections of this report for the reason that the amounts shown in the later sections relate to claims disposed of by the units, whereas this table shows the actual payments made.

If the tax refunds made during the fiscal year 1941 on account of erroneous or illegal collections of internal revenue and agricultural adjustment taxes and payments for export drawbacks and redemption of stamps, amounting to $63,120,300, were deducted from the gross collections of $7,370,108,378, the net collections for the fiscal year 1941 would be $7,306,988,078. The gross collections, however, are used for comparative purposes in these reports.

Additional assessments.—The additional assessments resulting from office audits and field investigations made during the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 were as follows:

Additional assessments, fiscal years 1940 and 1941, by class of tax

Class of tax	1940	1941
Income [1]	$291,198,664.00	$269,725,157.00
Miscellaneous internal revenue:		
Estate	52,350,045.30	55,539,688.33
Gift	6,354,319.72	9,263,764.22
Capital stock	1,732,327.10	994,812.55
Sales	4,561,082.62	3,003,389.26
Liquors	3,854,693.05	5,476,957.12
Miscellaneous	7,943,709.74	6,591,263.80
Tobacco	122,703.57	82,428.18
Coal	424,504.29	659,393.18
Silver	26,925.90	
Sugar	197,251.35	239,077.24
Total miscellaneous internal revenue	77,567,562.64	81,850,773.88
Employment taxes	25,143,458.86	31,744,653.82
Grand total	393,909,685.50	383,320,584.70

[1] Includes assessments of $28,727,135 for 1940 and $23,049,262 for 1941 made under the jeopardy provisions of section 279 of the Revenue Act of 1926 and section 273 of subsequent revenue acts.

Cost of administration.—The amount of $66,414,910 was appropriated for the fiscal year 1941 for salaries and expenses in connection with the assessment and collection of internal revenue taxes and the administration of the internal revenue laws. The expenditures and obligations against this appropriation were $65,289,527, leaving an unexpended balance of $1,125,383. The expenditures do not include amounts expended for refunding taxes illegally or erroneously collected and for redeeming stamps. The cost of collecting a total of $7,370,108,378 during 1941 was $0.89 per $100, compared with $1.12 per $100 for 1940.

The amount of $2,800,000 was appropriated for the fiscal year 1941 for salaries and administrative expenses in connection with making refunds authorized by titles IV and VII of the Revenue Act of 1936. The amount expended and obligated from this fund amounted to $2,110,466, leaving an unexpended balance of $689,534.

Income Tax Unit

General functions.—The Income Tax Unit is charged with the administration of the internal revenue laws with reference to taxes on income, excess profits of corporations, and refunds of certain processing taxes, and the laws limiting profits on certain Army and Navy contracts. The administration includes the preparation of regulations and interpretative and procedural rulings and instructions regarding such laws and the examination and adjustment of returns filed thereunder, through office audits and field investigations for the purpose of determining the correct tax liability as required by law.

Returns filed.—The number of all types of income and excess-profits tax returns filed during the fiscal year 1941 on which tax was reported and assessed was 7,867,319 as compared with 4,324,275 returns filed in 1940,[1] an increase of 3,543,044 or 81.9 percent. In addition, 8,283,177 taxpayers filed returns during the fiscal year 1941 showing no income subject to tax, compared with 4,664,137 such returns for the preceding fiscal year. The total number of income tax returns filed by individuals was 14,877,544, which is nearly double the number received

[1] Including in each fiscal year the delinquent returns filed during that year relating to prior years.

in the preceding year and is by far the largest number of income tax returns filed for any one year in the history of Federal income taxation.

Three factors accounted, in a large measure, for the increased number of individual income tax returns: (1) The reduction of the personal exemption; (2) the use of gross income rather than net income to determine liability for filing; and (3) increased income payments to individuals and more widespread employment. Contributory factors, not measurable but of undoubted significance, are: (1) The public response to the national emergency and willingness to support the defense program by paying taxes; and (2) more widespread publicity as to the income tax changes affecting smaller taxpayers.

Examination of income and excess profits tax returns upon receipt by the Washington office.—As of June 30, 1941, the work to be done by the Income Tax Unit had been completed on substantially all the returns filed by taxpayers within the fiscal year which had been transmitted to the Washington office by the collectors, except with respect to those not accepted as filed and certain of the nontaxable individual returns. Of 2,912,344 returns of individuals, taxable fiduciaries, and corporations examined to June 30, 789,057 were not accepted as filed. The returns not accepted as filed are transmitted to the field offices of the Income Tax Unit for further consideration. In the main, this represents the work load of the field offices for the fiscal year 1942.

The work load is appreciably heavier for 1942 than for 1941; first, because there is a larger number of higher bracket returns which generally require more time for investigation on account of the larger number of transactions; and second, because of the levying of an excess profits tax.

Prior to shipment of the returns to the field offices, various information-at-the-source forms and other documents bearing upon the audit are associated with them for use in the investigative work. The number of information-at-the-source forms filed during the fiscal year showing income payments was approximately 25,347,000.

Investigation of tax returns by the field offices.—The number of income tax returns, including partnerships and fiduciaries, investigated during the fiscal year 1941 was 470,876 as compared with 424,072 for the previous year, an increase of 11.0 percent. These figures include all returns for which the examiner's report has been submitted, whether or not the case has been finally disposed of by the reviewing officer.

Estate and gift tax returns investigated by field offices during the fiscal year numbered 17,355 as compared with 17,881 for the previous year, a decrease of 2.9 percent.

The total number of individual, taxable fiduciary, and corporation income tax returns disposed of by the field offices during the fiscal year 1941, with and without investigation, was 924,358. In addition, the field offices disposed of 395,591 partnership and nontaxable fiduciary income tax returns and 20,579 estate and gift tax returns.

Efforts made by agents to expedite the closing of examined cases met with greater success in the fiscal year 1941 than in 1940, as evidenced by the fact that during 1941 the examiners' proposals were concurred in by the taxpayers without formal protest in a higher percentage of the cases than in the previous year. (See discussion of stage at which additional tax was assessed appearing on page 224.)

Petitions to the Board of Tax Appeals filed during 1941 involved 5,891 returns and proposed tax deficiencies of $117,927,968, compared with 5,386 returns and tax deficiencies of $69,970,847 for 1940.

Revenue results of investigation of income and declared value excess-profits tax returns.—The total amount of additional assessments made during the fiscal year 1941 was $262,730,729. Excluding jeopardy and duplicate items, the amount was $236,815,872, or a decrease of 2.5 percent from the preceding year.

Stage at which additional tax was assessed.—During the year further progress was made in settling cases of proposed additional tax liability by agreements with taxpayers, without issuing formal notices of deficiency which are otherwise required by law as a basis for assessment, and from which taxpayers may appeal to the Board of Tax Appeals. Of the total number of 235,255 returns on which regular additional assessments (including duplicate-regular) were made, 221,800 additional assessments, or 94.3 percent, were made by agreement with the taxpayers without the necessity of a statutory notice. Of the total regular additional tax assessed (including duplicate-regular), aggregating $200,234,414, the amount assessed by agreement was $156,215,263, or 78.0 percent.

The following table shows, by stage at which additional assessment was made, the number and amount of additional assessments made during the fiscal years 1940 and 1941.

Number and amount of additional income tax assessments made during the fiscal years 1940 and 1941, by stage at which assessment was made

Stage at which additional assessment was made	Returns		Additional tax		Interest	Penalty*	Total
	Number	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total			
	Fiscal year 1941						
On agreements executed prior to mailing of 90-day letter	221,800	94	$156,215,263	78	$23,479,384	$1,710,899	$181,405,546
Default or agreement after issuance of 90-day letter	9,305	4	15,439,313	8	2,838,208	835,678	19,113,199
In appealed cases, after trial on the merits and decision by the Board of Tax Appeals, or upon stipulation before the Board of cases settled by Technical Staff and/or Chief Counsel	4,150	2	28,579,838	14	10,104,026	482,242	39,166,106
Total [1]	235,255	100	200,234,414	100	36,421,618	3,028,819	239,684,851
Jeopardy provisions of the Code	1,355	------	17,011,127	------	3,595,071	2,439,680	23,045,878
Grand total	236,610	------	217,245,541	------	40,016,689	5,468,499	262,730,729
	Fiscal year 1940						
On agreements executed prior to mailing of 90-day letter	199,044	93	165,810,823	78	25,386,376	1,259,158	192,456,357
Default or agreement after issuance of 90-day letter	10,522	5	12,714,788	6	2,500,731	821,881	16,037,400
In appealed cases, after trial on the merits and decision by the Board of Tax Appeals, or upon stipulation before the Board of cases settled by Technical Staff and/or Chief Counsel	3,773	2	32,949,759	16	13,314,964	900,490	47,165,213
Total [2]	213,339	100	211,475,370	100	41,202,071	2,981,529	255,658,970
Jeopardy provisions of the Code	1,568	------	19,676,342	------	4,307,076	4,800,345	28,783,763
Grand total	214,907	------	231,151,712	------	45,509,147	7,781,874	284,442,733

[1] Including duplicate assessments involving 469 returns, $2,177,606 of additional tax, $667,210 of interest, and $24,163 of penalties.

[2] Including duplicate assessments involving 542 returns, $11,132,999 of additional tax, $1,570,829 of interest, and $98,632 of penalties.

Refunds, abatements, and credits.—The number of income tax cases which involved refunds or credits of tax or interest to taxpayers or abatement of tax audited and closed by the Income Tax Unit during the fiscal year 1941 was 73,627, compared with 82,078 [1] such cases closed during the fiscal year 1940, a decrease of 8,451, or 10.3 percent. Of the total of 73,627 overassessments for 1941, 39,730 were made to taxpayers without the necessity for filing claims. This compares with 38,771 in the previous year.

Of the overassessments settled by the Income Tax Unit in 1941, 57,511 represented refunds or credits of tax or interest involving $50,438,931, compared with 71,648 involving $55,810,102 in 1940.

The amount involved in overassessments of all types for 1941 represented by refunds, credits, interest, and abatements for income tax cases audited in the collectors' offices as well as by the Income Tax Unit was $113,600,916, as compared with $185,936,641 the previous year.

The following table shows a comparison of claims and certificates of overassessment issued for the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 by the Income Tax Unit.

Number of certificates of overassessment issued and claims disposed of, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

	1940	1941
Allowances:		
Certificates of overassessment issued when no claims had been filed	38,771	39,730
Claim allowed in full or in part	[1] 43,307	33,897
Total allowances	[1] 82,078	73,627
Status of claims:		
Pending at beginning of year	40,140	[1] 33,138
Filed during year (new claims)	53,080	47,598
Total to be disposed of	93,220	80,736
Allowed in full or in part	[1] 43,307	33,897
Rejected	16,775	14,020
Total disposed of	[1] 60,082	47,917
Pending at end of year	[1] 33,138	32,819

[1] Revised.

There were also allowed 21,342 collectors' claims, of which 9,270 recommended abatements or credits and 12,072 recommended refunds. These claims were largely multiple-item claims, i. e., claims for refund to numbers of taxpayers, and involved 20,440 items for abatement or credit and 65,282 items for refund.

The following table shows the amounts involved in tax overassessments settled during the years 1940 and 1941 resulting from audit of income tax returns, including cases settled by the collectors' offices as well as the Income Tax Unit.

[1] Revised.

Amounts of overassessment, by method of settlement, and interest allowed on all income tax cases closed, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

	1940	1941
Overassessments settled by—		
Abatement:		
Regular	$98,764,513	$27,074,085
Duplicate	29,527,955	33,826,883
Credit	11,711,124	14,241,700
Refund	36,824,426	31,425,457
Total	176,828,018	106,568,125
Interest	9,108,623	7,032,791
Grand total	185,936,641	113,600,916

The amount involved in claims filed during 1941 was $120,817,115 compared with $156,272,676 the preceding year. Of the claims disposed of during the year, the amount rejected totaled $138,842,462, compared with $143,847,884 the preceding year.

Inventory of returns on hand in the field offices as of June 30, 1941.—There was a net improvement in the position of the field offices as of the close of the fiscal year 1941 as compared with 1940. The number of open income tax returns on hand in the field offices as of June 30, 1941, was 373,889, as compared with 406,616 on June 30, 1940. The net reduction as between the ends of the two fiscal years was 32,727, or 8.0 percent. The net reduction during 1941 in prior-year work was 850 in number of returns, or 1.5 percent. The ratio of open prior-year work to open current-year work at the end of 1941 was 17.1 percent, as compared with 15.8 percent for 1940. As of June 30, 1941, the number of examined income tax returns involving adjustments not agreed to by the taxpayers and pending action by the Bureau and its field offices was 27,031, as compared with 31,507 returns in such status at the close of the previous year.

Miscellaneous Tax Unit

The Miscellaneous Tax Unit is concerned with the administration of all internal revenue taxes except the income and excess-profits taxes, the taxes applicable to alcoholic beverages, and those relating to employment. Detailed statements concerning the particular taxes administered in each of the five divisions of the Miscellaneous Tax Unit are set forth below under the appropriate caption.

The collections of miscellaneous taxes for the fiscal year 1941 amounted to $2,153,071,808, representing an increase of $400,002,900 as compared with collections from these sources for the preceding year.

Estate Tax Division.—Collections of estate tax for the year amounted to $355,194,033, representing an increase of $24,307,984 over the collections for the preceding year. Collections of gift tax amounted to $51,863,714, which exceeded the collections for the preceding year by $22,678,596.

The assessment and collection of additional taxes amounting to $39,701,646 proposed in 356 estate tax and gift tax cases were postponed pending the adjudication of appeals filed with the United States Board of Tax Appeals.

There were 19,044 estate tax returns and 17,369 gift tax returns filed during the year.

As a result of Bureau and field investigations and audits there were assessed deficiencies in tax amounting to $50,333,057 in estate tax and $8,014,664 in gift tax.

The following table presents a summary of the estate tax and gift tax cases received and audited in the Bureau.

Number of estate tax and gift tax returns received and audited, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

Returns in Bureau	Estate tax		Gift tax	
	1940	1941	1940	1941
On hand at beginning of year	14,173	12,907	4,814	5,592
Received	18,908	19,044	14,435	17,369
Total to be disposed of	33,081	31,951	19,249	22,961
Disposed of	20,174	18,090	13,657	16,168
On hand at end of year	12,907	13,861	5,592	6,793

During the year 2,517 claims for refund of estate tax and gift tax were received as compared with 1,186 claims received during the preceding year. The marked increase may be attributed to a decision of the United States Supreme Court holding that certain rents, dividends, and interest are not part of the gross estate in those cases where the executors elect to value the estates as of a date subsequent to the date of death. Refunds of estate tax and gift tax, with interest thereon, were allowed in the total amount of $5,216,105 in 1,924 cases. Included in this amount are refunds of $530,277 authorized as a result of court decisions in 21 cases.

The following table summarizes the action taken in connection with estate tax and gift tax claims received and disposed of during the year.

Estate tax and gift tax claims received and disposed of, fiscal year 1941

Claims	Estate tax claims				Gift tax claims			
	Refund		Abatement		Refund		Abatement	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Claims filed:								
On hand July 1, 1940	437	$12,068,552.71	28	$42,152.71	177	$3,843,954.41	5	$38,899.06
Received	2,176	13,857,014.75	363	5,744,022.20	341	1,519,489.63	84	822,960.25
Reopened	50	494,613.78	------	----------	40	148,878.81	------	----------
Total to be disposed of	2,663	26,420,181.24	391	5,786,174.91	558	5,512,322.85	89	861,859.31
Allowed	561	2,608,210.14	371	4,771,852.37	198	303,165.95	81	721,015.15
Rejected	366	5,301,106.69	12	193,332.35	178	3,652,386.65	1	139,162.00
Total disposed of	927	7,909,316.83	383	4,965,184.72	376	3,955,552.60	82	860,177.15
On hand June 30, 1941	1,736	18,510,864.41	8	820,990.19	182	1,556,770.25	7	1,682.16
No claims filed, overassessments allowed	952	1,282,296.55	202	3,383,548.63	213	260,387.05	12	1,823,948.72
Interest allowed	------	660,149.71	------	----------	------	101,896.09	------	----------
Total allowed, including interest	1,513	4,550,656.40	573	8,155,401.00	411	665,449.09	93	2,544,963.87

Tobacco Division.—The collections of tobacco taxes for the year amounted to $698,076,891, the largest annual collection from this source since the taxes were first imposed, and representing an increase of $89,558,447 over the collections for the preceding year. The tax on small cigarettes yielded $616,745,234, which does not include the floor stocks tax on cigarettes imposed under the act approved June 25, 1940.

A detailed comparison of the tobacco taxes collected during the fiscal years 1940 and 1941 is shown in table 9, page 482 of this report.

Sales Tax Division.—The collections of taxes administered by the Sales Tax Division amounted to $806,449,691, an increase of $222,854,288 as compared with collections for the preceding year. The increase in collections is reflected principally in the manufacturers' excise taxes, the taxes on admissions, and the tax on electrical energy.

A summary of the collections of the taxes administered by the Sales Tax Division for the years 1940 and 1941 follows. A more detailed comparison of the collections of taxes for these years is shown in table 9, page 482.

Summary of taxes collected by the Sales Tax Division, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

Source of taxes	1940	1941	Increase or decrease (−)
Stamps	$38, 681, 345. 32	$39, 056, 966. 09	$375, 620. 77
Manufacturers' excise taxes (title IV, Revenue Act of 1932, as amended, and subtitle C, chapter 29, Internal Revenue Code, as amended)	404, 298, 499. 35	570, 035, 996. 98	165, 737, 497. 63
Electrical energy	42, 338, 501. 94	47, 021, 015. 62	4, 682, 513. 68
Pistols and revolvers	89, 508. 54	85, 301. 13	−4, 207. 41
Total manufacturers' excise	446, 726, 509. 83	617, 142, 313. 73	170, 415, 803. 90
Miscellaneous	97, 685, 225. 57	150, 016, 758. 84	52, 331, 533. 27
Repealed	502, 322. 11	233, 651. 85	−268, 670. 26
Total	583, 595, 402. 83	806, 449, 690. 51	222, 854, 287. 68

The claims for refund and abatement of the taxes and for the redemption of stamps received and disposed of during the years 1940 and 1941 are shown in the following table.

Claims for refund and abatement of taxes and for redemption of stamps received and disposed of, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

Claims	1940	1941
	Number	*Number*
On hand at beginning of year	2, 664	2, 023
Received or reopened	9, 821	11, 505
Total to be disposed of	12, 485	13, 528
Allowed	8, 466	9, 271
Rejected	1, 996	2, 113
Total disposed of	10, 462	11, 384
On hand at end of year	2, 023	2, 144
	Amount	*Amount*
Allowed	$8, 164, 587. 56	$7, 347, 014. 89

During the year 7,079 field reports and 616,784 returns were examined in the Sales Tax Division. Assessments totaling $1,406,815,951, representing 1,638,279 items, were approved on the 2,378 miscellaneous assessment lists, which included original and additional assessments.

The Sales Tax Division completes assessments, schedules claims and overassessments, and passes on offers in compromise not only for this Division but also for the Estate Tax, Tobacco, and Capital Stock Tax Divisions and for the Processing Tax Division with respect to the tax on manufactured sugar.

The number and amount of offers in compromise submitted in settlement of liabilities incurred in connection with the various miscellaneous taxes and the number and amount disposed of during the year are shown in the following table.

Offers in compromise received and disposed of by the Sales Tax Division, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

Offers in compromise	1940		1941	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
On hand at beginning of year	553	$463,036.24	518	$610,862.82
Received during year	6,206	994,286.59	12,294	1,439,487.15
Total to be disposed of	6,759	1,457,322.83	12,812	2,050,349.97
Accepted	5,971	744,904.53	11,361	1,233,126.47
Rejected	234	89,397.31	287	57,879.14
Withdrawn	36	12,158.17	39	241,747.47
Total disposed of	6,241	846,460.01	11,687	1,532,753.08
On hand at end of year	518	610,862.82	1,125	517,596.89

Capital Stock Tax Division.—Collections from the capital stock tax during the year amounted to $166,652,640 as compared with collections of $132,738,537 in 1940, an increase of $33,914,103, or 25.5 percent.

A total of 535,159 returns were filed by domestic and foreign corporations. As a result of the review and audit of capital stock tax returns, 19,921 assessments were made, involving tax, penalties, and interest in the amount of $994,813.

The claims for refund and abatement of capital stock tax, penalties, and interest, received and adjusted in the Capital Stock Tax Division, are shown in the following table.

Claims for refund and abatement received and disposed of by the Capital Stock Tax Division, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

Claims	1940	1941
	Number	*Number*
On hand at beginning of year	704	1,241
Received and reopened	22,239	10,633
Total to be disposed of	22,943	11,874
Allowed	4,129	5,770
Rejected	17,573	4,635
Total disposed of	21,702	10,405
On hand at end of year	1,241	1,469
	Amount	*Amount*
Allowed	$604,737.93	$815,729.07

Processing Tax Division.—The Processing Tax Division is concerned with the administration of the tax imposed on manufactured sugar under Chapter 32 of the Internal Revenue Code, and the adjustment of the several types of claims arising as the result of the invalidation of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the repeal of related legislation.

There were 1,727 returns filed during the year by manufacturers subject to the tax on manufactured sugar, and the total collections of tax from this source amounted to $74,834,840, representing an increase of $6,689,482 over the collections for the prior year.

The following table shows the claims in respect to the tax on manufactured sugar received and disposed of during the year.

Sugar tax claims received and disposed of by the Processing Tax Division, fiscal year 1941

Claims	Export		Overpayment and livestock feed		Abatement		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
On hand July 1, 1940	42	$10,666.64	5	$6,481.91			47	$17,148.55
Received	796	1,364,454.31	65	18,172.71	6	$153,017.52	867	1,535,644.54
Reopened	70	3,340.57	3	350.24			73	3,690.81
Total to be disposed of	908	1,378,461.52	73	25,004.86	6	153,017.52	987	1,556,483.90
Allowed	848	1,335,781.78	42	9,197.18	4	29.99	894	1,345,008.95
Rejected	43	7,522.35	20	13,610.52	2	152,987.53	65	174,120.40
Total disposed of	891	1,343,304.13	62	22,807.70	6	153,017.52	959	1,519,129.35
On hand June 30, 1941	17	35,157.39	11	2,197.16			28	37,354.55

The following table shows the claims for the refund of processing and related taxes received and disposed of during the year.

Claims for refund of processing and related taxes received and disposed of by the Processing Tax Division, fiscal year 1941

Claims	Revenue Act of 1936				Cotton Ginning, Tobacco, and Potato Acts		Total	
	Sections 601 and 602		Title VII					
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
On hand July 1, 1940	342	$1,603,283.24	2,319	$9,516,111.83	1,011	$27,477.02	3,672	$11,146,872.09
Received	12	11,105.46	119	10,357,375.66	10,212	223,523.40	10,343	10,592,004.52
Reopened	257	678,673.59	321	531,803.00	148	3,917.33	726	1,214,393.92
Total to be disposed of	611	2,293,062.29	2,759	20,405,290.49	11,371	254,917.75	14,741	22,953,270.53
Allowed	396	887,685.49	1,350	1,174,962.95	9,256	112,813.69	11,002	2,175,462.13
Rejected	198	1,093,425.38	1,236	6,329,218.75	2,071	140,243.58	3,505	7,562,887.71
Transferred to Income Tax Unit			37	9,947,243.47			37	9,947,243.47
Total disposed of	594	1,981,110.87	2,623	17,451,425.17	11,327	253,057.27	14,544	19,685,593.31
On hand June 30, 1941	17	311,951.42	136	2,953,865.32	44	1,860.48	197	3,267,677.22

Alcohol Tax Unit

The collections from the liquor taxes amounted to $820,056,178 in the fiscal year 1941, as compared with $624,253,156 in 1940, an increase of $195,803,022, or 31.4 percent. This increase in collections is principally the result of the higher rates imposed by the Revenue Act of 1940. The largest increase was in distilled spirits, for which collections increased 39.6 percent. The collections from the excise tax on wines increased 36.7 percent, while the collections from the excise tax on fermented malt liquors increased 20.5 percent.

Of the total liquor taxes collected, $484,163,478 came from distilled spirits, $13,186,464 came from wines, and $322,706,236 came from fermented malt liquors. Taxes collected from distilled spirits constituted 59.0 percent of the total in 1941, compared with 55.6 percent in the previous year. Details of these collections will be found in the table on page 482.

On June 30, 1941, the following premises and proprietors, qualified under internal revenue laws and engaged in the production, distribution, or use of alcohol and alcoholic liquors, were under the supervision of the Alcohol Tax Unit.

	Number
Under permit requirements of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act: [1]	
Importers [2]	1,014
Distilleries:	
Alcohol [3]	39
Brandy	134
Registered	121
Warehousing and bottling:	
Bonded warehouses: [4]	
Alcohol	60
Internal revenue	274
Tax-paid bottling houses	126
Wine producers and blenders:	
Wineries	1,017
Bonded wine storerooms	89
Rectifying plants	237
Wholesalers: [5]	
Wholesale liquor dealers	5,550
Wholesale malt liquor dealers	10,306
Not under permit requirements of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act:	
Breweries	537
Denaturing plants [6]	41
Bonded dealers in specially denatured alcohol	50
Bonded manufacturers using specially denatured alcohol	4,199
Hospitals, laboratories, and educational institutions using tax-free alcohol	6,576
Vinegar plants using vaporizing process	13
Bottle manufacturers	66
Retail liquor dealers	256,653
Retail malt liquor dealers	147,063

[1] Separate permits are required for lessee operations. In addition to the number of premises shown, the lessees are as follows: Registered distilleries, 62; tax-paid bottling houses, 13; rectifying plants, 19. A lessee authorized to operate two or more premises is counted once for each premise.
[2] An importer is required to hold only one permit regardless of the number of his premises.
[3] Permits are required only where alcohol is produced for nonindustrial use.
[4] Permits are required only if the proprietor conducts bottling operations.
[5] Total number of premises. Permits are required for those making sales to trade buyers. A wholesaler is required to hold only one permit regardless of the number of his premises.
[6] Includes 3 distillery denaturing bonded warehouses.

Several new regulations were issued during the year. The regulations relating to distilled spirits, wines, and fermented malt liquors are now complete with the exception of regulations concerning alcohol, which will be issued in the near future.

Procedure Division.—This Division is responsible for planning and developing procedure for the headquarters and field offices of the Alcohol Tax Unit; assists in drafting regulations, Treasury decisions, mimeographs, and circulars; reviews for revision all forms prescribed by the Alcohol Tax Unit; and is charged with the administration of

regulations relating to traffic in containers of distilled spirits and the supervision of the Statistical Section.

Enforcement Division.—The activities of the Enforcement Division include the investigation, detection, and prevention of willful and fraudulent violations of the internal revenue laws relating to distilled spirits, wines, and fermented malt liquors.

During the fiscal year 11,826 stills were seized, having an aggregate mash capacity of 2,056,230 gallons,[1] and in connection therewith 6,868,078 gallons of mash were seized and destroyed. Investigators also seized 275,396 gallons of spirits and 4,752 automobiles and trucks. The total appraised value of the property seized amounted to $2,424,565. A total of 26,010 persons was arrested for Federal liquor law violations.

The enforcement of Regulations 17 and Regulations 92 has been increasingly effective. Because of the voluntary cooperation of dealers in this program, illicit distillers have found it necessary to go far afield for supplies and purchase them in small quantities, thus materially increasing their cost of operations. The reports received from dealers have led to the seizure of 497 illicit distilleries and 148 vehicles, with 692 arrests. The preventive and enforcement program under these regulations has substantially aided in reducing the number and size of illicit distilleries.

During the fiscal year, 215 cars and 12,150 gallons of tax-paid liquor were seized and 332 persons were arrested in connection with the enforcement of the Liquor Enforcement Act of 1936 for illegally introducing tax-paid spirits into dry States; 273 indictments were returned and 196 persons convicted in such cases.

A total of 266 applications for pardon and 3,970 applications for parole were received during the year. Of the applications on hand for disposal, 268 applications for pardon and 3,886 applications for parole were examined and reports submitted.

Field Inspection Division.—This Division plans, coordinates, and supervises the permissive functions in the field offices of the 15 field districts. Technically trained field inspectors, who serve as representatives of the Alcohol Tax Unit in maintaining an efficient permissive organization in the field offices, make frequent examinations by actual inspection of records, documents, and otherwise to determine whether law, regulations, established policy, and procedure are being followed; devise and recommend plans and methods for greater efficiency and economy in the conduct of the work; supervise the installation of new procedures which have been approved by the headquarters office; coordinate and standardize the functions and work in the various units of the permissive divisions; determine the adequacy and efficiency of the personnel and suitability of space and equipment and the practicability of its reallocation for the proper handling of the work; make recommendations relative to the judicious expenditure of public funds; and confer with district supervisors on problems of organization, management, and service.

The Division maintains general supervision over the activities of inspectors and storekeeper-gaugers in the field districts and provides

[1] Represents the cubic capacity of still pots and cookers. Column stills which operate without a still pot or cooker are not reflected in this total. The size of illicit stills is reflected more properly by the mash facilities. The cubic measurement of the mash fermenters of all the illicit stills seized during the fiscal year was 10,036,163 gallons.

for the general instruction of these groups. A total of 72,189 inspections of plants and permittees was made during this period by general inspectors in the supervisory districts. Inspections of retail dealers were conducted by junior inspectors, and the following statement shows the results accomplished by this group.

	Number
Number of inspections made	239,139
Number of dealers found violating	24,012
Number of violations found	27,459
Percent of dealers found violating	10.04%
Amount collected	$518,710.46

This Division is also responsible for the final approval or disapproval of applications for the establishment of industrial alcohol plants, alcohol bonded warehouses and denaturing plants, distilleries, fruit distilleries, distillery denaturing bonded warehouses, internal revenue bonded warehouses, and rectifying plants. Final review of qualifying documents submitted in connection with the establishment of bonded field warehouses, bonded storerooms, bonded wineries, and breweries is handled by the Division.

Many changes were made in the premises, construction, and equipment of established plants during the fiscal year, requiring examination of applications, notices, bonds, consents of surety, plats, plans, and other documents submitted in connection with such changes. The total number of such examinations, including those covering 122 new plants and 205 discontinued plants, was 21,885.

Laboratory Division.—The Laboratory Division comprises a central laboratory in Washington, D. C., with 13 branch laboratories located throughout the country, and one in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The Laboratory Division performs all the chemical work for the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Bureau of Narcotics; it frequently assists the Bureau of Customs, Secret Service, Coast Guard, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Post Office Department, State Alcoholic Beverage Control Boards, and Police Departments. The greater part of the work, however, has to do with the internal revenue and narcotic laws.

The Washington laboratory is primarily concerned with basic problems, such as the development and modification of methods of analyses for the great variety of products submitted and the formulation of denatured alcohol. This necessitates intensive research as to the actual components for all alcoholic products, a knowledge of the effect of diverse manufacturing processes on related products, abstracting current technical publications, and the testing of proposed denaturants.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the application of spectrographic and chromatographic absorption methods to the analyses of wines and distilled spirits.

Audit Division.—This Division is responsible for the tax accounting, assessment, claim, and compromise work of the Alcohol Tax Unit. It administers the provisions of internal revenue laws and regulations pertaining to the manufacture, storage, tax payment, exportation, sale, and use of alcohol, denatured alcohol, distilled spirits, wines, and malt liquors.

During the fiscal year, 28,026 reports of violations of the internal revenue laws pertaining to alcoholic liquors were received from the field offices, reviewed and audited, and tax liability disclosed thereby was assessed, including ad valorem penalties. There were certified

to the Commissioner for assessment 21,529 items, totaling $5,476,957, listed in the Bureau, and 292,177 items, aggregating $140,469,958, listed by collectors.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there were on hand 583 offers in compromise, aggregating $15,448, submitted in settlement of liabilities incurred in connection with the liquor taxing laws. During the year 7,788 offers, amounting to $347,514, were received, of which 231 were forwarded to the Department of Justice and 194 were returned to the field offices; 6,640 offers, aggregating $201,225, were accepted, and 564 offers, totaling $47,952, were rejected, leaving 742 offers on hand at the end of the year.

During the year 43 offers in compromise, aggregating $5,330, were submitted in settlement of liabilities incurred under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act. Of these, 33, totaling $4,740, were accepted, and 7 offers, totaling $430, were rejected, leaving 3 offers on hand at the close of the year.

Basic Permit and Trade Practice Division.—This Division is charged with administering the provisions of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act and regulations which have been issued pursuant to its authority. Its activities involve the enforcement of the trade practice provisions of the act aimed at the prevention of certain unfair trade practices on the part of alcoholic beverage producers, importers, and wholesalers, including exclusive retail outlets, so-called "tied-house" relationships, commercial bribery, consignment sales, false and misleading labeling and advertising, bulk disposition of distilled spirits, and interlocking directorates in the distilling and rectifying fields. The broad purpose of the statute is the regulation of the conduct of the legitimate liquor industry.

The Federal Alcohol Administration Act requires that all producers (other than brewers), importers, and wholesale distributors of alcoholic beverages secure basic permits. The issuance, denial, revocation, suspension, and annulment of basic permits have been delegated to district supervisors, a small staff being retained in the Washington office for the purpose of directing and coordinating such activities. The experience of one year under the decentralized system has shown it to be a definite improvement over the centralized system, since there have been more complete facilities for investigations of applicants and of violations, and it has been possible to hold hearings where the parties in interest were located.

The Federal Alcohol Administration Act provides that no bottler or importer shall bottle or remove from customs custody for consumption distilled spirits, wine, or malt beverages, unless the bottler or importer has obtained and has in his possession a certificate of label approval or a certificate of exemption from label approval covering such distilled spirits, wine, or malt beverages. The number of applications for label approval filed was approximately the same as the number filed the preceding year, and a total of 78,989 applications was acted upon.

The following table reflects the permit activity under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act during the year and the number of permits of each class outstanding on June 30, 1941.

Permit activities, fiscal year 1941

	New permits issued [1]	Amended permits issued	Permits terminated [2]	Permits in effect June 30, 1941 [3]
Distillers	58	314	54	354
Rectifiers	39	33	41	314
Importers	86	89	103	1,014
Wine producers and blenders	66	66	149	1,130
Warehousing and bottling	841	56	212	627
Wholesalers	1,334	1,245	1,785	12,042
Total	2,424	1,803	2,344	15,481

[1] Includes permits issued to lessee operators, alternating proprietorships, changes in ownership, management, control, etc., which do not involve the establishing of additional premises.
[2] Includes permits surrendered for cancelation, automatically terminated, or revoked.
[3] Represents active permits and includes lessee operators, also permits in Puerto Rico. Data on outstanding permits heretofore published included inactive permits.

In connection with the enforcement of the advertising regulations the Division reviewed 76,859 advertisements appearing in 24,787 publications, representing a slight increase over similar activities for the preceding year, and took appropriate regulatory action in 887 cases which involved various types of irregularities. There were also reviewed 4,803 radio programs and 4,250 pieces of point of sale advertising. Particular attention was given to advertisements containing patriotic themes, references to the Army or Navy, or appeals to the defense forces, the regulations being amended during the year to give the Bureau more authority to deal with any objectionable advertisements of this nature. Special attention was also necessary in connection with advertisements of domestic products designed to replace former imported items and advertised in some instances in a misleading manner.

Violations of the trade practice provisions of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act have involved the furnishing to retailers of equipment such as electric mixers, heating devices, dispensing equipment, signs, etc.; exclusive sales agreements; paying retailers for window displays; and making sales on consignment or with the privilege of return. These practices result in pressure selling, which constitutes unfair competition and results in advantages to the larger companies which have sufficient capital to subsidize their customers in this manner. There were 199 such cases handled during the year, the penalties imposed including permit suspensions for as long as sixty days and the acceptance of substantial offers in compromise.

Accounts and Collections Unit

The Accounts and Collections Unit is the central administrative organization for the 64 internal revenue collection districts and makes the administrative audit of all expenditures for the Internal Revenue Service. The Unit also administers the employment taxes imposed under chapter 9 of the Internal Revenue Code, the taxes under subchapter A (Federal Insurance Contributions Act) relating to employment by others than carriers, subchapter B relating to employment by carriers, and subchapter C (Federal Unemployment Tax Act) relating

to the tax on employers of eight or more. Prior to enactment of the Internal Revenue Code the provisions of subchapters A, C, and B of chapter 9, were contained in titles VIII and IX of the Social Security Act and in the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937, respectively.

There were 28,077,237 tax returns filed in collectors' offices during the fiscal year 1941, an increase of 8,877,305 over the previous year. Of the total returns filed, 16,150,496 were income tax returns, an increase of 7,162,084 during the year. The increase in tax returns filed may be largely attributed to the reduced exemptions provided by the Revenue Act of 1940.

During the fiscal year 40,604 income tax, 13,807 miscellaneous tax, and 218,177 employment tax returns were investigated by field deputy collectors, and 10,869,458 information returns were verified. At the close of business June 30, 1941, there were outstanding in the 64 collection districts 4,868 income tax returns, and 1,729,903 information returns were on hand.

Deputy collectors of internal revenue served 407,667 warrants for distraint, which resulted in the collection of $54,353,624. An average of 3,732 deputy collectors made 2,220,467 revenue-producing investigations, including the serving of warrants for distraint, compared with 1,622,104 revenue-producing investigations made by an average of 2,718 deputy collectors in the preceding year. The total amount collected and reported for assessment by deputy collectors was $90,285,877 compared with $84,566,072 in the previous year. The average number of investigations made per deputy and the average amount of tax collected and reported for assessment were 595 and $24,192, respectively, compared with 597 and $31,113, respectively, in 1940. There were 183,594 warrants for distraint in custody in the collectors' field forces on June 30, 1941, as compared with 212,701 on hand June 30, 1940.

A total of 13,878,586,593 revenue stamps, valued at $1,455,156,314, was issued to collectors of internal revenue and the Postmaster General during the year, compared with 13,351,512,052 stamps, valued at $1,188,107,282, issued during 1940. Revenue stamps returned by collectors of internal revenue and by the Postmaster General, and credited to their accounts, amounted to $50,905,319. There were 318 applications allowed for restamping packages from which the original stamps had been lost, mutilated, or destroyed, compared with 390 applications in the preceding year.

The Disbursement Accounting Division administratively examined and recorded 1,540 monthly accounts, comprising 132,020 vouchers, of collectors of internal revenue, internal revenue agents in charge, heads of staff divisions, district supervisors, including the Philippine branch of the District of Maryland, and the internal revenue salary payments made by the special disbursing agent, San Juan, Puerto Rico. In addition, 6,990 expense vouchers of employees and 17,954 vouchers covering passenger and freight transportation and miscellaneous expenses were audited and passed to the Chief Disbursing Officer, Treasury Department, or General Accounting Office for payment.

Taxes under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.—Collections of taxes imposed under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act amounted to $687,327,551 for the year, as compared with $605,350,176 for 1940, an increase of $81,977,375. These amounts include both the

employees' tax and the employers' tax, each of which was imposed at the rate of 1 percent of taxable wages paid. Returns under the act are required on a quarterly basis, 8,684,639 being filed during the fiscal year, as compared with 7,868,402 filed in the preceding year. The complete and final audit of returns under the act is conducted in the offices of collectors of internal revenue.

The following table sets forth information relative to claims disposed of under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and/or title VIII of the Social Security Act.

Claims under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and/or title VIII of the Social Security Act (except special refunds under section 1401 (d) of the former act), received and disposed of, fiscal year 1941

	Number
Claims:	
Pending at beginning of year	2,644
Filed during year (new claims)	18,134
Received from other sources	286
Total to be disposed of	21,064
Allowed in full or in part	12,759
Rejected	3,190
Canceled	70
Total disposed of	16,019
Pending at end of year	5,045
Certificates of allowance issued when no claims were filed	4,787
	Amount
Overassessments settled by—	
Abatement	$850,480.45
Credit	14,801.42
Refund	481,658.17
Total	1,346,940.04
Interest	58,450.28
Grand total	1,405,390.32

The amount involved in claims filed during the year was $3,000,404. Included in the allowed claims shown above were 7,091 collectors' claims for abatement, of which 347 were multiple-item claims involving 9,204 items. There were also allowed 524 collectors' claims recommending refunds of $8,839, plus interest of $440. The amount involved in the claims rejected during the year totaled $855,742.

Effective with the calendar year 1940, the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939 added a new provision to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act, section 1401 (d), whereby an employee, performing services for more than one employer during a calendar year, may obtain a refund of the amount of employee's tax deducted from his wages which is in excess of the tax on the first $3,000 of such wages. To obtain such a refund the employee must file a claim after the calendar year in which the services were performed. The calendar year 1941 was the first year during which such claims could be properly filed.

Claims for special refund under section 1401 (d) of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act received and disposed of, fiscal year 1941

	Number
Claims:	
Filed during year (new claims)	16,960
Received from other sources	3
Total to be disposed of	16,963
Allowed in full or in part	8,389
Rejected	30
Canceled	2
Total disposed of	8,421
Pending at end of year	8,542

The amount involved in claims filed during the year 1941 was $392,283. In connection with the claims allowed, $191,834 was recommended for refund, and the amount involved in the claims rejected was $705.

The following table shows the status of the offers in compromise submitted in settlement of tax liabilities incurred under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and/or title VIII of the Social Security Act.

Offers in compromise under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and/or title VIII of the Social Security Act received and disposed of, fiscal year 1941

Offers in compromise	Number of offers	Amount offered	Tax liability involved
Pending at beginning of year	129	$26,827	$71,464
Received during year	564	78,090	281,040
Total to be disposed of	693	104,917	352,504
Accepted	320	35,463	87,253
Rejected	120	18,091	92,929
Total disposed of	440	53,554	180,182
Pending at end of year	253	51,363	172,322

Tax under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.—The tax under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act is imposed on employers of eight or more. The rate is 3 percent on taxable wages paid during 1940 with respect to employment. Collections amounted to $100,657,721, as compared with $106,123,156 for the fiscal year 1940, a decrease of $5,465,435. There were 368,639 returns filed during the fiscal year, as compared with 367,670 filed during the preceding fiscal year. The return for each calendar year is due on January 31 following the close of the year unless an extension of time for filing is granted.

The number of returns under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act received and disposed of by the Accounts and Collections Unit are as follows:

Number of Federal unemployment tax returns (annual) received and disposed of, fiscal year 1941, by tax years

Tax year	On hand July 1, 1940	Received during year	Reopened during year	Total	Disposed of during year	On hand June 30, 1941
1936	1,561	3,086	6,058	10,705	10,132	573
1937	12,269	6,551	12,419	31,239	28,381	2,858
1938	24,643	9,554	17,626	51,823	44,171	7,652
1939	326,757	17,191	12,664	356,612	330,914	25,698
1940	None	332,257	None	332,257	None	332,257
Total	365,230	368,639	48,767	782,636	413,598	369,038

The Bureau submitted 468 returns to the field for investigation during the fiscal year. Independent of these cases, the field force submitted reports, prepared in connection with income tax investigations, for the years 1936 to 1939, which are included in the following table.

Revenue agents' reports received and disposed of, fiscal year 1941, by tax years

Tax year	On hand July 1, 1940	Received during year	Total	Disposed of during year	On hand June 30, 1941
1936	70	680	750	721	29
1937	397	1,226	1,623	1,468	155
1938	840	2,957	3,797	3,389	408
1939	None	4,606	4,606	3,960	646
Total	1,307	9,469	10,776	9,538	1,238

Of the 9,538 revenue agents' reports disposed of, 1,493 showed no change in tax liability, 7,119 showed deficiencies in tax amounting to $1,428,413, and 926 showed overassessments of $344,222.

The following table sets forth information relative to claims adjusted and certificates of overassessment or of allowance issued under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act and/or title IX of the Social Security Act.

Claims under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act and/or title IX of the Social Security Act received and disposed of, fiscal year 1941

	Number
Claims:	
Pending at beginning of year	8,618
Filed during year (new claims)	25,367
Received from other sources	57
Total to be disposed of	34,042
Allowed in full or in part	19,724
Rejected	4,630
Canceled	119
Total disposed of	24,473
Pending at end of year	9,569
Certificates of overassessment and certificates of allowance issued when no claims were filed	8,791
	Amount
Overassessments settled by—	
Abatement	$3,451,776.43
Credit	93,234.27
Refund	1,982,796.42
Total	5,527,867.12
Interest	67,351.09
Grand total	5,595,158.21

The amount involved in claims filed during the year 1941 was $5,641,383. Included in the allowed claims shown above were 4,015 collectors' claims for abatement, of which 55 were multiple-item claims involving 976 items. There were also allowed 5,077 collectors' claims recommending refunds of $112,651, plus interest of $3,881. The amount involved in the claims rejected during the year totaled $841,407.

The following table shows the status of the offers in compromise submitted in settlement of tax liabilities incurred under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act and/or title IX of the Social Security Act.

Offers in compromise under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act and/or title IX of the Social Security Act, received and disposed of, fiscal year 1941

Offers in compromise	Number of offers	Amount offered	Tax liability involved
Pending at beginning of year	102	$16,508	$105,483
Received during year	466	54,644	434,067
Total to be disposed of	568	71,152	539,550
Accepted	160	19,714	108,304
Rejected	201	22,144	190,336
Total disposed of	361	41,858	298,640
Pending at end of year	207	29,294	240,910

Carriers taxes.—The collections of carriers taxes under Chapter 9, subchapter B, of the Internal Revenue Code aggregated $137,871,188 for the fiscal year 1941, as compared with $122,047,644 for the previous year, an increase of $15,823,544. The amount for 1941 includes $137,850,549 of collections from the employers' tax and the employees' tax, both of which were imposed at the rate of 3 percent of the taxable compensation; during the previous fiscal year the collections aggregated $122,037,661, and the rates were 2¾ percent during the first half of the year and 3 percent during the latter half. Collection of the employee representatives' tax for 1941, which was imposed at the rate of 6 percent of the taxable compensation, amounted to $20,639, as compared with $9,983 for the previous year when the rate was 5½ percent during the first half of the year and 6 percent during the latter half. Returns are required on a quarterly basis, 30,994 being filed by employers and 1,540 by employee representatives, a decrease of 921 and 158, respectively, from the previous year. The complete and final audit of these returns is conducted in the offices of collectors of internal revenue.

The following table sets forth information relative to claims disposed of under Chapter 9, subchapter B, Internal Revenue Code, and/or the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937.

Claims under Chapter 9, subchapter B, Internal Revenue Code, and/or the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937 received and disposed of, fiscal year 1941

Claims:	*Number*
Pending at beginning of year	44
Filed during year (new claims)	297
Received from other sources	1
Total to be disposed of	342
Allowed in full or in part	203
Rejected	74
Canceled	5
Total disposed of	282
Pending at end of year	60
Certificates of allowance issued when no claims were filed	4
Overassessments settled by—	*Amount*
Abatement	$4,486.90
Credit	100,440.14
Refund	70,542.68
Total	175,469.72
Interest	6,779.71
Grand total	182,249.43

The amount involved in claims filed during the year was $661,191. Included in the allowed claims shown above were 43 collectors'

claims for abatement. There were also allowed 2 collectors' claims recommending refunds of $9.44, plus interest of $0.10. The amount involved in the claims rejected during the year totaled $137,044.

Technical Staff

Under the decentralized plan of administering income, profits, estate, and gift taxes, the Technical Staff is the appellate agency within the Bureau of Internal Revenue for the determination of tax liability in contested cases involving these classes of taxation. It is directly responsible to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and performs its work under his supervision. The Staff organization consists of an administrative office in Washington and 10 field divisions comprising 37 local offices. Representatives of the Chief Counsel for the Bureau are attached to these divisions and serve as counsel to the division heads.

The heads of the Staff field divisions, within their territorial jurisdiction, have exclusive authority to represent the Commissioner (*a*) in the determination of tax liability in disputed cases not before the Board of Tax Appeals, whether before or after the issuance of a statutory notice of deficiency, and (*b*) in the settlement by stipulation of cases docketed by the Board, subject, however, to concurrence of division counsel in all such stipulations. The division counsel also advise the division heads in the making of statutory determinations in unagreed cases, as well as in other matters, and have exclusive authority to represent the Commissioner in the trial of docketed cases.

The Staff also considers offers in compromise in certain classes of cases and applications for extensions of time within which to pay income taxes. Final closing agreements under section 3760 of the Internal Revenue Code are also reviewed by the Staff for the Commissioner.

The operations of the Staff field divisions during the fiscal year 1941 show a decrease in pending balances of both docketed and nondocketed cases. The decentralized procedure has been in operation throughout the country for the entire fiscal years 1940 and 1941 and the work of the Staff field divisions is current.

A brief analysis of the work of the Staff field divisions is shown in the following table.

Analysis of the work of all field divisions of the Technical Staff, fiscal year 1941

Cases	Docketed cases	Nondocketed cases
On hand July 1, 1940	4,355	[1] 5,043
Received (transfers, etc., deducted)	4,731	6,551
Total to be disposed of	9,086	11,594
Closed by stipulation or agreement	3,072	4,614
Dismissals and defaults	239	934
Unagreed cases submitted to Board	1,522	
Cases appealed to Board		2,205
Unagreed action on overassessment and claims cases		517
Total disposed of	4,833	8,270
On hand June 30, 1941	4,253	[2] 3,324

[1] Includes 1,556 cases awaiting taxpayers' action on statutory notices directed or sustained.
[2] Includes 678 cases awaiting taxpayers' action on statutory notices directed or sustained.

The nondocketed cases closed by agreement, by default, and by unagreed action on claims involved asserted deficiencies in tax and penalties amounting to $58,355,712 and tentatively determined overassessments of $3,119,659. The amount agreed to consisted of $21,499,745 in deficiencies in tax and penalties and $2,171,431 in overassessments allowed, with defaults aggregating $4,320,432 in tax and penalties and $82,894 in overassessments. In addition overassessments of $692,900 were allowed by the Staff in unagreed claims cases.

The docketed cases closed by stipulated agreement involved asserted deficiencies in tax and penalties amounting to $79,220,575 and overassessments of $832,660 shown for other years in the same statutory notices or in associated cases. The amount agreed to consisted of $28,794,681 in deficiencies in tax and penalties and $955,202 in overassessments.

An analysis of the work of the Staff on compromise, extension of time, and final closing agreement cases is shown in the following table.

Analysis of work of the Staff on compromise, extension of time, and final closing agreement cases, fiscal year 1941

Cases	Compromise cases	Extension of time cases	Final closing agreement cases
On hand July 1, 1940	609	1	60
Received (net)	1,233	187	507
Total to be disposed of	1,842	188	567
Accepted, granted, or approved	504	23	463
Rejected	520	163	25
Withdrawn	133		
Transferred	40		
Total disposed of	1,197	186	488
On hand June 30, 1941	645	2	79

Office of the Chief Counsel

The activities of the Office of the Chief Counsel for the Bureau of Internal Revenue include the defense of all Federal tax cases appealed to the United States Board of Tax Appeals; the review of refunds, credits, and abatements in excess of $20,000; consideration of various administrative and internal revenue tax matters referred to that office by the Secretary, the Under Secretary, an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the General Counsel for the Department of the Treasury, the Commissioner, the assistant to the Commissioner, the heads of units of the Bureau, collectors of internal revenue, and other branches of the Department. They include also the preparation, at the request of the Department of Justice or of the United States attorneys, of data for use in the prosecution or defense of tax cases (civil and criminal) in suit, and compliance with requests for assistance in such cases; and the preparation, revision, and review of regulations, Treasury decisions, mimeographs, and rulings for the guidance of the officers and employees of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and others con-

cerned. The office is divided into seven divisions, viz, Appeals, Civil, Interpretative, Penal, Review, Legislation and Regulations, and Alcohol Tax.

The Chief Counsel's Committee, consisting of three members, serves in an advisory capacity to the Chief Counsel, Assistant Chief Counsel, general assistants, and special assistants, who refer to the committee cases from all divisions of the office. The committee considers these cases and makes written recommendations as to their proper disposition. The committee is also charged with the final review of cases involving compromises and closing agreements, previous to their being sent to the Secretary of the Treasury for his approval. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1941 the committee had on hand 63 cases; during the year it received 2,072 and closed 2,115, leaving 20 cases pending at the close of the year.

The Reorganization Section is charged with the duty of protecting the interests and claims of the United States in bankruptcy and receivership proceedings, including particularly proceedings instituted under sections 77, 77B, and chapters X, XI, XII, XIII, and XV of the National Bankruptcy Act.

In the 1,016 corporate reorganization and arrangement cases disposed of during the year, claims were filed in the amount of $6,872,987.94 and were settled for $2,813,511.00. In addition, there were 323 cases closed in which no tax claims were filed.

In the 5,752 cases closed relating to bankruptcy and receivership, claims were filed in the amount of $5,106,261.49, and the sum of $1,717,618.37 was collected.

Appeals Division.—This division has charge of all cases involving income, excess-profits, unjust enrichment, estate, and gift taxes pending before the United States Board of Tax Appeals. Counsel assigned to the various field offices, which were created under the decentralization program of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, prepare answers to petitions filed with the Board of Tax Appeals and advise the various Staff divisions upon legal questions arising in the determination of income, profits, estate, and gift tax liability. All proposed settlements are concurred in by counsel. Counsel also have exclusive authority to represent the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the defense of all cases set for hearing before the Board of Tax Appeals.

The Division has immediate charge of all cases involving refunds of amounts collected under the Agricultural Adjustment Act pending before the United States Processing Tax Board of Review. It prepares all pleadings in such cases and appears for and represents the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at the trial thereof. In addition, the Division has the same jurisdiction, duties, and activities in matters involving titles III, IV, and VII of the Revenue Act of 1936, as have the Civil, Interpretative, Legislation and Regulations, and Review Divisions and the Reorganization, Bankruptcy and Receivership Section with respect to questions involving income, excess-profits, capital stock, estate, gift, and miscellaneous taxes.

This Division also has a general supervision of the preparation of the contents of the records on review in all cases wherein are filed petitions for review by the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals of final decisions of either the United States Board of Tax Appeals

or the Processing Tax Board of Review. In such proceedings where the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is petitioner, this duty is performed in the Division subject to approval by the Department of Justice; in cases where a taxpayer is petitioner, the Division has sole charge of the preparation of the record.

Of the appeals taken to the United States Board of Tax Appeals, 5,099 were closed during the year. The methods by which such cases were closed are as follows:

Disposition of cases closed before the United States Board of Tax Appeals, fiscal year 1941

Character of closing	Number of cases	Amount in dispute	Amount recovered by Government	Percentage of recovery by Government
	Washington office			
Decision on merits	464	$17,731,987	$9,289,234	52.4
Agreed settlement	11	15,536,501	8,854,688	57.0
Total	475	33,268,488	18,143,922	54.5
	Field offices			
Default	239	$935,768	$931,673	99.6
Decision on merits	1,313	31,603,144	16,238,548	51.4
Agreed settlement	3,072	86,327,221	35,632,836	41.3
Total	4,624	118,866,133	52,803,057	44.4
Grand total	5,099	152,134,621	70,946,979	46.6

Of the appeals taken to the United States Processing Tax Board of Review, 93 cases were closed during the year. The method by which such cases were closed is as follows:

Disposition of cases closed before the Processing Tax Board of Review, fiscal year 1941

Character of closing	Number of cases	Amount in dispute	Amount recovered by taxpayer	Percentage recovered by taxpayer
Dismissals	61	$363,723		
Agreed settlement	8	11,826,801	$8,400	0.00071
Decision on merits	24	2,563,813	363,516	.14179
Total	93	14,754,337	371,916	.02521

Civil Division.—This Division, in cooperation with and at the request of the Department of Justice, assists in the handling and preparation for trial of civil internal revenue cases arising in the Federal district courts, the United States Court of Claims, and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, together with a limited number of cases originating in State courts. The trials of such cases and arguments upon appeals are conducted by the Department of

Justice, with the assistance of this Division, pursuant to the President's Executive order of June 10, 1933.

The Division's major activities during the year are shown in the following tables.

Number of cases pending, received, and disposed of by the Civil Division, fiscal year 1941 [1]

Cases	Number
Pending July 1, 1940:	
Not involving liens, in court	2,724
Not involving liens, not in court	234
Lien cases in court	657
Lien cases not in court	45
Total	3,660
Received during the year:	
Suits by taxpayers	674
For suit by the United States	244
Suits involving liens	971
Lien cases not in court	337
Total	2,226
Total to be disposed of	5,886
Closed during the year:	
Not involving liens	1,290
Lien cases	1,193
Total	2,483
Pending June 30, 1941	3,403

[1] Excludes compromise cases.

Number of civil cases pending in the Civil Division at the beginning and end of the fiscal year 1941 [1]

Cases	Pending July 1, 1940	Pending June 30, 1941
Not involving liens:		
In district courts	1,951	1,836
In circuit court of appeals	113	74
In Court of Claims	562	413
In Supreme Court	1	4
In State and miscellaneous courts	8	7
Pending payment of judgment claims	89	65
Not in court	234	187
Involving liens:		
In court	657	771
Not in court	45	46
Total	3,660	3,403

[1] Excludes compromise cases.

The amounts in the cases involving no liens are as follows:

Pending July 1, 1940	$204,664,199.21
Received during year	27,303,091.65
Total	231,967,290.86
Closed during year	47,506,236.06
Pending June 30, 1941	184,461,054.80

Results obtained in cases closed by the Civil Division, fiscal year 1941

Cases	Number of cases	Amount claimed	Amount collected	Amount refunded
Not involving liens:[1]				
Suits instituted by taxpayers	1,012	$36,843,219.39		$7,330,733.12
Suits and claims by the United States	276	10,301,791.57	$1,089,309.13	
Injunctions, social security taxes	2	10,691.53		
Total	1,290	47,155,702.49	1,089,309.13	7,330,733.12
Involving liens:				
In court	857		105,496.17	
Not in court	336		112,350.00	
Total	1,193		217,846.17	

[1] Excludes compromise cases.

The number of Civil Division cases tried by the Department of Justice and the number decided by the courts during the year are shown in the following table.

Number of Civil Division tax cases tried by Department of Justice and decided by the Federal courts, fiscal year 1941

Court	Cases tried	Cases decided by courts			
		For the Government	Against the Government	Partly for and partly against the Government	Total
District courts	179	217	107	11	335
Circuit court of appeals	63	141	38	2	181
Court of Claims	18	33	16	0	49
Supreme Court	10	9	3	0	12
Total	270	400	164	13	577

The Compromise Section is charged with the prosecution of claims filed by collectors (a) against the estates of deceased taxpayers; (b) against insolvent banks; and (c) in liquidation proceedings, including assignments for the benefit of creditors.

The following table shows the cases on hand at the beginning of the year, those received and disposed of, and those on hand at the close of the year.

Cases:	*Number*
Pending July 1, 1940	2,933
Received during year	2,127
Total	5,060
Closed or in process of closing	2,023
Pending June 30, 1941	3,037
	Amount
Tax liability involved	$7,553,644
Amount finally collected by payment or acceptance of offers	6,329,168

The number of cases pending June 30, 1941, and the tax liability involved are shown in the following table.

Number of cases pending and tax liability involved, June 30, 1941

Cases	Pending		In process of closing	
	Number	Liability	Number	Liability
Decedent estates	1,552	$20,092,072		
Insolvent banks	27	108,321		
Miscellaneous cases	1,369	3,055,616		
Cash offers in compromise	57	302,051	76	$851,889
Installment offers in compromise	32	1,456,350	25	1,171,473
Total	3,037	25,014,410	101	2,023,362

Interpretative Division.—The functions of this Division consist of the preparation of letters and memoranda, for the signature of the Head of the Division, the Chief Counsel, or the Commissioner; interpreting internal revenue statutes, when so requested by the administrative branches and units of the Bureau of Internal Revenue or by other divisions of the General Counsel's office; the review of all correspondence, for the signature of the Commissioner or of the Secretary or of an official of his office, containing a ruling or opinion regarding internal revenue laws prepared in the administrative units of the Bureau and routed through the Chief Counsel's office for approval; assisting in the preparation and review of briefs to be filed with the United States Board of Tax Appeals in key cases; reviewing actions on decisions in special cases; reviewing closing agreements covering proposed transactions; editing the material submitted for publication in the Internal Revenue Bulletin; and the preparation of opinions and rulings in special cases assigned by the Chief Counsel.

Included in this Division is the Digest Section, the functions of which are to preserve, digest, and make readily available to the members of the Chief Counsel's staff all opinions, rulings, and other documents which have been prepared or reviewed by the Chief Counsel's office.

A statistical summary of the work accomplished during the fiscal year 1941 is as follows:

Cases:	*Number*
On hand July 1, 1940	298
Received during the year	2,367
Total to be disposed of	2,665
Disposed of	2,406
On hand June 30, 1941	259

Penal Division.—The Penal Division deals with practically all classes of internal revenue tax cases when criminal liability is alleged, including income and profits, miscellaneous, and social security tax cases; considers offers in compromise of liability where criminal proceedings have been instituted or recommendations for prosecution have been made to the Bureau or by the Bureau to the Department of Justice; and prepares opinions construing the criminal and percentage penalty

statutes. It also considers claims for reward under section 3463 of the Revised Statutes or section 3792 of the Internal Revenue Code, and whether cases closed by agreement under section 606 of the Revenue Act of 1928, and similar provisions of other revenue acts and the Internal Revenue Code, should be reopened because of "fraud or malfeasance, or misrepresentation of a material fact." Whenever requested by the Department of Justice, an attorney from this Division assists in the prosecution of criminal cases.

The following tables summarize the work of the Division during the last two years.

Number of cases pending, received, and disposed of by the Penal Division, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

Cases	1940	1941
Pending at beginning of year	1,254	1,441
Received during year	1,049	958
Total to be disposed of	2,303	2,399
Disposed of	862	879
Pending at end of year	1,441	1,520

Number of claims for reward pending, received, and disposed of by the Penal Division, fiscal year 1941

Claims	Formal claims	Informal claims
Pending at beginning of year	533	111
Received during year	265	124
Total to be disposed of	798	235
Allowed	87	0
Rejected	184	119
Total disposed of	271	119
Pending at end of year	527	116

Review Division.—This Division reviews overassessments of income, excess-profits, war-profits, estate, gift, and miscellaneous taxes proposed for allowance (also deficiencies when coupled with overassessments), where the amount of the overassessments in any case exceeds $20,000, and proposed refunds of any tax in excess of $20,000. It prepares reports to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation required by section 3777 of the Internal Revenue Code, where the overpayments of income, excess-profits, war-profits, estate, or gift taxes exceed $75,000; and prepares public decisions where the overassessments exceed $20,000.

The work of the Division is summarized as follows:

Number of cases pending, received, and disposed of by the Review Division and amounts involved, fiscal year 1941

Cases	Estate and other miscellaneous taxes	Income tax	Total
	Number	*Number*	*Number*
On hand at beginning of year	21	113	134
Received	87	460	547
Total to be disposed of	108	573	681
Disposed of	84	504	588
On hand at end of year	24	69	93
	Amount	*Amount*	*Amount*
Claimed by taxpayer	$5,140,908.40	$57,970,081.76	$63,110,990.16
Approved by Review Division	3,310,311.44	36,560,737.62	39,871,049.06

Legislation and Regulations Division.—The regulations issued under the internal revenue laws, including tax conventions with foreign countries, the profit-limiting provisions of the act of March 27, 1934, relating to certain Army and Navy construction contracts, and the reports on legislation introduced in Congress affecting the internal revenue, except as they relate to taxes on alcoholic beverages, are prepared or reviewed in this Division. In addition, the Division considers suggestions for amendments of and additions to the various internal revenue laws and prepares reports thereon for the consideration of the Commissioner and the General Counsel. It participates in the preparation of income tax forms and assists in the drafting of tax conventions.

Alcohol Tax Division.—This Division handles the legal work arising in connection with the administration and enforcement of the internal revenue liquor laws.

During the year there were prepared 7,312 memoranda, 342 briefs, 5,550 opinions, 3 parole cases, 269 libels, and 17 indictments. Review work included 6,788 case reports, 72 claims of over $5,000 each, and 7,586 compromise cases. In addition, 9 revocation cases were handled, and 909 petitions for remission or mitigation of forfeiture were examined and finally passed upon.

Intelligence Unit

The Intelligence Unit is principally concerned with the investigation of tax fraud cases in cooperation with internal revenue agents and deputy collectors. During the year 871 investigations were made of alleged evasion of income and miscellaneous taxes, and of this number 239 cases, involving 446 individuals, were recommended for prosecution. On this charge there were convictions of 156 individuals, and 36 acquittals. Investigations of these cases resulted in recommendation for assessment of additional taxes and penalties amounting to $33,810,418.30.

In addition to collections by the Bureau of Internal Revenue of taxes, penalties, and interest, amounts are covered into the Treasury as a result of fines imposed in criminal cases. In some jurisdictions the courts have imposed an additional penalty by requiring the

defendants to pay the costs of the investigations, that is, the salaries and expenses of the agents during investigations.

There were 2,411 investigations of applications of attorneys and agents to practice before the Treasury Department and 57 investigations of charges against enrolled agents and attorneys, resulting in the disbarment of 14, the suspension of 2, and the rejection of applications of 11. There were 5 names stricken from the rolls during the course of disbarment proceedings, and 2 resignations were accepted "with prejudice."

The investigations in 87 cases of charges against employees of the Bureau of Internal Revenue resulted in the separation from the Service of 44 employees and the prosecution of 13, of whom 12 were convicted.

There were 7,535 cases of miscellaneous character investigated, including investigations for the Bureau of Narcotics and the Customs Service, and of persons under consideration for appointment to various positions in the Treasury Department and national defense agencies.

LEGAL DIVISION

The General Counsel, chief law officer of the Department and in charge of all legal activities thereof, heads a Legal Division composed of the Office of the General Counsel and the legal staffs in all branches of the Department. The work of the Division in the field of national defense and in connection with matters arising out of the present war has this year assumed even greater proportions than before. Important in such activity was the Division's work in relation to foreign funds control and control over vessels in territorial waters. Extension of the foreign funds control system over all financial and import and export trade transactions in which certain foreign interests are involved necessitated the drafting of executive orders, regulations, forms, instructions, authorizations, and licenses, and the preparation of numerous interpretative memoranda and opinions. The General Counsel represents the Department on a committee of representatives of the Departments of State, Justice, and the Treasury which decides policy questions relating to foreign funds control. The Division performed work in connection with the exercise of the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury under title II of the act of June 15, 1917, by drafting anchorage regulations for vessels in territorial waters of the United States, deciding cases arising thereunder, and assisting in litigation; when certain foreign vessels were taken into possession and control by the Secretary under that act, the Division prepared orders and instructions and handled legal problems arising from such possession. Problems regarding the interpretation and enforcement of the Neutrality Act of 1939 and other laws relating to neutrality were also of importance in the Division's activities. The Division has worked in connection with certain committees, many of which are of a defense character. Members of the Division serve on the Price Administration Committee established by Executive Order No. 8734; on the Treasury-British Committee, which deals with problems affecting supplies to Great Britain; and on the Law Committee of the Defense Communications Board. The General Counsel is a member of the Board of Legal Examiners created by Executive Order No. 8743 to promote the development of a merit system for the recruitment, selection, appoint-

ment, promotion, and transfer of attorneys in the classified civil service.

The Division prepared 33 formal opinions and many informal opinions, studies, and memoranda for the guidance of the administrative officers of the Department; the informal opinions and memoranda far exceeded the number rendered in former years. Statistical reports of judicial and enforcement activity in criminal cases relating to the Department were compiled; and 35 legislative proposals considered desirable for the efficient functioning of the Department were drafted. Representatives of the Division frequently appeared before Congressional committees to furnish technical assistance and to explain the purpose, effect, and legality of legislation concerning the Department. The Division assisted in preparing 453 reports on legislation and in drafting numerous executive orders and proclamations. Action was taken on offers to compromise claims of the United States and in suits filed against officers of the Department and the United States.

The Division assisted in drafting the Public Debt Act of 1941, did work in preparation of the issuance of defense savings bonds, revised regulations governing savings bonds, drafted regulations under the act of October 9, 1940, relating to delivery of Government checks outside the United States, passed upon the legal sufficiency of 81 assignments executed under the Assignment of Claims Act of 1940 involving contracts entered into by the Department, examined 5,643 indemnity or official bonds, aided in drafting legislation and legislative reports in the field of banking and credit, performed legal functions in connection with the Comptroller of the Currency's supervision of national banking associations, aiding in litigation involving receivership banks in liquidation, and did other legal work relating to monetary, fiscal, and public debt matters.

The Division approved 1,100 cases for settlement without administration arising under the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936, and under certain regulations, and handled a number of escheat cases. Assistance was rendered to the Department of Justice in numerous cases in various courts involving matters affecting the Treasury Department. In connection with the liquidation of indebtedness of certain carriers under the Transportation Act, 1920, representatives of the Division participated in the equity receivership proceedings of one of the country's major carriers and continued participation in the reorganization proceedings of three other carriers under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act.

The Division's work in cooperation with the Temporary National Economic Committee was concluded in April 1941, when the Committee completed its study of the concentration of control of economic power and related problems.

The Division furnished advice concerning the award, execution, and performance of procurement contracts; examined surety bonds in connection therewith; rendered services in connection with the revision of, and approval of deviations from, various standard contract forms; and furnished legal advice on procurement problems involved in the lend-lease program.

In addition to furnishing legal advice to the Bureau of Customs, the Division maintained liaison with the Assistant Attorney General in charge of customs litigation and made numerous studies in connection with pending litigation. Drafts of trade agreements affecting

the collection of revenue were studied, and consideration was given to proposed legislation revising and clarifying customs laws. Drafting and review work was done on a new edition of the customs regulations.

In relation to the activities of the Coast Guard, the Division performed the legal work, including examinations, reviews, and pertinent correspondence, incidental to 527 court-martial cases, 77 retiring board cases, 301 boards of investigation cases, 19 lifesaving medal cases, 240 formal contracts, 375 leases, and 25 acquisitions of real estate sites.

The Division considered questions concerning Federal narcotic drug and marihuana laws, prepared legislation relating to the traffic in narcotic drugs, and assisted States in the adoption or amendment and enforcement of the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act.

In the field of taxation, the Division handled 5,099 income, excess-profits, unjust enrichment, estate, and gift tax appeals involving $152,134,621 and recoveries of $70,946,979; closed 93 appeals to the United States Processing Tax Board of Review involving $14,754,337, of which $371,916 was recovered by claimants; handled 2,023 claims against estates of deceased taxpayers, insolvent banks, and in liquidation proceedings, the total payments received being $6,329,168; disposed of 2,483 civil and 879 criminal cases; handled 390 claims for reward under section 3792 of the Internal Revenue Code; reviewed 588 claimed overassessments of income, excess-profits, war-profits, estate, gift, and other taxes, approving refunds in the amount of $39,871,049; and disposed of 2,115 cases involving compromises and closing agreements. In 1,016 corporate reorganization cases closed under sections 77 and 77B and chapters X, XI, XII, XIII, and XV of the Bankruptcy Act, claims in the amount of $6,872,988 were settled for $2,813,511; 323 cases under that act were closed in which no tax claims were filed. In bankruptcy and receivership cases the sum of $1,717,618 was collected on claims amounting to $5,106,261. In connection with the administration and enforcement of the internal revenue liquor laws, the Division prepared or reviewed 7,312 memoranda, 342 briefs, 5,550 opinions, 3 parole cases, 269 libels, 17 indictments, 6,788 case reports, 72 claims of over $5,000 each, 7,586 compromise cases, 9 revocations, and 909 petitions for remission and mitigation of forfeiture. The Division drafted numerous regulations under the internal revenue laws, tax conventions with foreign countries, and the profit-limiting provisions of the act of March 27, 1934, and its amendments, relating to certain Army and Navy construction contracts; and rendered legal opinions on interpretative questions arising under internal revenue laws.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

The Office of the Legislative Counsel assists the Assistant Secretary in Charge of Internal Revenue in planning and coordinating the legislative recommendations of the Treasury Department with respect to internal revenue and in drafting internal revenue legislation. This Office represents the Department before the congressional committees in matters involving internal revenue legislation.

The analysis of excess-profits taxation and of the problem of amortization of emergency facilities required for the national defense, which was begun by the Office in the fiscal year 1940, was continued during the current year. This study was utilized in assisting con-

gressional committees in the drafting of the Second Revenue Act of 1940, which included an excess-profits tax and provision for the amortization of defense facilities. Further study of excess-profits taxation indicated the need for affording relief to corporations confronted with abnormal income experience, and this was provided under the Excess Profits Tax Amendments of 1941. The Office also began in the fiscal year 1941 a comprehensive study of the fiscal structure in preparation for the current revenue revision to be enacted as the Revenue Act of 1941.

The Public Debt Act of 1941, the act amending the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended, the act extending the time for certification of national defense facilities, and the act amending the Bankruptcy Act with respect to the basis of property for purposes of the income tax, and other acts affecting the internal revenue were drafted with the assistance of the Office of the Legislative Counsel.

The Office supervised the preparation of reports by the Treasury on about 100 bills and represented the Department at committee hearings on many of the bills. Other duties of the Legislative Counsel included assistance in the preparation of regulations interpreting the Internal Revenue Code and the handling of a large volume of correspondence consisting of suggestions for improvement of the fiscal structure and inquiries concerning existing provisions of the tax law. The Office reviewed 15 new sets of regulations, including Regulations 109, relating to the excess-profits tax and Regulations 110 with respect to consolidated returns of affiliated corporations under the excess-profits tax. Approximately 75 Treasury decisions amending existing regulations were also passed upon by the Legislative Counsel.

BUREAU OF THE MINT[1]

Institutions of the Mint Service

During the fiscal year 1941, seven mint institutions were in operation: Coinage mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver; assay office at New York, which handles the major portion of the gold imported and exported, and its auxiliary silver bullion depository at West Point; gold bullion depository at Fort Knox, Ky.; mint at New Orleans, conducted as an assay office; and assay office at Seattle. The two last-named institutions are, in effect, merely bullion-purchasing agencies and also serve the public by making assays of ores and bullion. Electrolytic refineries are maintained at the New York, Denver, and San Francisco institutions.

Coinage

Domestic coin manufactured during the fiscal year 1941, totaling 1,599,349,007 pieces, exceeded the production of any previous fiscal year in the history of the Government. The nearest approach to this production was 768,090,830 pieces in 1940. As in previous years, the coin most largely produced was the 1-cent piece. The production in 1941, in amount $74,987,420, consisted of 282,675,357 subsidiary silver coins, $49,211,552; 315,228,278 nickel coins, $15,761,414; and 1,001,445,372 bronze coins, $10,014,454.

[1] More detailed information concerning the activities of the Bureau of the Mint is contained in the annual report of the Director of the Mint.

Coinage for foreign governments totaled 170,672,500 pieces, compared with 35,695,000 pieces during the prior year. The foreign coinage consisted of silver, nickel, and bronze coins for the Netherlands East Indies, Dominican Republic, Indo-China, and Liberia.

The grand total of domestic and foreign coins made in 1941 amounted to 1,770,021,507 pieces, an increase of 966,235,677 over the prior year.

Bullion deposit transactions

The number of bullion deposit transactions during the year totaled 48,147, including 75 inter-mint-service transactions, as compared with 51,780 and 75, respectively, during the prior year. The deposit transactions required 74,716 assay determinations, which compares with 81,425 assay determinations during the prior year.

Transfers of bullion for long-term storage

Refined gold bullion having a value of approximately $9,056,000,000 was transferred during the fiscal year 1941 from the New York Assay Office to the bullion depository at Fort Knox, Ky., and approximately $317,600,000 in refined gold bullion was transferred from the mint at San Francisco to the mint at Denver for long-term storage.

During the year 97,372 bars containing 101,970,173 fine ounces of silver were transferred from the New York Assay Office to the silver bullion depository at West Point, N. Y., for long-term storage. The depository now contains a total of 1,542,694,885 fine ounces of silver bullion, all of which was transferred from Government buildings and rented quarters in New York City since completion of the depository in 1938.

Gold operations

Gold acquisitions by the mints and assay offices during the year, stated on the usual basis of classified melted receipts, amounted to $3,529,187,190; receipts from other Treasury offices of domestic coin melted during the year amounted to $793,132; and transfers between mint-service institutions amounted to $9,408,295,799. These transactions totaled $12,938,276,121, compared with $3,235,067,233 for the prior year.

The acquisitions include $166,877 of gold received at $20.67+ per fine ounce, which had not been previously surrendered under the nationalization orders. The increment on this gold amounted to $115,663.

Silver operations

The Government's acquisitions of silver during the year totaled 163,328,911 fine ounces, at an average cost of 51.1 cents per fine ounce and a total cost of $83,464,650. The acquisitions consist of the following:

Item	Amount (fine ounces)	Cost
Newly mined domestic silver	71,933,816.47	$51,116,087.80
Purchase Act silver	90,221,115.33	31,949,309.33
Silver contained in gold bullion deposits, etc	577,319.45	200,031.29
Silver received in exchange for Government stamped bars	596,660.20	199,221.77
Total	163,328,911.45	83,464,650.19

United States coin received for recoinage totaled 2,727,908 fine ounces, with a recoinage value of $3,771,085. Silver deposited by other governments for foreign coinage totaled 5,854,031 fine ounces. Silver transfers between mint-service institutions totaled 102,063,704 fine ounces. These items plus the silver acquired during the year brought the total transactions in silver to 273,974,554 fine ounces, compared with the prior year's total of 262,269,416.

During the year 1941, $82,747,474 of silver certificates were issued against 64,000,000 fine ounces of silver bullion valued at $1.29+ per fine ounce, the statutory monetary value of silver. Such silver had been acquired at an average price of 62+ cents per ounce. The difference between the cost of the silver held to secure such certificates and the monetary value of such silver is $43,027,216, and this amount constitutes seigniorage.

The open-market price of silver in New York (mean of bid and asked) during the fiscal year averaged $0.35062, which price prevailed during the entire fiscal year.

For newly mined domestic silver a return to the depositor of $0.7111+ per fine ounce, established by the act of July 6, 1939, prevailed during the fiscal year.

Refineries

The electrolytic refineries produced during the year 7,508,837 fine ounces (257.4 tons) of electrolytically refined gold bullion and 5,073,331 fine ounces (173.9 tons) of silver bullion. During the prior year the quantities produced were 5,060,586 fine ounces (173.5 tons) of gold and 2,253,971 fine ounces (77.3 tons) of silver.

Stocks of unrefined gold and silver bullion in mint institutions increased during the fiscal year 1941 by approximately 78.1 tons, to 2,151.1 tons. The increase in 1940 was about 309 tons.

Stock of coin and monetary bullion in the United States

On June 30, 1941, the estimated stock of domestic coin in the United States was $1,193,690,047, of which $547,077,816 was standard silver dollars, $447,247,860 subsidiary silver coin, and $199,364,371 minor coin.

The stock of gold bullion, including coin, held in the Treasury on the same date was valued at $22,624,197,712, an increase of $2,661,106,843, and the stock of silver bullion was 2,491,134,457 fine ounces, an increase of 125,965,283.

Production of gold and silver

Domestic gold production during the calendar year 1940 was 6,003,105 fine ounces, with a monetary value of $210,108,700, compared with 5,611,171 fine ounces, with a monetary value of $196,391,000 in 1939, which was the previous year of largest production.

Domestic silver production during the calendar year 1940 totaled 69,585,734 ounces. This compares with 65,119,513 ounces for 1939 and with the record production of 74,961,075 fine ounces for 1915.

Industrial consumption of gold and silver

Gold consumption in the industrial arts during the calendar year 1940 is estimated at $41,178,387. Gold returned from industrial use

amounted to $27,872,355. These items give a net industrial consumption of new gold during the year of $13,306,032, compared with $7,460,600 during the calendar year 1939.

Silver used in the arts is estimated at 67,062,632 fine ounces, of which 22,563,729 fine ounces were new material.

Compared with the prior year, there was an increase in gold consumption of approximately 68,000 ounces and a decrease in silver consumption in industry of about 2,500,000 ounces.

Appropriations, expenses, and income

Regular appropriations available for the Mint Service during the fiscal year 1941 totaled $2,720,540; the Second Deficiency Act of June 27, 1940, provided $1,608,000 for special movements of bullion during the fiscal year 1940, to remain available until June 30, 1941, none of which was obligated during the fiscal year 1940, leaving the entire amount available for the fiscal year 1941; the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, approved October 9, 1940, provided $1,335,380; the Additional Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, approved May 24, 1941, provided an additional $270,500; and reimbursements to appropriations for services rendered amounted to $773,233, making a total of $6,707,653.

Expenses amounted to $6,871,717, of which $6,642,675 was chargeable to appropriations and $229,042 chargeable to income.

The regular income realized by the Treasury from the Mint Service aggregated $51,653,974, of which $46,467,922 was seigniorage. The seigniorage on subsidiary silver coin was $23,346,561, and on minor coin, $23,121,361. Extraordinary income aggregated $43,142,879, of which $43,027,216 was seigniorage on silver bullion revalued to $1.29+ per ounce, and $115,663 was the increment to $35 per ounce on revalued gold.

General activities

The number and value of deposits, transfers, gross income, and expenses for the fiscal year 1941 and the number of employees on June 30, 1941, at each institution are shown in the following table.

Deposits of gold and silver, income, expenses, and employees, by institutions, fiscal year 1941

Institution	Number of bullion deposit transactions [1]	Number of assay determinations on bullion deposits	Monetary value of gold and silver receipts, including transfers [1]	Gross regular income	Gross expenses	Excess of income or of expenses (−)	Number of employees, June 30, 1941
Philadelphia	5,854	7,973	$28,519,529	$32,695,012	$2,325,908	$30,369,104	1,207
San Francisco	20,039	23,934	401,585,472	8,580,624	1,106,289	7,474,335	487
Denver	5,084	8,524	386,677,368	7,516,580	764,438	6,752,142	392
New York	11,335	27,594	3,249,912,475	2,762,959	2,393,603	369,356	222
New Orleans	1,608	1,606	701,170	5,318	26,770	−21,452	10
Seattle	4,227	5,085	30,060,200	93,481	49,655	43,826	19
Fort Knox			9,055,884,652		74,527	−74,527	38
Total	48,147	74,716	13,153,340,866	51,653,974	6,741,190	44,912,784	2,375
Bureau of the Mint					130,527	−130,527	53
Grand total	48,147	74,716	13,153,340,866	51,653,974	6,871,717	44,782,257	2,428
Prior fiscal year	51,780	81,425	3,574,430,723	30,166,882	2,783,988	27,382,894	1,048

[1] Includes 75 inter-institution transactions amounting to $9,408,416,726. Omits silver having a monetary value of $131,840,224 transferred from the New York Assay Office to its auxiliary silver bullion depository at West Point, N. Y.

DIVISION OF MONETARY RESEARCH

The Division of Monetary Research in the Office of the Secretary provides information, economic analyses, and recommendations for the use of the Secretary of the Treasury and other Treasury officials to assist in the formulation and execution of the monetary policies of the Department in connection with the stabilization fund, other operations under the Gold Reserve Act, operations under the Silver Purchase Act, and control over foreign funds. Analyses are made pertaining to gold and silver, the flow of capital funds into and out of the United States, the position of the dollar in relation to foreign currencies, monetary, banking, and fiscal policies of foreign countries, exchange and trade restrictions abroad, and similar problems. Analyses are also prepared relating to the customs activities of the Department and to the duties of the Secretary of the Treasury under the Tariff Act and on other matters pertaining to international trade, including the trade agreement program.

BUREAU OF NARCOTICS [1]

The Bureau of Narcotics continued the established policy of directing its principal enforcement activities against major narcotic law violators, giving primary attention to the elimination of the sources of supply of illicit narcotic drugs. As a result of this policy, augmented by the restricted shipping facilities incident to the war which has made the smuggling of narcotics from abroad more difficult, the steady reduction in the supply of narcotics available to the domestic illicit traffic continued during 1941. The prices of drugs in the illicit market, accordingly, have not only remained high but increases have been noted in several localities. The drugs seized in the illicit traffic showed a higher degree of adulteration than in 1940, much of the alleged heroin coming into possession of enforcement officers containing only one to five percent of the drug.

The decrease in the supply of narcotics available to the illicit traffic has forced peddlers and addicts to turn even more aggressively to the channels of legitimate distribution for their supply. The forgery and false execution of narcotic prescriptions and the improper prescribing and dispensing of narcotics continue and the robberies of wholesale and retail stocks have become significant as an enforcement problem. The number of thefts and the quantities of narcotic drugs stolen have again increased over those reported during the previous year.

The activities of the Bureau resulted in 1,809 arrests for violations of the Federal narcotic laws and the seizure of 1,852 ounces of narcotic drugs and 185 automobiles during the year, as compared with 2,796 arrests, and seizures of 2,970 [2] ounces of narcotic drugs and 188 automobiles during 1940. There was a decrease in the total number of violations reported under the narcotic laws, an increase in the registered and a decrease in nonregistered classifications, a total of 2,424 violations having been reported for 1941 compared with a total of 3,806 during the previous year.

There were 1,010 arrests under the Federal marihuana laws and seizures of 699 pounds of bulk marihuana, 3 pounds of marihuana seeds, 16,509 marihuana cigarettes, and 569 growing plants, as com-

[1] Further information concerning narcotics is available in the separate report of the Commissioner of Narcotics.
[2] Revised.

pared with 788 arrests, and seizures of 1,347 pounds of bulk marihuana, 4 pounds of marihuana seeds, 18,533 marihuana cigarettes, and 6,947 growing plants during 1940. In addition to these seizures of marihuana in connection with prosecutions under the law, the Bureau of Narcotics, in cooperation with State and local authorities, conducted a campaign of marihuana eradication in which the Alcohol Tax Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue participated. It involved growths of varying density on 64,792 acres of land, of which that growing on 33,235 acres of land was definitely reported to have been destroyed during the year. A total of 1,111 violations under the Federal Marihuana Law was reported during the year, only 2 of which were against registered persons, as compared with 871 violations reported during 1940, of which 3 were against registered persons.

The tables following show the number of cases of violation, by registered and nonregistered persons, of the narcotic and marihuana laws and the cases disposed of during the fiscal year as reported by Federal narcotic enforcement officers.

Violations of the narcotic laws and the cases disposed of, fiscal year 1941

	Registered persons		Nonregistered persons	
	Federal court	State court	Federal court	State court
Pending July 1, 1940	435		1,450	
Reported during 1941:				
Federal	691		1,332	
Joint	46		355	
Total to be disposed of	1,172		3,137	
Convicted:				
Federal	122	2	967	176
Joint	8	4	162	109
Acquitted:				
Federal	2	--	15	6
Joint	1	--	7	9
Dropped:				
Federal	343	4	491	47
Joint	21	5	66	20
Compromised:[1]				
Federal	166	1	1	---
Joint	13	1	---	---
Total disposed of	693		2,076	
Pending June 30, 1941	479		1,061	

	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days
Sentences imposed:												
Federal	224	8	------	2	------	------	2,148	7	15	141	8	21
Joint	10	3	15	3	------	------	360	2	23	75	8	12
Total	234	11	15	5	------	------	2,508	10	8	217	5	3
Fines imposed:												
Federal	$41,946.00			$500.00			$32,253.00			$1,654.00		
Joint	750.00			125.00			11,281.87			2,688.50		
Total	42,696.00			625.00			43,534.87			4,342.50		

[1] Represents 11 cases involving tax liability, which were closed on payment of taxes and penalties in the sum of $106.72; and 171 cases which were compromised in the sum of $18,789.50.

NOTE.—Federal cases are made by Federal officers working independently, while joint cases are made by Federal and State officers working in cooperation with each other.

Violations of the marihuana laws and the cases disposed of, fiscal year 1941

	Registered persons						Nonregistered persons					
	Federal court			State court			Federal court			State court		
Pending July 1, 1940	1						220					
Reported during 1941:												
Federal	2						745					
Joint	--						364					
Total to be disposed of	3						1,329					
Convicted:												
Federal	--			--			432			41		
Joint	--			--			263			28		
Acquitted:												
Federal	--			--			8			1		
Joint	--			--			16			3		
Dropped:												
Federal	--			--			121			9		
Joint	--			--			70			14		
Compromised:[1]												
Federal	--			--			---			--		
Joint	--			--			1			--		
Total disposed of	--						1,007					
Pending June 30, 1941	3						322					
	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days	Years	Months	Days
Sentences imposed:												
Federal	------	------	------	------	------	------	621	6	14	77	9	13
Joint	------	------	------	------	------	------	390	1	28	27	3	------
Total	------	------	------	------	------	------	1,011	8	12	105	------	13
Fines imposed:												
Federal	----------			----------			$7,185.00			$1,087.50		
Joint	----------			----------			6,610.00			----------		
Total	----------			----------			13,795.00			1,087.50		

[1] Represents a compromise in the sum of $250.

NOTE.—Federal cases are made by Federal officers working independently, while joint cases are made by Federal and State officers working in cooperation with each other.

Registrations under the Federal narcotic and marihuana laws, June 30, 1941

Registrants	Narcotic law	Marihuana law
Importers, manufacturers, producers, and compounders	164	----------
Importers, manufacturers, and compounders	----------	14
Producers (growers)	----------	566
Dealers	----------	256
Wholesale	1,276	----------
Retail	51,301	----------
Practitioners	161,039	903
Dealers in and manufacturers of untaxed preparations	[1] 154,246	----------
Users for purposes of research, instruction, or analysis	94	95
Total	368,120	1,834

[1] Includes registrations for which payment of occupational tax is not required under the act, because also registered in some other class.

During the year 215,541 pounds of opium were imported. Of these imports 178,539 pounds were released to manufacturers for use and sale and 37,002 pounds were added to the opium reserve. A total of

453,783 pounds of this strategic material, or approximately a three-years' supply for normal domestic requirements, remained in customs bond at the close of the year.

Coca leaves were imported both for medicinal purposes and for the manufacture of nonnarcotic flavoring extracts. The medicinal leaves imported amounted to 280,901 pounds, a decrease of 27,240 pounds from the previous year. Imports of such leaves for the manufacture of nonnarcotic flavoring extracts amounted to 535,453 pounds.

Exports of narcotic drugs of all kinds amounted to 23,157 ounces in 1941, an increase of 588 ounces over the previous year. The drugs exported during 1941 involved 133,557 taxable ounces of products.

The net quantity of pure drugs of all kinds sold to domestic purchasers by manufacturers amounted to 547,979 ounces, an increase of 54,904 ounces over the previous year.

DIVISION OF PERSONNEL

The Division of Personnel was established in the Office of the Secretary on July 1, 1940, by Treasury Department Order No. 32, pursuant to section 6 of Executive Order No. 7916; and the Division of Appointments and the office of Classification Officer, Treasury Department, were consolidated with the Division of Personnel. The Division of Personnel is charged with the supervision of the personnel activities of the entire Department, and its general functions include initiating, planning, and formulating personnel policies, procedures, practices, and programs; and coordinating and exercising control over the Department's personnel operations so that they will conform to approved policies and procedures. The functions of the Division are principally in the nature of advisory and control activities, with the personnel operations of the Department being actually carried out in the personnel units of the several branches, bureaus, and offices. This decentralization of personnel work, with control being retained in the central personnel office, is in line with the Department's policy of facilitating and strengthening the functioning of the operating organizations.

The Division, headed by the Director of Personnel for the Treasury Department, has been organized to include activities relating to position classification, salary administration, recruitment, appointment, placement, promotion, separation, retirement, discipline, investigation, efficiency rating, employee relations, leave, forms and records, and civil service rules and regulations.

On June 30, 1941, there were 20,483 employees in the departmental service and 64,501 employees in the field service of the Treasury Department, as compared with 18,859 employees in the departmental service and 54,312 employees in the field service on June 30, 1940. The number of employees in the departmental service, classified according to bureaus and offices, at the end of each quarter from June 30, 1940, to June 30, 1941, is shown in table 69, page 664 of this report. A comparison of the number of employees in the departmental and field services of the Treasury Department on June 30, 1940, and June 30, 1941, is contained in table 70, page 665.

During the year 499 employees retired from the departmental and field services of the Treasury Department. As of June 30, 1941, the Department carried on its rolls 11 employees (5 in the departmental and 6 in the field services) whose retention beyond the retirement age had been authorized by Executive order. Retirement figures for the Treasury Department, covering the period from August 20, 1920 (the effective date of the Civil Service Retirement Act), to June 30, 1941, are shown in table 71 on page 666.

A total of 10,275 classification sheets, describing the current duties and responsibilities of employees occupying the positions concerned, were acted upon during the year. This figure represented an increase of 4,333 over the number of classification sheets acted upon during 1940.

Efficiency ratings were made during the year for both the departmental and the field employees. The average efficiency rating for a Treasury Department employee is "Very Good." This adjective rating is defined as "Degree of efficiency represented by unusual or outstanding achievement with respect to some phases of the work, with fully satisfactory performance with respect to all other efficiency rating factors." The standard of performance by Treasury Department employees as a whole was high.

There were 375 personnel cases during the year requiring disciplinary action in the Treasury Department. Ninety-eight of these resulted in separations from the service, and suspensions were made or other appropriate action was taken in the remaining 277 cases.

The total number of personnel actions of all types taken during the year amounted to 66,455, as compared with 38,438 for 1940. The following table shows the number of personnel actions taken during each month of the past two years.

Number of personnel actions taken, by months, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

Month	1940	1941	Percentage increase or decrease (−)
July	1,728	7,980	(1)
August	2,332	3,851	65
September	2,252	3,735	66
October	2,732	5,651	107
November	2,560	4,109	61
December	2,010	4,669	132
January	3,136	4,926	57
February	2,717	4,567	68
March	2,151	4,591	113
April	2,893	4,934	71
May	3,562	7,669	115
June	10,365	9,773	−6
Total	38,438	66,455	73

[1] Not susceptible to accurate comparison as figure for July 1940 includes several blanket approvals covering many actions, whereas the July 1941 and other figures represent individual actions.

The outlook for next year points to a very decided increase in the volume of personnel actions, particularly because of the passage of the Ramspeck Act extending the classified civil service and the Ramspeck-Mead Act providing for automatic within-grade compensation increases.

DIVISION OF PRINTING

The Division of Printing transacts all of the Treasury Department's printing and binding business with the Government Printing Office and outside contractors; approves requisitions for and makes purchases of stationery supplies used by the Department; authorizes engraving work to be done by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for all Government departments and establishments, unless money, securities, or postage stamps are involved; and has control over newspaper and periodical advertising for the Treasury Department, the binding of confidential Department records, and the warehousing and distribution of blank books and forms for Washington and field offices of the Department. The Division also edits and prepares copy for weekly issues of Treasury Decisions under customs, internal revenue, narcotics, and other laws; and prepares annual and semiannual bound volumes thereof and maintains a mailing list for their distribution. Appropriations to the Department for printing and binding and for purchases of stationery supplies are under the administrative control of the Division.

Printing and binding

During the year $2,404,822 was made available to the Division for printing and binding. Of this amount $2,380,148 was expended, leaving an unobligated balance of $24,674. The following table summarizes the appropriations and funds from other sources, the expenditures therefrom, and balances.

Appropriations, additional funds, expenditures, and balances, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

	1940	1941
Appropriation, printing and binding, Treasury Department	$438,050	$466,000
Deficiency appropriations, printing and binding, Treasury Department	50,000	64,500
Receipts from sales of customs forms	25,000	13,305
Transfers from other appropriations	9,700	33,190
Total	522,750	576,995
Expenditures	522,360	[1] 559,211
Unobligated balance	390	17,784
Allotment from salaries and administrative expenses for refunding processing and related taxes and administering title III, Revenue Act of 1936	9,500	1,500
Allotment from collecting the internal revenue	525,000	689,850
Printing and binding, other appropriations	561,965	1,136,477
Total	1,096,465	1,827,827
Expenditures	1,085,669	1,820,937
Unobligated balance	10,796	6,890

[1] Figures for 1941 subject to slight variations due to necessary delays in receiving bills from the Public Printer for certain items until pending work is completed after the close of each fiscal year.

The details of the expenditures are shown in the following table.

Expenditures for printing and binding, by bureaus, offices, and divisions, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATIONS FOR PRINTING AND BINDING

Bureau, office, or division	1940	1941 [1]
Bureau of Accounts	$35,843	$24,701
Chief Clerk	1,074	1,731
Coast Guard	94,302	108,545
Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency	24,821	25,774
Bureau of Customs	59,675	42,536
Division of Disbursement	[2] 56,856	86,825
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	5,242	4,689
Federal Alcohol Administration	902	([3])
Bureau of the Mint	5,959	8,243
Bureau of Narcotics	7,972	4,524
National bank depositaries	95	89
Personnel Division	736	434
Division of Printing	2,454	1,465
Procurement Division	39,380	66,010
Public Debt Service	10,702	11,148
Division of Research and Statistics	3,343	4,222
Secret Service Division	1,798	3,927
Secretary and General Counsel	10,570	17,526
Department stock and miscellaneous	101,042	92,774
Superintendent of Treasury Buildings	146	115
Treasurer of the United States	[4] 22,598	[5] 28,848
Transportation	[6] 11,850	[6] 11,780
Total expenditures from regular printing and binding appropriations	497,360	545,906
Customs blank forms	25,000	13,305
Total	522,360	559,211

EXPENDITURES REIMBURSED FROM OTHER APPROPRIATIONS

Bureau of Accounts	$66,606	$107,434
Chief Clerk		514
Coast Guard	7,484	13,144
Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency	5,569	3,552
Division of Disbursement	176,954	151,320
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	569	233
Personnel Division	1,784	
Procurement Division	71,580	77,969
Processing Tax Board of Review	564	102
Public Debt Service	229,450	773,676
Secret Service Division	510	6,892
Secretary and General Counsel	188	59
Treasurer of the United States	707	1,582
Total expenditures reimbursed from other appropriations	561,965	1,136,477
Bureau of Internal Revenue:		
Allotment from collecting the internal revenue	522,962	684,350
Allotment from salaries and administrative expenses for refunding processing and related taxes and administering title III, Revenue Act of 1936	742	110
Total expenditures reimbursed	1,085,669	1,820,937
Grand total expenditures	1,608,029	2,380,148
Total available funds	1,619,215	2,404,822
Balance	11,186	24,674

[1] Figures for 1941 subject to slight variations due to necessary delays in receiving bills from the Public Printer for certain items until pending work is completed after the close of each fiscal year.
[2] Includes $20,000 in transfers from other appropriations.
[3] Included under Bureau of Internal Revenue.
[4] Includes $9,700 in transfers from other appropriations.
[5] Includes $13,190 in transfers from other appropriations.
[6] Partly estimated.

Stationery supplies

During the year the Division approved 13,585 requisitions for stationery supplies for the Treasury Department compared with 13,572 in 1940, an increase of 13 over the previous year. The available funds and expenditures for stationery during the last two years and the balances of available funds are shown in the following table.

Available funds and expenditures for stationery, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

	1940	1941
Appropriation, stationery, Treasury Department	$570,115	$614,200
Deficieney appropriations, stationery, Treasury Department	20,000	85,000
Reimbursement for stationery furnished other offices	1,660	4,494
Transfers from other appropriations	5,315	9,340
Total	597,090	713,034
Expenditures	596,751	711,704
Unobligated balance	339	1,330

Engraving work

Certificates, checks, commissions, drafts, transportation requests, and warrants totaling 163,187,605 were approved by the Division for execution by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the several departments and establishments of the Government during the fiscal year 1940, compared with 156,695,000 in the preceding year.

PROCESSING TAX BOARD OF REVIEW

The Processing Tax Board of Review was established in the Treasury Department pursuant to title VII of the Revenue Act of 1936 and is independent of other bureaus and divisions in the Department. The Board has jurisdiction to review the allowance or disallowance by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of claims for refund of processing tax paid under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and to determine the amount of refund due any claimant with respect to such claim. The decisions of the Board are reviewable by the Circuit Courts of Appeals of the United States and the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and subject to further review by the Supreme Court of the United States, upon certification or certiorari as provided in the Judicial Code, as amended. The Secretary of the Treasury designates the members of the Board and assigns to it such personnel in the Treasury Department as may be necessary to perform its functions.

The following table summarizes the work of the Board during the fiscal years 1940 and 1941.

Cases	1940		1941	
	Number	Refund claimed	Number	Refund claimed
Before the Board of Review:				
On hand at beginning of year	39	$4,299,867.71	59	$6,993,216.08
Filed during year	119	5,695,560.34	103	23,472,557.76
Reconsidered during year	11	15,971.40	3	162,598.25
Total to be reviewed	169	10,011,399.45	165	30,628,372.09
Decided	110	3,018,183.37	103	18,676,225.02
On hand at end of year	59	6,993,216.08	62	11,952,147.07
Decisions appealed to Circuit Courts of Appeals:				
On hand at beginning of year	12	440,236.46	12	981,081.16
Filed during year	12	1,373,032.07	17	1,113,633.23
Total to be reviewed	24	1,813,268.53	29	2,094,714.39
Decided by Circuit Courts	12	832,187.37	[1] 20	1,756,052.80
On hand at end of year	12	981,081.16	9	338,661.59
Before the Supreme Court:				
Filed during year for writ of certiorari	6	265,193.91	2	262,229.66
Certiorari denied	6	265,193.91	2	262,229.66
Pending in Supreme Court				

[1] 17 affirmed, 1 reversed, and 2 dismissed.

PROCUREMENT DIVISION

The facilities of the Procurement Division were utilized to a greater extent during the fiscal year 1941 than ever before by both regular and emergency activities of the Government.

Purchases made by the Division during the year totaled $308,946,431, of which $15,430,464 was for regular activities of the departments and agencies, $219,287,390 for emergency relief activities, $29,378,252 for strategic and critical materials, $21,037,555 for lend-lease purposes, $5,360,572 for defense housing projects, and $18,452,198 for the American Red Cross refugee relief program.

Purchases made from General Schedule of Supply term contracts by the departments and agencies reached a new high of $119,000,000 as compared with $64,000,000 in the preceding year, an increase of $55,000,000. In connection with term contracts, studies of items on schedule were continued, and deletions and additions were made to meet changing conditions. Under a program initiated in 1941, the Division will undertake a study to place on a planned basis the contracting and purchasing of commercial items in common use by the Government agencies. This will enable the Division to better determine policies and methods for Federal purchasing; increase the efficiency of buying while effecting substantial economies in over-all Government purchasing; and aid private industry by reducing lags in its production cycles.

The Procurement Warehouse, in which is stocked commodities in common use in the Government, had record sales during the year of $5,017,224 compared with $3,724,304 in 1940.

Purchases of gasoline and fuel oil under Procurement Division consolidated contracts—expanded to include Puerto Rico—continued to increase mainly because of additional requirements of the Army. During the last quarter of the fiscal year, purchases of gasoline were approximately 150 percent higher than in the like period in the preceding year, while purchases of fuel oil in the same period increased more than 75 percent.

Fuel deliveries, to the departments and agencies in and adjacent to the District of Columbia, of 372,192 tons of coal and 12,107,526 gallons of fuel oil were effected during the year as compared with 362,956 tons of coal and 10,137,063 gallons of fuel oil in the preceding year.

In May 1941, the Division instituted a nation-wide survey of motor petroleum carriers to insure deliveries of gasoline and fuel oil to Government agencies during the national emergency. At the close of the fiscal year, the survey was more than 50 percent complete.

During the year, the field procurement offices issued 894,178 purchase orders representing purchases of $219,287,390, which were primarily for the Work Projects Administration and the National Youth Administration. The purchase of textiles for the Work Projects Administration continued in importance, 68,751,970 yards of material having been purchased at a cost of $8,296,177. Substantial savings were effected because of consolidated purchase procedure. Included in purchases for the National Youth Administration was more than $5,000,000 in new and used machine shop equipment for its defense training program.

In the disposition of surplus and forfeited personal property, the Division arranged for the transfer between Government agencies of approximately 8,300 individual items valued in excess of $4,781,000. Sales of surplus and waste property, determined to be of no further use, resulted in a return to the Government of approximately $502,000. The Division reconditioned surplus chairs, desks, and other equipment, valued at $60,000, which were transferred to agencies in the District of Columbia. This activity was of significant assistance to defense agencies which required immediate delivery of office equipment not otherwise obtainable. Under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, an estimated 4,000 gallons of alcohol, wines, and malt beverages were distributed by gift among 200 charitable institutions.

In an effort to conserve certain materials strategic to national defense and in which acute shortages exist, the Division issued 137 emergency alternate Federal specifications. The purpose of these specifications is to minimize and, where possible, eliminate the use of these materials in commodities purchased by the Government. The program is a continuing one. In addition, 50 revisions were made to existing specifications and 53 new Federal specifications were promulgated, bringing to 1,351 the number in effect as of June 30, 1941.

As a result of the rigid inspections and tests given to purchases, improvement in the quality of commodities supplied on Government order continued. Out of 13,610 inspections and tests, rejections amounted to approximately 4 percent, the lowest percentage ever occurring.

Expert assistance in designing and selecting furnishings was given in connection with the furnishing of Federal buildings and executive offices. This is illustrated in the recent treatment of the National

Gallery of Art and the Washington National Airport. Studies were started to determine the feasibility of placing under General Supply contracts household furniture used by Government activities.

Overhauls and adjustments of typewriters for various agencies totaled 24,907. Savings on this work indicated an economy of approximately $26,000 to the using offices.

Approximately 3,000 new leases and 1,830 renewals of leases covering space for field offices for emergency relief work were effected and several hundred agreements were executed for space requirements on a rent-free or one dollar per annum basis.

The Federal agencies in the District of Columbia continued to utilize the facilities of the Procurement Division garage which issued 254,657 gallons of gasoline and 4,478 gallons of oil, made 31,223 vehicle servicings, and completed 2,691 repair jobs.

The sale to Government agencies of products of 53 institutions for the blind continued to be coordinated by the Procurement Division. Because of the defense program, the War and Navy Departments made increased use of these products, and purchases by the Government departments and agencies approximated $2,157,000. In the 15 months prior to March 15, 1940, Federal purchases were only about $300,000.

Federal Business Associations acting under the direction of the Director of Procurement continued their activities of promoting economy and efficiency in the conduct of Federal business within the particular localities of the 114 associations. Free use of Government-owned trucks was obtained by the associations for the Post Office Department in handling mail during the 1940 Christmas period, representing a saving to that Department of $138,997.

During the fiscal year, contracts and purchases of strategic and critical materials under the act of June 7, 1939 (Public No. 117), totaled $29,378,252. For a discussion of activities of the Division in connection with strategic and critical materials, see page 64.

Upon passage of the Lend-Lease Act, the Procurement Division was designated to purchase industrial products under this law—its most important task in the national defense program. Cooperating with lend-lease authorities, the Division was active in the formulation of a purchase procedure for this project. The nucleus of a unit to specialize in lend-lease purchases began operating when the first requisition was received in April 1941.

Among the special activities of the Division was the purchase of household equipment to be installed in national defense housing projects. Purchases were made at the request of the Public Buildings Administration of the Federal Works Agency. Consolidated purchases of $5,360,572 were made, representing a saving to the agency of approximately $1,000,000. It has been indicated that other departments and agencies in the 1942 fiscal year will request the Division to make similar purchases.

Early in the year the Division was charged with the task of purchasing clothing, medical supplies, textiles, and hospital apparatus for refugee relief. Approximately 48,300,000 units costing $18,452,198 were purchased and directed to the American Red Cross for shipment abroad. Included in the program were purchases of 37,299,459 yards of fabric costing $9,613,236 and 2,864,112 pounds of worsted yarns

costing $4,051,575. The textiles were shipped under direction of the Red Cross to their sewing chapters throughout the country.

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

The Division of Research and Statistics in the Office of the Secretary serves as a research staff for the Secretary and other Treasury officials on matters relating to fiscal operations and policies, the estimated volume and source of future revenues, actuarial considerations involved in certain Treasury functions, and various general economic problems arising in connection with Treasury activities.

Current and prospective conditions in the money and capital markets are studied in relation to both longer-term programs of Federal financing and to the types of securities, the coupon rates, and the maturities to be employed in particular financing operations. The effects of actual and proposed fiscal operations on the credit structure and general economy of the country are analyzed and long-range trends are appraised. Studies are made of existing laws and of legislative proposals in their relation to Treasury financing and Federal fiscal policies.

Estimates of Federal receipts from internal revenue taxes and from customs duties under existing laws are prepared for the Bureau of the Budget for use in all regular and interim Budget reports, and for such other purposes as may be required. Special revenue estimates are prepared for Treasury officials and for congressional committees working on tax legislation.

Reports are prepared on the actuarial status of pension and trust funds for which the Treasury is responsible. In connection with retirement legislation, estimates are made of probable cost of existing and proposed plans. Other actuarial analyses are made as required. The Government Actuary, who is on the staff of the Division, is a member of the Board of Actuaries, established under the Civil Service Retirement Act, and is the Treasury Department's representative on the Actuarial Advisory Committee of the Railroad Retirement Board. He serves in a consulting capacity on actuarial matters for governmental agencies outside the Treasury Department.

In addition to the preparation of memoranda and reports for the confidential use of Treasury officials, the Division performs research services of a general nature, including the preparation of replies to inquiries from outside the Treasury for information of a more or less technical nature, the preparation of publications within the field of its activities, the editing of the Annual Report of the Secretary and the Bulletin of the Treasury Department, and the review of other Treasury publications of an economic or statistical nature.

SECRET SERVICE DIVISION

The three outstanding accomplishments of the United States Secret Service during the fiscal year 1941, in its efforts to suppress counterfeiting, were (1) the adoption as a permanent program of education of the public in the detection of counterfeit money, (2) the continued decrease on a large scale of losses to the public through the acceptance of counterfeit bills, and (3) the successful prosecutions of dealers in and manufacturers of worthless slugs.

As a result of the "Know Your Money" educational campaign, the losses to the public through acceptance of counterfeit notes in the fiscal year 1941 were reduced to $91,097, whereas the average annual loss for a 4-year period (1933–36) previous to the start of the campaign was $771,000. The 1941 losses represented a decrease of $54,547 from those in 1940.

Secret Service personnel exhibited sound motion pictures and lectured on the detection of counterfeit money to 2,749,044 retail merchants, school students, and civic organizations, bringing to 5,509,989 the total of persons directly reached by this method. A 32-page booklet entitled "Know Your Money," illustrated with actual photographs of counterfeit currency, was produced and distributed by the Secret Service to police departments, merchants, banks, and high schools throughout the country. The booklet will be widely used in high school classrooms beginning with the 1941 fall term.

With the advent and ever-increasing use of coin-operated merchandise vending machines, this form of business is suffering heavy monetary losses from a growing evil akin to counterfeiting. In place of genuine coins, millions of worthless coin slugs have been used to operate vending machines. Telephone and traction companies, cigarette vendors, and others are the victims of this widespread fraud, which has resulted in the startling yearly loss of some $5,000,000. This loss exceeds by far any annual losses from counterfeit notes and coins, and, since it accrues from the use of worthless slugs the size of 5¢, 10¢, and 25¢ coins, the scope of this growing evil is readily apparent.

After months of effort the Secret Service succeeded in obtaining an interpretation of the counterfeiting laws which would permit Federal prosecution of slug manufacturers and dealers. In December 1940, a slug dealer was convicted in Federal Court in Omaha, Nebr., and, in March 1941, Secret Service agents arrested the owners of two slug factories at Dayton, Ohio. Agents seized at the plant 415,000 completed slugs, 26 dies for making slugs, and 4,000 pounds of metal. Investigation disclosed that slugs were sold from that one source at the approximate rate of 30,000 daily. Acting upon information gleaned from seized records, agents in quick succession arrested other slug makers and dealers in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Kentucky, and Texas. It is expected that the prompt action of the Secret Service will soon end this nation-wide and pernicious fraud.

The White House Detail of Secret Service agents assigned to protect the President has of necessity been augmented because of the existing national emergency. An improved classification and identification unit of the Secret Service at the White House, which reviews threatening letters addressed to the Chief Executive, has increased the efficiency of field agents in investigations relating to Presidential protection.

From September 16, 1940, to June 30, 1941, the Secret Service gymnasium has been used to train personnel from the Secret Service units, including field agents, the White House Detail, the White House Police Force, and the Uniformed Force. In addition, the instructors have trained agents of the Bureau of Narcotics, officers of the Montgomery County (Md.) Police Department, and game management agents of the Fish and Wild Life Service, Department of the Interior. During the year 452 men received training at the Secret Service gymnasium.

The White House Police Force during the year added new laurels to its reputation in expert marksmanship. Seven matches were won by its pistol team, most important being the championship of the United States, Canada, Mexico, and Cuba, at the Ninth Annual International Police Pistol Tournament in Teaneck, N. J., in August 1940. Scoring 1,196 out of a possible 1,200, the White House Team outclassed 134 competing teams and was congratulated by the President for this outstanding exhibition of marksmanship.

The Uniformed Force of the Secret Service efficiently performed its protective duties. In addition to the safeguarding of Treasury buildings in Washington and the protection of vast sums of currency and securities, the Uniformed Force in March 1941 took the lead among Government agencies in beginning three courses in standard and advanced first aid, under the auspices of the District of Columbia Chapter of the American Red Cross. The enrollment aggregated 75 and the enrollees worked 1,632 hours on their own time. At a meeting of Red Cross first aid instructors on April 29, the Uniformed Force was selected to demonstrate new techniques in transportation of the injured and were highly commended for their skill.

There were 16 new counterfeit note issues detected during the year, two of which warranted the distribution of descriptive warning circulars.

Agents captured 106 metal plates and 37 film and glass negatives for printing counterfeit obligations; 7 steel dies, 298 plaster molds, and 21 metal molds for counterfeit coins; and other counterfeiting paraphernalia.

During the year there were 2,876 cases disposed of. In the 2,648 cases brought to trial, convictions were obtained in 97.1 percent of the cases, which is the same percentage of convictions as in the previous year. Fines in criminal cases totaled $102,420.79, and imprisonments totaled 2,719 years, 3 months, 23 days, and 10 hours. Additional sentences totaling 2,901 years, 6 months, 26 days, were suspended or probated.

Reimbursements to the Government obtained in forged check investigations totaled $15,544.49, and other collections and recoveries for the Government aggregated $40,537.24.

The following tables present data on the seizure of counterfeit money, the investigations of criminal and noncriminal activities, and the number of arrests and cases disposed of during the fiscal year 1941 as compared with the previous year. The decreased activity of counterfeiters and forgers this year is indicative of the steady decline which has continued since the inauguration of the "Know Your Money" program and conclusively proves the value of "Crime Prevention Through Education."

Counterfeit money seized, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

	1940	1941	Decrease	Percentage decrease
Counterfeit and altered notes seized:				
After being circulated	$145,644	$91,097	$54,547	37.5
Before being circulated	91,691	18,314	73,377	80.0
Total	237,335	109,411	127,924	53.9
Counterfeit coins seized:				
After being circulated	51,737	49,866	1,871	3.6
Before being circulated	3,050	2,427	623	20.4
Total	54,787	52,293	2,494	4.5
Grand total	292,122	161,704	130,418	44.6

Number of investigations of criminal and noncriminal activities, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

	1940	1941	Increase or decrease (−)	Percentage increase or decrease (−)
Criminal cases:				
Making or passing:				
Counterfeit notes	811	752	−59	−7.3
Counterfeit coins	748	761	13	1.7
Altered currency	105	147	42	40.0
Theft or forgery of Government checks	18,756	14,161	−4,595	−24.5
Stolen or altered bonds	142	88	−54	−38.0
Violation of Gold Reserve Act	172	152	−20	−11.6
Violation of Farm Loan Act	52	32	−20	−38.5
Miscellaneous offenses	1,122	2,002	880	78.4
Total	21,908	18,095	−3,813	−17.4
Noncriminal cases:				
Personnel (applicants)	[1] 572	2,987	2,415	422.2
Miscellaneous	465	548	83	17.8
Total	1,037	3,535	2,498	240.8
Grand total	22,945	21,630	−1,315	−5.7

[1] Revised.

Number of arrests and cases disposed of, fiscal years 1940 and 1941

	1940	1941	Increase or decrease (−)	Percentage increase or decrease (−)
Arrests for—				
Making or passing:				
Counterfeit notes	303	198	−105	−34.7
Counterfeit coins	475	554	79	16.6
Altered obligations	71	64	−7	−9.9
Theft or forgery of Government checks	2,222	1,859	−363	−16.3
Violation of Gold Reserve Act	28	25	−3	−10.7
Violation of Farm Loan Act	19	7	−12	−63.2
Miscellaneous offenses	163	242	79	48.5
Total arrests	3,281	2,949	−332	−10.1
Cases disposed of:				
Convictions in connection with:				
Counterfeit notes	252	189	−63	−25.0
Counterfeit coins	464	396	−68	−14.7
Altered obligations	60	62	2	3.3
Theft or forgery of Government checks	2,020	1,736	−284	−14.1
Violation of Gold Reserve Act	32	16	−16	−50.0
Violation of Farm Loan Act	13	6	−7	−53.8
Miscellaneous offenses	164	167	3	1.8
Total convictions	3,005	2,572	−433	−14.4
Acquittals	89	76	−13	−14.6
Dismissed, not indicted, or died before trial	256	228	−28	−10.9
Total cases disposed of	3,350	2,876	−474	−14.1

DIVISION OF TAX RESEARCH

The Division of Tax Research in the Office of the Secretary analyzes taxes and tax systems and prepares studies on the economic aspects of tax matters for the use of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and other Treasury officials, and, upon request, for the Congressional Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Surveys of the Federal tax structure are made in the light of immediate and contemplated revenue needs and deal with the effectiveness, equitableness, and economic effects of the existing Federal tax system and of proposed changes in it. Studies are made of the distribution of the tax load, both for specific taxes and for the tax system as a whole. The operation of certain State and local taxes is studied in connection with related problems of Federal taxation. As a further basis for the study of the Federal tax structure comparative analyses are made of selected taxes in foreign countries and of foreign tax systems as a whole.

The Division also is responsible for the assembly and publication of all statistical information pertaining to Federal taxation, and in this connection exercises general supervision over the work of the Statistical Section of the Income Tax Unit in the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Estimates of the extent and nature of the Federal, State, and local tax-exempt debt are furnished annually to the Secretary. Replies to correspondence dealing with taxation are prepared and other functions of similar nature are performed.

EXHIBITS

PUBLIC DEBT

Issues and redemptions of Treasury bonds, Treasury notes, and depositary bonds

Exhibit 1

Offering of 2¼ percent Treasury bonds of 1954–56

On July 11, 1940, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau offered to the public or cash subscription 2¼ percent Treasury bonds of 1954–56, in the amount of $600,000,000, or thereabouts. In addition, $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of these bonds could be allotted to Government investment accounts

[Department Circular No. 637. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 11, 1940.

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for 2¼ percent bonds of the United States, designated Treasury bonds of 1954–56. The amount of the public offering is $600,000,000, or thereabouts. In addition to the amount offered for public subscription, $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of these bonds may be allotted to Government investment accounts.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will be dated July 22, 1940, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2¼ percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on December 15, 1940, and thereafter on June 15 and December 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature June 15, 1956, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after June 15, 1954, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, on any interest day or days, on 4 months' notice of redemption given in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. In case of partial redemption the bonds to be redeemed will be determined by such method as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. From the date of redemption designated in any such notice, interest on the bonds called for redemption shall cease.

2. The bonds shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (*a*) estate or inheritance taxes, or gift taxes, and (*b*) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds authorized by the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (*b*) above.

3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege and will not be entitled to any privilege of conversion.

4. Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, nd for the transfer of registered bonds, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

5. The bonds will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States bonds.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 10 percent of the amount of bonds applied for.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for, and to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subscriptions for amounts up to and including $5,000 where the subscribers specify that delivery be made in registered bonds 90 days after the issue date will be given preferred allotment. In each such case a subscriber may not enter any other subscription, and payment must be made as provided in section IV of this circular. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for bonds allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before July 22, 1940, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 10 percent of the amount of bonds applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for bonds allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for bonds allotted, to make delivery of bonds on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive bonds.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 2

Subscriptions and allotments, Treasury bonds of 1954–56 (from press releases, July 12, 17, and 22, 1940 [1]*)*

On July 11, 1940, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced that the subscription books for the offering of 2¼ percent Treasury bonds of 1954–56 closed at the close of business July 11, 1940.

Subscriptions aggregated $6,605,071,550, of which allotments on subscriptions amounted to $630,692,350. Subscriptions in amounts up to and including $5,000, where the subscribers specified that delivery be made in registered bonds 90 days after the issue date, were allotted in full. All other subscriptions were allotted 9 percent, on a straight percentage basis, with adjustments where necessary to the $100 denomination. In addition, $50,000,000 of the bonds were allotted to Government investment accounts.

[1] Revised Aug. 10 and Oct. 30, 1940.

Subscriptions and allotments were divided among the Federal Reserve districts and the Treasury as follows:

Federal Reserve district	Subscriptions	Allotments	Federal Reserve district	Subscriptions	Allotments
Boston	$628, 019, 500	$58, 328, 050	Kansas City	$113, 212, 450	$13, 200, 350
New York	2, 924, 302, 650	270, 506, 400	Dallas	143, 390, 750	14, 506, 050
Philadelphia	393, 641, 000	38, 626, 150	San Francisco	502, 503, 150	46, 526, 600
Cleveland	449, 152, 250	42, 974, 200	Treasury	7,931,200	911, 900
Richmond	221, 241, 700	22, 349, 350	Government investment accounts		50, 000, 000
Atlanta	204, 688, 950	20, 114, 450			
Chicago	771, 165, 850	75, 606, 150			
St. Louis	156, 315, 200	17, 325, 600	Total	6, 605, 071, 550	680, 692, 350
Minneapolis	89, 506, 900	9, 717, 100			

Exhibit 3

Offering of 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1953–55

On September 25, 1940, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau offered to the public 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1953–55, dated October 7, 1940, in exchange for 1½ percent Treasury notes of series C–1940, maturing December 15, 1940. The amount of the offering was limited to the amount of maturing notes tendered and accepted in exchange. In the related press release it was stated that $737,-161,600 of these maturing notes were then outstanding.

[Department Circular No. 641. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 25, 1940.

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par, from the people of the United States for 2 percent bonds of the United States, designated Treasury bonds of 1953–55, in payment of which only Treasury notes of series C–1940, maturing December 15, 1940, may be tendered. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of Treasury notes of series C–1940 tendered and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will be dated October 7, 1940, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2 percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on December 15, 1940, and thereafter on June 15 and December 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature June 15, 1955, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after June 15, 1953, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, on any interest day or days, on 4 months' notice of redemption given in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. In case of partial redemption the bonds to be redeemed will be determined by such method as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. From the date of redemption designated in any such notice, interest on the bonds called for redemption shall cease.[1] * * *

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, and to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

[1] Omitted portion similar to corresponding section of Department Circular No. 637, p. 275.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par for bonds allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before October 7, 1940, or on later allotment, and may be made only in Treasury notes of series C–1940, maturing December 15, 1940, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription. Coupons dated December 15, 1940, must be attached to the notes when surrendered, and accrued interest from June 15, 1940, to October 7, 1940 ($4.67213 per $1,000), will be paid following acceptance of the notes.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions[1] * * *.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 4

Allotments, Treasury bonds of 1953–55 (from press releases, September 26 and October 1, 1940 [2])

On September 26, 1940, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced that the subscription books for the offering of 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1953–55 would close at the close of business September 27, 1940. A total of $724,677,900 of 1½ percent Treasury notes of series C–1940 had been exchanged for the Treasury bonds of 1953–55. Allotments were divided among the Federal Reserve districts and the Treasury as follows:

Federal Reserve district	Subscriptions received and allotted	Federal Reserve district	Subscriptions received and allotted
Boston	$15,348,000	Minneapolis	$11,320,500
New York	452,510,900	Kansas City	12,263,900
Philadelphia	19,477,600	Dallas	6,475,600
Cleveland	15,494,300	San Francisco	18,061,200
Richmond	45,037,800	Treasury	831,400
Atlanta	14,004,500		
Chicago	100,937,900	Total	724,677,900
St. Louis	12,914,300		

Exhibit 5

Redemption of 3⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1941–43

On November 14, 1940, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced that all outstanding 3⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1941–43, dated March 16, 1931, were called for redemption on March 15, 1941. On February 25, 1941, holders of these bonds were offered the privilege of exchanging them for 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1948–50 or ¾ percent Treasury notes of series D–1943, both bonds and notes being dated March 15, 1941. In the related press release it was stated that about $545,000,000 of Treasury bonds of 1941–43 were outstanding on February 25, 1941.

The text of the notice of call and the circular relative to the presentation and redemption of the bonds follow:

NOTICE OF CALL FOR REDEMPTION OF 3⅜ PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1941–43

To Holders of 3⅜ percent Treasury Bonds of 1941–43, and Others Concerned:

1. Public notice is hereby given that all outstanding 3⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1941–43, dated March 16, 1931, are hereby called for redemption on March 15, 1941, on which date interest on such bonds will cease.

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[1] Omitted portion similar to corresponding section of Department Circular No. 637, p. 275.
[2] Revised Nov. 9, 1940.

2. Full information regarding the presentation and surrender of the bonds for redemption under this call will be given in a Treasury Department circular to be issued later.

3. Holders of these bonds may, in advance of the redemption date, be offered the privilege of exchanging all or any part of their called bonds for other interest-bearing obligations of the United States, in which event public notice will hereafter be given.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 14, 1940.

Redemption of 3⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1941–43

[Department Circular No. 648. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 25, 1941.

To Holders of 3⅜ percent Treasury Bonds of 1941–43, and Others Concerned:

I. NOTICE OF CALL FOR REDEMPTION BEFORE MATURITY

On November 14, 1940, the following public notice of call for redemption was given:

[Notice of call omitted here, see above]

II. OPTIONAL EXCHANGE OFFERING

1. Holders of 3⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1941–43 are today offered the privilege of exchanging all or any part of their called bonds for 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1948–50 or for ¾ percent Treasury notes of series D–1943, both bonds and notes being dated and bearing interest from March 15, 1941. Full information concerning the exchange offering is contained in Treasury Department Circular No. 649 and in Treasury Department Circular No. 650, both circulars dated February 25, 1941. As the exchange privilege may be terminated at any time without notice, holders of 3⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1941–43 who desire to take advantage of the offering should act immediately, following the instructions given in Treasury Department Circulars No. 649 and No. 650.

III. RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING REDEMPTION OF 3⅜ PERCENT TREASURY BONDS OF 1941–43

Pursuant to the call for redemption, as set forth in section I of this circular, the following rules and regulations are hereby prescribed to govern the presentation and surrender for cash redemption on March 15, 1941, of 3⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1941–43:

1. *Payment of called bonds on March 15, 1941.*—Holders of any outstanding Treasury bonds of 1941–43 will be entitled to have such bonds redeemed and paid at par on March 15, 1941, with interest in full to that date. After March 15, 1941, interest will not accrue on any such bonds.

2. *Presentation and surrender of coupon bonds.*—Treasury bonds of 1941–43 in coupon form should be presented and surrendered to any Federal Reserve Bank or branch, or to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., for redemption on March 15, 1941. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of holders (see par. 9 of this section) and should be accompanied by appropriate written advice (see Form P D 1669 attached hereto). Checks in payment of principal will be mailed to the address given in the Form of Advice accompanying the bonds surrendered.

3. Coupons dated March 15, 1941, which become payable on that date, should be detached from any Treasury bonds of 1941–43 before such bonds are presented for redemption on March 15, 1941, and such coupons should be collected

in regular course when due. All coupons pertaining to such bonds bearing dates subsequent to March 15, 1941, must be attached to any such bonds when presented for redemption, *provided, however*, if any such coupons are missing from bonds so presented for redemption the bonds nevertheless will be redeemed, but the full face amount of any such missing coupons will be deducted from the payment to be made on account of such redemption, and any amounts so deducted will be held in the Treasury to provide for adjustments or refunds on account of such missing coupons as may subsequently be presented.

4. *Presentation and surrender of registered bonds.*—Treasury bonds of 1941–43 in registered form must be assigned by the registered payees or assignees thereof, or by their duly constituted representatives, in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing assignments, in the form indicated in the next paragraph hereof, and thereafter should be presented and surrendered to any Federal Reserve Bank or branch, or to the Division of Loans and Currency, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for redemption on March 15, 1941. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of holders (see par. 9 of this section) and should be accompanied by appropriate written advice (see Form P D 1670 attached hereto). In all cases checks in payment of principal and final interest due will be mailed to the address given in the Form of Advice accompanying the bonds surrendered.

5. If the registered payee, or an assignee holding under proper assignment from the registered payee, desires that payment of the principal and final installment of interest be made to him, the bonds should be assigned by such payee or assignee, or by a duly constituted representative, to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption". If it is desired, for any reason, that payment be made to some other person, without intermediate assignment, the bonds should be assigned to "The Secretary of the Treasury for redemption for the account of _____", inserting the name and address of the person to whom payment is to be made. A representative or fiduciary should not assign for payment to himself individually, unless expressly authorized to do so by court order or by the instrument under which he is acting; he may, however, assign for payment to himself *in his representative or fiduciary capacity.*

6. Assignment in blank, or other assignment having similar effect, will be recognized, but in that event payment will be made to the person surrendering the bond for redemption, since under such assignment the bond becomes in effect payable to bearer. Assignments in blank or assignments having similar effect should be avoided, if possible, in order not to lose the protection afforded by registration.

7. A bond registered in the name of, or assigned to, a corporation or unincorporated association will ordinarily be redeemed for the account of such corporation or unincorporated association upon an appropriate assignment for that purpose executed on behalf of the corporation or unincorporated association by a duly authorized officer thereof, without proof of the officer's authority. In all such cases payment will be made only by check drawn to the order of the corporation or unincorporated association.

8. Final interest due on March 15, 1941, on registered Treasury bonds of 1941–43 will be paid with the principal in accordance with the assignments on the bonds surrendered.

9. *Transportation of bonds.*—Bonds presented for redemption under this circular must be delivered to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch, or to the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., at the expense and risk of the holder. Coupon bonds should be forwarded by registered mail insured, or by express prepaid. Registered bonds bearing restricted assignments may be forwarded by registered mail, but registered bonds bearing unrestricted assignments should be forwarded by registered mail insured, or by express prepaid. Facilities for transportation of bonds by registered mail insured may be arranged between incorporated banks and trust companies and the Federal Reserve Banks, and holders may take advantage of such arrangements when available, utilizing such incorporated banks and trust companies as their agents. Incorporated banks and trust companies are not agents of the United States under this circular.

IV. PRESENTATION OF CALLED BONDS FOR REDEMPTION

1. Treasury bonds of 1941–43 should be presented and surrendered in the manner herein prescribed, and redemption will be expedited if the bonds are presented to Federal Reserve Banks, or branches, and not direct to the Treasury Department.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Any further information which may be desired regarding the redemption of Treasury bonds of 1941–43 under this circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or branch, or from the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., where copies of the Treasury Department's regulations governing assignments also may be obtained.

2. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to perform any necessary acts under this circular. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the matters covered by this circular, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FOR COUPON BONDS

[For registered bonds use Form PD 1670]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Fiscal Service
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.
Form PD 1669

Form of Advice to accompany 3⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1941–43 in coupon form presented for redemption on March 15, 1941

To the FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF _____,
or
TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, *Washington, D. C.:*

Pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 648, dated February 25, 1941, the undersigned presents and surrenders herewith for redemption on March 15, 1941, $_____, face amount of 3⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1941–43 in coupon form, with coupon due September 15, 1941, and all subsequent coupons attached, as follows:

Number of bonds	Denomination	Serial numbers of bonds	Face amount
_____	$50	_____	$_____
_____	100	_____	_____
_____	500	_____	_____
_____	1, 000	_____	_____
_____	5, 000	_____	_____
_____	10, 000	_____	_____
_____	100, 000	_____	_____
Total_____	_____	_____	$_____

and requests that remittance covering payment therefor be forwarded to the undersigned at the address indicated below.

Signature _____
Name _____
(Please print)
Address in full _____
_____

Date _____

FOR REGISTERED BONDS

[For coupon bonds use Form PD 1669]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Fiscal Service

BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT
Form PD 1670

Form of Advice to accompany 3⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1941–43 in registered form presented for redemption on March 15, 1941

To the FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF _____,
or
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY,
Washington, D. C.:

Pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 648, dated February 25, 1941, the undersigned presents and surrenders herewith for redemption on March 15, 1941, $_____, face amount of 3⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1941–43 in registered form, inscribed in the name of _____ and duly assigned for redemption, as follows:

Number of bonds	Denomination	Serial numbers of bonds	Face amount
_____	$50	_____	$_____
_____	100	_____	_____
_____	500	_____	_____
_____	1, 000	_____	_____
_____	5, 000	_____	_____
_____	10, 000	_____	_____
_____	50, 000	_____	_____
_____	100, 000	_____	_____
Total_____	_____	_____	$_____

and requests that remittance covering payment of principal and final interest be forwarded to the undersigned at the address indicated below.

Signature _____
Name _____
(Please print)
Address in full _____
_____

Date _____

Exhibit 6

Offering of ¾ percent Treasury notes of series B–1945, national defense series

On December 11, 1940, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau offered to the public for cash subscription 5 year, ¾ percent Treasury notes of series B–1945, in the amount of $500,000,000, or thereabouts. The issue was the first offering of national defense series Treasury notes authorized by the amendment to the Second Liberty Bond Act contained in section 302 of the Revenue Act of 1940, and this was the first occasion on which Treasury notes had been issued subject to all Federal income taxes.

[Department Circular No. 646. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 11, 1940.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for ¾ percent notes of the United States, designated Treasury notes of series B–1945, national defense series. The amount of the offering is $500,000,000, or thereabouts.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes will be dated December 18, 1940, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of ¾ percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on June 15 and December 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature December 15, 1945, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The notes shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (*a*) estate or inheritance taxes, or gift taxes, and (*b*) all income, excess-profits, and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations.

3. The notes will be accepted at par during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the notes.

4. The notes will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege.

5. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. The notes will not be issued in registered form.

6. The notes will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States notes.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 10 percent of the amount of notes applied for.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of notes applied for, and to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for notes allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before December 18, 1940, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 10 percent of the amount of notes applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for notes allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for notes allotted, to make delivery of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time. or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 7

Subscriptions and allotments, Treasury notes of series B–1945, national defense series (from press releases, December 12, 14, and 17, 1940)

On December 12, 1940, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced that the subscription books for the offering of ¾ percent Treasury notes of series B–1945, national defense series, had closed at the close of business December 11, 1940. Subscriptions aggregated $4,071,277,000, of which allotments amounted to $530,838,700. All subscriptions were allotted 13 percent, on a straight percentage basis, but not less than $100 on any one subscription.

Subscriptions and allotments were divided among the Federal Reserve districts and the Treasury as follows:

Federal Reserve district	Subscriptions	Allotments	Federal Reserve district	Subscriptions	Allotments
Boston	$330, 135, 000	$43, 000, 700	Minneapolis	$38, 846, 000	$5, 103, 100
New York	2, 053, 372, 300	267, 119, 700	Kansas City	67, 699, 700	8, 867, 500
Philadelphia	193, 188, 000	25, 181, 900	Dallas	71, 756, 000	9, 443, 500
Cleveland	274, 123, 300	35, 811, 500	San Francisco	167, 503, 000	21, 802, 600
Richmond	134, 068, 900	17, 497, 700	Treasury	4, 950, 000	643, 500
Atlanta	144, 626, 400	19, 171, 600			
Chicago	513, 560, 500	67, 008, 300	Total	4, 071, 277, 000	530, 838, 700
St. Louis	77, 447, 900	10, 187, 100			

Exhibit 8

Offering of ¾ percent Treasury notes of series D–1944, national defense series

On January 23, 1941, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau offered to the public for cash subscription ¾ percent Treasury notes of series D–1944, in the amount of $600,000,000, or thereabouts. This was the second offering of national defense series Treasury notes and was also subject to all Federal income taxes.

[Department Circular No. 647. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 23, 1941.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for ¾ percent notes of the United States, designated Treasury notes of series D–1944, national defense series. The amount of the offering is $600,000,000, or thereabouts.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes will be dated January 31, 1941, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of ¾ percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on March 15 and September 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature September 15, 1944, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.[1] * * *

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Subscribers must agree not to sell or otherwise dispose of their subscriptions, or of the securities which may be allotted thereon, prior to the closing of the subscription books. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined

[1] Omitted portion similar to corresponding section of Department Circular No. 646, p. 282.

capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 10 percent of the amount of notes applied for.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of notes applied for, and to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for notes allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before January 31, 1941, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 10 percent of the amount of notes applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for notes allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions [1] * * *.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 9

Subscriptions and allotments, Treasury notes of series D–1944, national defense series (from press releases, January 24, 28, and 30, 1941 [2])

On January 24, 1941, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced that the subscription books for the offering of ¾ percent Treasury notes of series D–1944, national defense series, had closed at the close of business January 23, 1941. Subscriptions aggregated $2,756,463,500, of which allotments amounted to $635,064,400. All subscriptions were allotted 23 percent, on a straight percentage basis, but not less than $100 on any one subscription.

Subscriptions and allotments were divided among the Federal Reserve districts and the Treasury as follows:

Federal Reserve district	Subscriptions	Allotments	Federal Reserve district	Subscriptions	Allotments
Boston	$221, 579, 300	$51, 010, 600	Minneapolis	$30, 500, 500	$7, 055, 500
New York	1, 287, 474, 100	296, 224, 500	Kansas City	37, 491, 100	8, 669, 000
Philadelphia	131, 011, 500	30, 173, 000	Dallas	69, 463, 400	16, 081, 800
Cleveland	188, 419, 200	43, 404, 500	San Francisco	135, 588, 100	31, 199, 500
Richmond	91, 106, 800	21, 008, 000	Treasury	1, 100, 000	253, 000
Atlanta	134, 625, 600	31, 281, 200			
Chicago	360, 353, 600	83, 038, 800	Total	2, 756, 463, 500	635, 064, 400
St. Louis	67, 750, 300	15, 665, 000			

Exhibit 10

Offering of 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1948–50 and ¾ percent Treasury notes of series D–1943

On February 25, 1941, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau offered to the public 7–9 year, 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1948–50 and 2 year, ¾ percent Treasury notes of series D–1943, both in exchange for 3⅜ percent Treasury bonds of 1941–43 called for redemption on March 15, 1941, and 1½ percent Treasury

[1] Omitted portion similar to corresponding section of Department Circular No. 646, p. 282.
[2] Revised Feb. 13, 1941.

notes of series A–1941 maturing on the same day. In the related press release it was stated that $544,870,050 of Treasury bonds of 1941–43 and $676,707,600 of Treasury notes of series A–1941 were then outstanding.

[Treasury bonds of 1948–50. Department Circular No. 649. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 25, 1941.

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par, from the people of the United States for 2 percent bonds of the United States, designated Treasury bonds of 1948–50, in payment of which only Treasury bonds of 1941–43, called for redemption on March 15, 1941, or Treasury notes of series A–1941, maturing March 15, 1941, may be tendered. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of Treasury bonds of 1941–43 and of Treasury notes of series A–1941 tendered and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will be dated March 15, 1941, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2 percent per annum, payable semiannually on September 15, 1941, and thereafter on March 15 and September 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature March 15, 1950, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after March 15, 1948, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, on any interest day or days, on 4 months' notice of redemption given in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. In case of partial redemption the bonds to be redeemed will be determined by such method as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. From the date of redemption designated in any such notice, interest on the bonds called for redemption shall cease.

2. The income derived from the bonds shall be subject to all Federal taxes, now or hereafter imposed. The bonds shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege and will not be entitled to any privilege of conversion.

4. Bearer bonds with interest coupons attached, and bonds registered as to principal and interest, will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000. Provision will be made for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, and for the transfer of registered bonds, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

5. The bonds will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States bonds.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, and to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par for bonds allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before March 15, 1941, or on later allotment, and may be made only in Treasury bonds of 1941–43, called for redemption on March 15, 1941, or in Treasury notes of series A–1941, maturing March 15, 1941, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription. Payment of final interest due March 15, 1941, on securities exchanged hereunder will be effected, in the case of coupon

bonds or notes, by payment of March 15, 1941, coupons, which should be detached by holders before presentation of the securities for exchange, and in the case of registered bonds, by checks drawn in accordance with the assignments on the bonds surrendered.

V. SURRENDER OF CALLED BONDS

1. *Coupon bonds.*—Treasury bonds of 1941–43 in coupon form tendered in payment for bonds offered hereunder should be presented and surrendered with the subscription to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C. Coupons dated September 15, 1941, and all coupons bearing subsequent dates, should be attached to such bonds when surrendered, and if any such coupons are missing, the subscription must be accompanied by cash payment equal to the face amount of the missing coupons. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holder. Facilities for transportation of bonds by registered mail insured may be arranged between incorporated banks and trust companies and the Federal Reserve Banks, and holders may take advantage of such arrangements when available, utilizing such incorporated banks and trust companies as their agents.

2. *Registered bonds.*—Treasury bonds of 1941–43 in registered form tendered in payment for bonds offered hereunder should be assigned by the registered payees or assignees thereof, in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing assignments for transfer or exchange, in one of the forms hereafter set forth, and thereafter should be presented and surrendered with the subscription to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holder. If the new bonds are desired registered in the same name as the bonds surrendered, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for Treasury bonds of 1948–50"; if the new bonds are desired registered in another name, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for Treasury bonds of 1948–50 in the name of _____"; if new bonds in coupon form are desired, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for Treasury bonds of 1948–50 in coupon form to be delivered to _____".

VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for bonds allotted, to make delivery of bonds on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive bonds.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[Treasury notes, series D–1943. Department Circular No. 650. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 25, 1941.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par, from the people of the United States for ¾ percent notes of the United States, designated Treasury notes of series D–1943, in payment of which only Treasury bonds of 1941–43, called for redemption on March 15, 1941, or Treasury notes of series A–1941, maturing March 15, 1941, may be tendered. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of Treasury bonds of 1941–43 and of Treasury notes of series A–1941 tendered and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes will be dated March 15, 1941, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of ¾ percent per annum, payable semiannually on September 15,

1941, and thereafter on March 15 and September 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature March 15, 1943, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The income derived from the notes shall be subject to all Federal taxes, now or hereafter imposed. The notes shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The notes will be accepted at par during such time and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the notes.

4. The notes will be acceptable to secure deposits of public moneys, but will not bear the circulation privilege.

5. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. The notes will not be issued in registered form.

6. The notes will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department, now or hereafter prescribed, governing United States notes.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, and to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par for notes allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before March 15, 1941, or on later allotment, and may be made only in Treasury bonds of 1941–43, called for redemption on March 15, 1941, or in Treasury notes of series A–1941, maturing March 15, 1941, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription. Payment of final interest due March 15, 1941, on securities exchanged hereunder will be effected, in the case of coupon bonds or notes, by payment of March 15, 1941, coupons, which should be detached by holders before presentation of the securities for exchange, and in the case of registered bonds, by checks drawn in accordance with the assignments on the bonds surrendered.

V. SURRENDER OF CALLED BONDS

1. *Coupon bonds.*—Treasury bonds of 1941–43 in coupon form tendered in payment for notes offered hereunder should be presented and surrendered with the subscription to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C. Coupons dated September 15, 1941, and all coupons bearing subsequent dates, should be attached to such bonds when surrendered, and if any such coupons are missing, the subscription must be accompanied by cash payment equal to the face amount of the missing coupons. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holder. Facilities for transportation of bonds by registered mail insured may be arranged between incorporated banks and trust companies and the Federal Reserve Banks, and holders may take advantage of such arrangements when available, utilizing such incorporated banks and trust companies as their agents.

2. *Registered bonds.*—Treasury bonds of 1941–43 in registered form tendered in payment for notes offered hereunder should be assigned by the registered payees or assignees thereof to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for Treasury notes of series D–1943 to be delivered to _____", in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing assignments for transfer or exchange, and thereafter should be presented and surrendered with the subscription to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holder.

VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for notes allotted, to make delivery on notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 11

Allotments, Treasury bonds of 1948–50 and Treasury notes of series D–1943 (from press releases, February 25 and March 3, 1941 [1]*)*

On February 25, 1941, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced that the subscription books for the offering of 2 percent Treasury bonds of 1948–50 and of ¾ percent Treasury notes of series D–1943 would close at the close of business February 26, 1941, except for the receipt of subscriptions from holders of $10,000 or less of the securities eligible for exchange. This offering was open only to the holders of Treasury bonds of 1941–43 called for redemption on March 15, 1941, and of Treasury notes of series A–1941 maturing March 15, 1941. The subscription books for the receipt of subscriptions from holders of $10,000 and under were closed at the close of business February 27, 1941.

Exchanges of the called Treasury bonds of 1941–43 and of the maturing Treasury notes of series A–1941 for the new issues aggregated $1,147,768,800, all of which were allotted in full. This amount includes $486,542,600 of called bonds and $661,226,200 of maturing notes.

Allotments were divided among the Federal Reserve districts and the Treasury as follows:

Federal Reserve district	Called bonds exchanged	Maturing notes exchanged	Total exchanges
	Treasury bonds of 1948–50		
Boston	$42,944,000	$15,417,700	$58,361,700
New York	329,311,150	439,693,100	769,004,250
Philadelphia	16,231,000	8,906,900	25,137,900
Cleveland	17,451,700	11,872,400	29,324,100
Richmond	8,991,600	38,992,300	47,983,900
Atlanta	1,516,850	9,117,000	10,633,850
Chicago	38,366,700	57,157,700	95,524,400
St. Louis	5,109,800	6,605,200	11,715,000
Minneapolis	4,369,950	6,626,100	10,996,050
Kansas City	7,395,600	11,584,100	18,979,700
Dallas	3,483,550	6,378,500	9,862,050
San Francisco	5,547,250	19,844,900	25,392,150
Treasury	936,850	1,516,500	2,453,350
Total	481,656,000	633,712,400	1,115,368,400
	Treasury notes of series D–1943		
Boston	$126,000	$543,000	$669,000
New York	1,815,000	22,360,300	24,175,300
Philadelphia	1,530,000	85,000	1,615,000
Cleveland	37,200	326,000	363,200
Richmond	14,100	358,000	372,100
Atlanta	369,000	170,900	539,900
Chicago	271,700	1,770,400	2,042,100
St. Louis	263,400	504,700	768,100
Minneapolis	58,200	226,500	284,700
Kansas City	222,000	725,000	947,000
Dallas	102,000	317,000	419,000
San Francisco	68,000	72,000	140,000
Treasury	10,000	55,000	65,000
Total	4,886,600	27,513,800	32,400,400

[1] Revised May 10, 1941.

Exhibit 12

Offering of 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1952–54 and ¾ percent Treasury notes of series D–1943 (additional)

On March 19, 1941, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau offered to the public for cash subscription 11–13 year, 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1952–54, in the amount of $500,000,000, or thereabouts, and at the same time offered the holders of 1⅜ percent Treasury notes of series B–1941, maturing June 15, 1941, the privilege of exchanging such notes for additional amounts of the Treasury bonds or for 2 year, ¾ percent Treasury notes of series D–1943, which were part of the series issued pursuant to Department Circular No. 650, dated February 25, 1941. In addition to the public offering, $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of the bonds could be allotted to Government investment accounts.

In the related press release it was stated that $503,877,500 of Treasury notes of series B–1941 were then outstanding.

[Treasury bonds of 1952–54. Department Circular No. 651. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 19, 1941.

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for 2½ percent bonds of the United States, designated Treasury bonds of 1952–54. The amount of the public offering is $500,000,000, or thereabouts, with the right reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the offering by an amount sufficient to accept all subscriptions for which Treasury notes of series B–1941, maturing June 15, 1941, are tendered in payment and accepted. In addition to the amount offered for public subscription, $50,000,000, or thereabouts, of these bonds may be allotted to Government investment accounts against cash payment.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will be dated March 31, 1941, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2½ percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on September 15, 1941, and thereafter on March 15 and September 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature March 15, 1954, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after March 15, 1952, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, on any interest day or days, on 4 months' notice of redemption given in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. In case of partial redemption the bonds to be redeemed will be determined by such method as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. From the date of redemption designated in any such notice, interest on the bonds called for redemption shall cease.[1] * * *

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Subscribers must agree not to sell or otherwise dispose of their subscriptions, or of the securities which may be allotted thereon, prior to the closing of the subscription books. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Cash subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the com-

[1] Omitted portion similar to corresponding section of Department Circular No. 649, p. 286.

bined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Cash subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 10 percent of the amount of bonds applied for.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for, and to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Cash subscriptions for amounts up to and including $5,000 where the subscribers specify that delivery be made in registered bonds 90 days after the issue date will be given preferred allotment. In each such case a subscriber may not enter any other cash subscription, and payment must be made as provided in section IV of this circular. Subject to these reservations, subscriptions in payment of which Treasury notes of series B–1941 are tendered will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for bonds allotted to the public on cash subscriptions hereunder must be made or completed on or before March 31, 1941, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 10 percent of the amount of bonds applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for bonds allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. Treasury notes of series B–1941, maturing June 15, 1941, with coupon dated June 15, 1941, attached, will be accepted at par in payment for any bonds subscribed for and allotted, and should accompany the subscription. Accrued interest from December 15, 1940, to March 31, 1941 ($4.00412 per $1,000), will be paid following acceptance of the notes.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions [1] * * *.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[Treasury notes, series D–1943. Department Circular No. 652. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 19, 1941.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for ¾ percent notes of the United States, designated Treasury notes of series D–1943, in payment of which only Treasury notes of series B–1941, maturing June 15, 1941, may be tendered. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of Treasury notes of series B–1941 tendered and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes now offered will be an addition to and will form a part of the series of ¾ percent Treasury notes of series D–1943 issued pursuant to Department

[1] Omitted portion similar to corresponding section of Department Circular No. 649, p. 286.

Circular No. 650, dated February 25, 1941, will be freely interchangeable therewith, are identical in all respects therewith, and are described in the following quotation from Department Circular No. 650:

[Description omitted here, see p. 287]

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, and to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest for notes allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before March 31, 1941, or on later allotment, and may be made only in Treasury notes of series B–1941, maturing June 15, 1941, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription. Coupons dated June 15, 1941, should be attached, and accrued interest from December 15, 1940, to March 31, 1941 ($4.00412 per $1,000), on the maturing notes will be credited, and accrued interest from March 15 to March 31, 1941 ($0.32609 per $1,000), on the new notes will be charged, to subscribers. The difference ($3.67803 per $1,000) will be paid following acceptance of the notes.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions[1] * * *.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 13

Subscriptions and allotments, Treasury bonds of 1952–54 and Treasury notes of series D–1943 (additional) (from press releases, March 20, 25, and 31, 1941[2]*)*

On March 20, 1941, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced that the subscription books for the cash offering of 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1952–54 had closed at the close of business March 19, 1941, except for the receipt of subscriptions for amounts up to and including $5,000 where the subscribers specified that delivery be made in registered bonds 90 days after the issue date. Subscription books for the latter class were closed at the close of business March 20, 1941. Subscriptions totaled $6,144,786,150, of which $526,146,250 were allotted. Subscriptions in amounts up to and including $5,000, totaling $37,277,400, where the subscribers specified delivery in registered bonds in 90 days, were allotted in full. All other subscriptions were allotted 8 percent, on a straight percentage basis, with adjustments where necessary to the $100 denomination. An additional $49,998,900 of the bonds were allotted to Government investment accounts.

The subscription books for the receipt of Treasury notes of series B–1941, maturing June 15, 1941, in payment for Treasury bonds of 1952–54 and for Treasury notes of series D–1943 closed at the close of business March 20, 1941. Exchanges of 1⅜ percent Treasury notes of series B–1941 for the new issues aggregated $480,062,500, all of which were allotted in full. These include $32,639,300 of maturing notes exchanged for Treasury notes of series D–1943 and $447,423,200 of maturing notes exchanged for Treasury bonds of 1952–54.

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[1] Omitted portion similar to corresponding section of Department Circular No. 650, p. 287.
[2] Revised May 10 and July 22, 1941.

Subscriptions and allotments were divided among the Federal Reserve districts and the Treasury as follows:

Federal Reserve district	Cash subscriptions received	Cash subscriptions allotted	Exchange subscriptions allotted	Total subscriptions allotted
	Treasury bonds of 1952–54			
Boston	$479, 191, 750	$40, 912, 800	$17, 951, 700	$58, 864, 500
New York	3, 043, 206, 550	251, 628, 450	316, 632, 600	568, 261, 050
Philadelphia	354, 963, 200	32, 661, 950	8, 086, 400	40, 748, 350
Cleveland	369, 307, 650	31. 141, 200	17, 731, 500	48, 872, 700
Richmond	201, 579, 400	17, 905, 500	18, 074, 900	35, 980, 400
Atlanta	236, 579. 450	19, 970, 000	8, 362, 000	28, 332, 000
Chicago	681, 248, 700	59, 401, 900	31, 562, 200	90, 964, 100
St. Louis	130, 326, 800	12. 674, 250	6, 971, 400	19, 645, 650
Minneapolis	84, 341, 150	8, 914, 800	2, 866, 000	11, 780, 800
Kansas City	101, 665, 850	10, 814, 700	9, 327, 800	20, 142, 500
Dallas	138, 829, 900	12, 513, 300	2, 327. 500	14, 840, 800
San Francisco	308, 321, 150	26, 344, 200	6, 944, 700	33, 288, 900
Treasury	15, 224, 600	1, 263, 200	584, 500	1, 847, 700
Government investment accounts		49, 998, 900		49, 998, 900
Total	6, 144, 786, 150	576, 145, 150	447, 423, 200	1, 023, 568. 350
	Treasury notes of series D–1943			
Boston			$160, 000	$160, 000
New York			30, 797, 600	30, 797, 600
Philadelphia			65, 500	65. 500
Cleveland			155, 900	155, 900
Richmond			111, 500	111, 500
Atlanta			5, 000	5, 000
Chicago			582, 300	582, 300
St. Louis			135, 500	135, 500
Minneapolis			122, 500	122, 500
Kansas City			101, 000	101, 000
Dallas			197, 000	197. 000
San Francisco			105, 500	105, 500
Treasury			100, 000	100. 000
Total			32, 639, 300	32, 639, 300

Exhibit 14

Offering of 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1956–58 and ¾ percent Treasury notes of series D–1943 (additional)

On May 22, 1941, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau offered to the public for cash subscription 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1956–58, in the amount of $600,000,000, or thereabouts, and at the same time offered the holders of 3¼ percent Treasury bonds of 1941, maturing August 1, 1941, the privilege of exchanging such bonds for additional amounts of the new bonds or for 2 year, ¾ percent Treasury notes of series D–1943, which were part of the series issued pursuant to Department Circulars No. 650, dated February 25, 1941, and No. 652, dated March 19, 1941.

In the related press release it was stated that $834,435,200 of Treasury bonds of 1941 were then outstanding.

[Treasury bonds of 1956–58. Department Circular No. 661. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 22, 1941.

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for 2½ percent bonds of the United States, designated Treasury bonds of 1956–58. The amount of the offering is

$600,000,000, or thereabouts, with the right reserved to the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the offering by an amount sufficient to accept all subscriptions for which Treasury bonds of 1941, maturing August 1, 1941, are tendered in payment and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds will be dated June 2, 1941, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 2½ percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on September 15, 1941, and thereafter on March 15 and September 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature March 15, 1958, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States on and after March 15, 1956, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, on any interest day or days, on 4 months' notice of redemption given in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. In case of partial redemption the bonds to be redeemed will be determined by such method as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. From the date of redemption designated in any such notice, interest on the bonds called for redemption shall cease.[1] * * *

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Subscribers must agree not to sell or otherwise dispose of their subscriptions, or of the securities which may be allotted thereon, prior to the closing of the subscription books. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Cash subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Cash subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 10 percent of the amount of bonds applied for.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of bonds applied for, and to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, subscriptions in payment of which Treasury bonds of 1941 are tendered will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for bonds allotted on cash subscriptions hereunder must be made or completed on or before June 2, 1941, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 10 percent of the amount of bonds applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States. Any qualified depositary will be permitted to make payment by credit for bonds allotted to it for itself and its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district. Treasury bonds of 1941, maturing August 1, 1941, will be accepted at par in payment for any bonds subscribed for and allotted, and should accompany the subscription. Coupons dated August 1, 1941, must be attached to coupon bonds when surrendered. Accrued interest from February 1, 1941, to June 2, 1941 ($10.86326 per $1,000), will be paid following acceptance of the bonds. In the case of registered bonds, checks will be drawn in accordance with the assignments on the bonds surrendered.

V. SURRENDER OF MATURING BONDS

1. *Coupon bonds.*—Treasury bonds of 1941 in coupon form tendered in payment for bonds offered hereunder should be presented and surrendered with the subscription to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Treasurer of the United

[1] Omitted portion similar to corresponding section of Department Circular No. 649, p. 286.

States, Washington, D. C. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holder. Facilities for transportation of bonds by registered mail insured may be arranged between incorporated banks and trust companies and the Federal Reserve Banks, and holders may take advantage of such arrangements when available, utilizing such incorporated banks and trust companies as their agents.

2. *Registered bonds.*—Treasury bonds of 1941 in registered form tendered in payment for bonds offered hereunder should be assigned by the registered payees or assignees thereof, in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing assignments for transfer or exchange, in one of the forms hereafter set forth, and thereafter should be presented and surrendered with the subscription to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holder. If the new bonds are desired registered in the same name as the bonds surrendered, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for Treasury bonds of 1956–58"; if the new bonds are desired registered in another name, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for Treasury bonds of 1956–58 in the name of _____"; if new bonds in coupon form are desired, the assignment should be to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for Treasury bonds of 1956–58 in coupon form to be delivered to_____".

VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions [1] * * *.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[Treasury notes, series D-1943. Department Circular No. 662. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 22, 1941.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, invites subscriptions, at par, from the people of the United States for ¾ percent notes of the United States, designated Treasury notes of series D–1943, in payment of which only Treasury bonds of 1941, maturing August 1, 1941, may be tendered. The amount of the offering under this circular will be limited to the amount of Treasury bonds of 1941 tendered and accepted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes now offered will be an addition to and will form a part of the series of ¾ percent Treasury notes of series D–1943 issued pursuant to Department Circulars No. 650, dated February 25, 1941, and No. 652, dated March 19, 1941, will be freely interchangeable therewith, are identical in all respects therewith, and are described in the following quotation from Department Circular No. 650:

[Description omitted here, see p. 287.]

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, and to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Subject to these reservations, all subscriptions will be allotted in full. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment.

[1] Omitted portion similar to corresponding section of Department Circular No. 649, p. 286.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par for notes allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before June 2, 1941, or on later allotment, and may be made only in Treasury bonds of 1941, maturing August 1, 1941, which will be accepted at par, and should accompany the subscription. Coupons dated August 1, 1941, must be attached to coupon bonds when surrendered. Accrued interest from February 1, 1941, to June 2, 1941 ($10.86326 per $1,000), on the maturing bonds will be credited, and accrued interest from March 15, 1941, to June 2, 1941 ($1.61005 per $1,000), on the new notes will be charged, to subscribers. The difference ($9.25321 per $1,000) will be paid following acceptance of the bonds. In the case of registered bonds, checks will be drawn in accordance with the assignments on the bonds surrendered.

V. SURRENDER OF MATURING BONDS

1. *Coupon bonds.*—Treasury bonds of 1941 in coupon form tendered in payment for notes offered hereunder should be presented and surrendered with the subscription to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holder. Facilities for transportation of bonds by registered mail insured may be arranged between incorporated banks and trust companies and the Federal Reserve Banks, and holders may take advantage of such arrangements when available, utilizing such incorporated banks and trust companies as their agents.

2. *Registered bonds.*—Treasury bonds of 1941 in registered form tendered in payment for notes offered hereunder should be assigned by the registered payees or assignees thereof to "The Secretary of the Treasury for exchange for Treasury notes of series D–1943 to be delivered to _____", in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing assignments for transfer or exchange, and thereafter should be presented and surrendered with the subscription to a Federal Reserve Bank or branch or to the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C. The bonds must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holder.

VI. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions [1] * * *.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 15

Subscriptions and allotments, Treasury bonds of 1956–58 and Treasury notes of series D–1943 (additional) (from press releases, May 23 and 27, and June 3, 1941 [2]*)*

On May 23, 1941, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced that subscription books for the cash offering of 2½ percent Treasury bonds of 1956–58 had closed at the close of business May 22, 1941. Cash subscriptions aggregated $8,268,254,250, of which $661,750,800 were allotted. All subscriptions were allotted 8 percent, on a straight percentage basis, with adjustments where necessary to the $100 denomination.

The subscription books for the receipt of Treasury bonds of 1941, maturing August 1, 1941, in payment for Treasury bonds of 1956–58 and for Treasury notes of series D–1943 closed at the close of business May 23, 1941, except for the

[1] Omitted portion similar to corresponding section of Department Circular No. 650, p. 287.
[2] Revised, Aug. 21, 1941.

receipt of subscriptions from holders of $15,000 or less of the maturing bonds. The subscription books for the receipt of subscriptions from holders of $15,000 and under were closed at the close of business May 24, 1941. Exchanges aggregated $787,920,850, all of which were allotted in full. These include $786,996,850 of bonds exchanged for the new bonds and $924,000 of bonds exchanged for the new notes.

Subscriptions and allotments were divided among the Federal Reserve districts and the Treasury as follows:

Federal Reserve district	Cash subscriptions received	Cash subscriptions allotted	Exchange subscriptions allotted	Total subscriptions allotted
	Treasury bonds of 1956–58			
Boston	$699, 489, 050	$55, 971, 300	$65, 898, 950	$121, 870, 250
New York	4, 012, 804, 350	321, 030, 450	525, 659, 800	846, 690, 250
Philadelphia	472, 505, 350	37, 898, 300	27, 031, 000	64, 929, 300
Cleveland	519, 213, 650	41, 571, 500	20, 969, 650	62, 541, 150
Richmond	307, 800, 150	24, 650, 100	43, 030, 400	67, 680, 500
Atlanta	341, 838, 450	27, 355, 400	6, 995, 950	34, 351, 350
Chicago	878, 371, 900	70, 320, 150	58, 288, 750	128, 608, 900
St. Louis	183, 499, 500	14, 726, 300	8, 464, 750	23, 191, 050
Minneapolis	110, 370, 600	8, 838, 300	6, 023, 200	14, 861, 500
Kansas City	123, 704, 300	9, 918, 400	11, 406, 100	21, 324, 500
Dallas	206, 645, 350	16, 545, 300	2, 917, 000	19, 462, 300
San Francisco	371, 686, 100	29, 698, 800	9, 240, 650	38, 939, 450
Treasury	40, 325, 500	3, 226, 500	1, 070, 650	4, 297, 150
Total	8, 268, 254, 250	661, 750, 800	786, 996, 850	1, 448, 747, 650
	Treasury notes of series D-1943			
Boston			$20, 000	$20, 000
New York			170, 000	170, 000
Philadelphia			310, 500	310, 500
Cleveland			86, 600	86, 600
Richmond			53, 200	53, 200
Atlanta			23, 000	23, 000
Chicago			38, 700	38, 700
St. Louis			68, 000	68, 000
Minneapolis			1, 000	1, 000
Kansas City			78, 000	78, 000
Dallas			60, 000	60, 000
San Francisco			15, 000	15, 000
Treasury				
Total			924, 000	924, 000

Exhibit 16

Offering of 2 percent depositary bonds

On May 23, 1941, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau gave notice of a special issue of bonds of the United States, designated 2 percent depositary bonds, which might be subscribed for by depositaries and financial agents of the Treasury in such amounts as would be required to provide an income to the banks necessary to offset the cost of service rendered to the Government.

[Department Circular No. 660. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 23, 1941.

I. OFFERING OF BONDS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, gives notice of a special issue of bonds of the United States, designated 2 percent depositary bonds. These bonds may be

subscribed for, at par, by depositaries and financial agents designated under the provisions of section 5153 of the Revised Statutes of 1873, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 90); the act of May 7, 1928, 45 Stat. 492 (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 332); and the act of June 19, 1922, 42 Stat. 662 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 473), which have executed a depositary, financial agency and collateral agreement satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury. The bonds will be sold to such depositaries and financial agents in an amount not exceeding in any case the amount for which the depositary and financial agent is qualified, which qualification may be adjusted on a quarterly basis in direct proportion to the amount and character of essential Government business transacted.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS

1. The bonds of this issue will be dated June 1, 1941. They will bear interest at the rate of 2 percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on June 1 and December 1 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. Each bond will be issued as of, and will bear interest from, the date payment therefor is received, and will mature twelve years from such date, but may be redeemed at the option of the United States or the depositaries and financial agents, in whole or in part, at par and accrued interest, at any time, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice in writing given by either party to the other. From the date of redemption designated in any such notice, interest on the bond or bonds or any part thereof to be redeemed shall cease, and the unredeemed portion, if any, shall be reissued bearing the same issue date as the bond surrendered. Any such notice of redemption given by a depositary and financial agent shall be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

2. The income derived from the bonds shall be subject to all Federal taxes now or hereafter imposed. The bonds shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

3. The bonds will be acceptable to secure deposits of Federal funds with, and the faithful performance of duties by, depositaries and financial agents designated under the provisions of section 5153 of the Revised Statutes of 1873, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 90); the act of May 7, 1928, 45 Stat. 492 (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 332); and the act of June 19, 1922, 42 Stat. 662 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 473), and may not be obtained or used for any other purpose. They will be issued in registered form only in the name of the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the depositaries and financial agents to which they are allotted, and they will not be transferable. They will be subject to the general regulations of the Treasury Department with respect to United States bonds, so far as applicable.

III. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Secretary of the Treasury may, at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations with respect to this issue of bonds, and he may terminate the issue at any time without notice.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury bills

Exhibit 17

Inviting tenders for Treasury bills dated July 3, 1940 (press release, June 28, 1940)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 28, 1940.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that tenders are invited for Treasury bills to the amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts. They will be 91-day bills; and will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders. Tenders will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks, or the branches thereof, up to 2 o'clock

p. m., eastern standard time, on Monday, July 1, 1940. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The Treasury bills will be dated July 3, 1940, and will mature on October 2, 1940, and on the maturity date the face amount will be payable without interest. They will be issued in bearer form only, and in amounts or denominations of $1,000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000, and $1,000,000 (maturity value).

It is urged that tenders be made on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied by the Federal Reserve Banks or branches upon application therefor.

No tender for an amount less than $1,000 will be considered. Each tender must be in multiples of $1,000. The price offered must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimal places, e.g., 99.125. Fractions must not be used.

Tenders will be accepted without cash deposit from incorporated banks and trust companies and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities. Tenders from others must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 percent of the face amount of Treasury bills applied for, unless the tenders are accompanied by an express guaranty of payment by an incorporated bank or trust company.

Immediately after the closing hour for receipt of tenders on July 1, 1940, all tenders received at the Federal Reserve Banks or branches thereof up to the closing hour will be opened and public announcement of the acceptable prices will follow as soon as possible thereafter, probably on the following morning. The Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders, and to allot less than the amount applied for, and his action in any such respect shall be final. Those submitting tenders will be advised of the acceptance or rejection thereof. Payment at the price offered for Treasury bills allotted must be made at the Federal Reserve Banks in cash or other immediately available funds on July 3, 1940.

The Treasury bills will be exempt, as to principal and interest, and any gain from the sale or other disposition thereof will also be exempt, from all taxation, except estate and inheritance taxes. (Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550, ruling that Treasury bills are not exempt from the gift tax.) No loss from the sale or other disposition of the Treasury bills shall be allowed as a deduction, or otherwise recognized, for the purposes of any tax now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any of its possessions.

Treasury Department Circular No. 418, as amended, and this notice prescribe the terms of the Treasury bills and govern the conditions of their issue. Copies of the circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or branch thereof.

Exhibit 18

Acceptance of tenders for Treasury bills dated July 3, 1940 (press release, July 2, 1940)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 2, 1940.

The Secretary of the Treasury announced last evening that the tenders for $100,000,000, or thereabouts, of 91-day Treasury bills, to be dated July 3 and to mature October 2, 1940, which were offered on June 28, were opened at the Federal Reserve Banks on July 1.

The details of this issue are as follows:

Total applied for	$337, 958, 000
Total accepted	100, 294, 000
Range of accepted bids:	
High	100.
Low	99.994 Equivalent rate approximately 0.024 percent.
Average price	99.994 Equivalent rate approximately 0.024 percent.

Exhibit 19

Press releases pertaining to Treasury bill issues during the fiscal year 1941 were similar in form to the foregoing and are, therefore, not here reproduced The essential details regarding each issue are summarized in the following table.

Summary of information contained in press releases issued in connection with Treasury bills offered during the fiscal year 1941

Date of issue	Date of maturity	Days to maturity	Total amount applied for (in thousands)	Bids accepted							Date of press releases	Date of closing
				Highest		Lowest		Amount (in thousands)	Average			
				Price (per hundred)	Equivalent rate [1] (percent)	Price (per hundred)	Equivalent rate [1] (percent)		Price (per hundred)	Equivalent rate [1] (percent)		
1940	1940										1940	1940
July 3	Oct. 2	91	$337,958	100.000		99.994	0.024	$100,294	99.994	0.024	June 28 and July 2	July 1
July 10	Oct. 9	91	287,791	100.000		99.995	.020	100,384	99.996	.017	July 5 and 9	July 8
July 17	Oct. 16	91	247,377	100.000		99.997	.012	100,098	99.998	.008	July 12 and 16	July 15
July 24	Oct. 23	91	259,942	100.000		99.998	.008	100,407	99.998	.006	July 19 and 23	July 22
July 31	Oct. 30	91	237,621	100.000		99.998	.008	100,424	99.999	.004	July 26 and 30	July 29
Aug. 7	Nov. 6	91	208,956	100.000		99.998	.008	100,372	99.999	.004	Aug. 2 and 6	Aug. 5
Aug. 14	Nov. 13	91	156,332	100.000		99.995	.020	100,671	99.998	.007	Aug. 9 and 13	Aug. 12
Aug. 21	Nov. 20	91	211,381	100.000		99.990	.040	100,166	99.995	.021	Aug. 16 and 20	Aug. 19
Aug. 28	Nov. 27	91	235,835	100.000		99.990	.040	100,026	99.993	.028	Aug. 23 and 27	Aug. 26
Sept. 4	Dec. 4	91	212,900	100.000		99.988	.047	100,100	99.991	.036	Aug. 28 and 31	Aug. 30
Sept. 11	Dec. 11	91	255,518	100.000		99.988	.047	100,120	99.990	.038	Sept. 6 and 10	Sept. 9
Sept. 18	Dec. 18	91	283,273	100.000		99.990	.040	100,298	99.992	.032	Sept. 13 and 17	Sept. 16
Sept. 25	Dec. 26	92	322,058	100.000		99.995	.020	100,019	99.997	.013	Sept. 20 and 24	Sept. 23
	1941											
Oct. 2	Jan. 2	92	372,466	100.000		100.000		101,450	100.000	.000	Sept. 27 and Oct. 1	Sept. 30
Oct. 9	Jan. 8	91	500,748	100.001	Negative	100.000		[2] 101,946	100.000+	Negative	Oct. 4 and 8	Oct. 7
Oct. 16	Jan. 15	91	475,559	100.001	Negative	100.000		[3] 100,551	100.000+	Negative	Oct. 11 and 15	Oct. 14
Oct. 23	Jan. 22	91	413,289	100.011	Negative	100.000		[4] 100,504	100.000+	Negative	Oct. 18 and 22	Oct. 21
Oct. 30	Jan. 29	91	383,907	100.010	Negative	100.000		[5] 100,912	100.000+	Negative	Oct. 25 and 29	Oct. 28
Nov. 6	Feb. 5	91	236,456	100.001	Negative	99.999	.004	100,130	100.000−	0.002	Oct. 30 and Nov. 2	Nov. 1
Nov. 13 [6]	Feb. 13	92	285,555	100.000		99.999	.004	100,411	99.999	.003	Nov. 7 and 9	Nov. 8
Nov. 20 [6]	Feb. 19	91	280,833	[7] 100.000		99.999	.004	100,302	99.999	.003	Nov. 15 and 19	Nov. 18
Nov. 27 [6]	Feb. 26	91	298,636	100.000		99.999	.004	101,256	99.999	.004	Nov. 22 and 26	Nov. 25
Dec. 4 [6]	Mar. 5	91	374,375	[8] 100.001	Negative	99.999	.004	[9] 100,971	99.999	.002	Nov. 29 and Dec. 3	Dec. 2
Dec. 11 [6]	Mar. 12	91	406,052	[10] 100.001	Negative	99.999	.004	[11] 101,205	100.000−	.001	Dec. 6 and 10	Dec. 9
Dec. 18 [6]	Mar. 19	91	397,913	[12] 100.000		100.000		[13] 100,278	100.000+	Negative	Dec. 13 and 17	Dec. 16
Dec. 26 [6]	Mar. 26	90	422,280	100.003	Negative	100.000		[14] 100,429	100.000+	Negative	Dec. 20 and 24	Dec. 23

1941 Jan. 2 [6]	Apr. 2	90	648,182	100.010	Negative	100.003	Negative	100,435	100.003	Negative	Dec. 27 and 31	Dec. 30
											1941	1941
Jan. 8 [6]	Apr. 9	91	560,547	100.018	Negative	100.003	Negative	100,002	100.003	Negative	Jan. 3 and 7	Jan. 6
Jan. 15 [6]	Apr. 16	91	398,849	100.010	Negative	100.001	Negative	100,023	100.003	Negative	Jan. 10 and 14	Jan. 13
Jan. 22 [6]	Apr. 23	91	303,957	100.015	Negative	100.000		[15] 100,024	100.001	Negative	Jan. 17 and 21	Jan. 20
Jan. 29 [6]	Apr. 30	91	263,061	100.010	Negative	100.000		[16] 101,299	100.000+	Negative	Jan. 24 and 28	Jan. 27
Feb. 5 [6]	May 7	91	312,345	100.001	Negative	100.000		[17] 100,451	100.000+	Negative	Jan. 31 and Feb. 4	Feb. 3
Feb. 13 [6]	May 14	90	227,631	100.002	Negative	99.999	0.004	100,294	100.000−	0.000+	Feb. 7 and 11	Feb. 10
Feb. 19 [6]	May 21	91	209,830	[18] 100.001	Negative	99.996	.016	100,110	99.998	.007	Feb. 14 and 18	Feb. 17
Feb. 26 [6]	May 28	91	258,063	[18] 100.000		99.980	.079	100,127	99.989	.043	Feb. 21 and 25	Feb. 24
Mar. 5	June 4	91	525,347	100.000		99.970	.119	200,284	99.978	.086	Feb. 28 and Mar. 4	Mar. 3
Mar. 12	June 11	91	452,601	100.000		99.965	.138	200,317	99.970	.120	Mar. 7 and 11	Mar. 10
Mar. 19	June 18	91	442,380	100.000		99.966	.135	200,167	99.971	.117	Mar. 14 and 18	Mar. 17
Mar. 26	June 25	91	308,808	[19] 100.000		99.980	.079	100,413	99.984	.065	Mar. 21 and 25	Mar. 24
Apr. 2	July 2	91	290,755	99.998	0.008	99.986	.055	100,571	99.986	.055	Mar. 28 and Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Apr. 9	July 9	91	208,941	[20] 99.995	.020	99.972	.111	100,091	99.980	.079	Apr. 4 and 8	Apr. 7
Apr. 16	July 16	91	252,594	99.990	.040	99.975	.099	100,439	99.976	.093	Apr. 11 and 15	Apr. 14
Apr. 23	July 23	91	247,429	99.990	.040	99.972	.111	[21] 100,101	99.975	.097	Apr. 18 and 22	Apr. 21
Apr. 30	July 30	91	301,690	100.000		99.972	.111	100,069	99.976	.097	Apr. 25 and 29	Apr. 28
May 7	Aug. 6	91	315,843	100.000		99.974	.103	100,031	99.976	.096	May 2 and 6	May 5
May 14	Aug. 13	91	374,651	100.000		99.980	.079	100,004	99.983	.069	May 9 and 13	May 12
May 21	Aug. 20	91	301,533	100.000		99.981	.075	100,519	99.982	.070	May 16 and 20	May 19
May 28	Aug. 27	91	260,380	100.000		99.980	.079	100,257	99.983	.069	May 23 and 27	May 26
June 4	Sept. 3	91	334,889	100.000		99.968	.127	200,139	99.973	.107	May 30 and June 3	June 2
June 11	Sept. 10	91	439,503	100.000		99.970	.119	[22] 200,299	99.975	.100	June 6 and 10	June 9
June 18	Sept. 17	91	398,064	[23] 99.990	.040	99.971	.115	200,608	99.974	.103	June 13 and 17	June 16
June 25	Sept. 24	91	267,792	100.000		99.978	.087	100,068	99.983	.066	June 20 and 24	June 23

[1] Bank discount basis.
[2] Revised Oct. 9, 1940.
[3] Revised Oct. 16, 1940.
[4] Revised Oct. 23, 1940.
[5] Revised Oct. 30, 1940.
[6] National defense series.
[7] Except for one tender of $128,000.
[8] Except for one tender of $100,000.
[9] Revised Dec. 4, 1940.
[10] Except for one tender of $5,000.
[11] Revised Dec. 11, 1940.
[12] Except for one tender of $30,000.
[13] Revised Dec. 18, 1940.
[14] Revised Dec. 26, 1940.
[15] Revised Jan. 22, 1941.
[16] Revised Jan. 29, 1941.
[17] Revised Feb. 5, 1941.
[18] Except for one tender of $50,000.
[19] Except for one tender of $3,000.
[20] Except for one tender of $10,000.
[21] Revised Apr. 23, 1941.
[22] Revised June 11, 1941.
[23] Except for one tender of $6,000.

Exhibit 20

Amendment, February 28, 1941, of the general circular governing the offerings of Treasury bills

[Department Circular No. 418, as amended. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 28, 1941.

Department Circular No. 418, as amended, dated May 3, 1934, is hereby further amended, with respect to all issues of Treasury bills dated on or after March 1, 1941, to read as follows:

1. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized by the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, to issue Treasury bills of the United States on a discount basis and payable at maturity without interest, and to fix the form, terms, and conditions thereof, and to offer them for sale on a competitive basis, under such regulations and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe. Pursuant to said authorization, the Secretary of the Treasury may, from time to time, by public notice, offer Treasury bills for sale, and invite tenders therefor, through the Federal Reserve Banks. The Treasury bills so offered, and the tenders made, will be subject to the terms and conditions and to the general rules and regulations herein set forth, and also to the terms and conditions stated in the public notices issued by the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with particular offerings.

DESCRIPTION OF TREASURY BILLS

2. Treasury bills are bearer obligations of the United States, issued on a discount basis, and promising to pay a specified amount without interest on a specified date. They will be payable at maturity upon presentation to the Treasurer of the United States, in Washington, or to any Federal Reserve Bank. Treasury bills are issued only by Federal Reserve Banks pursuant to tenders accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall not be valid unless the issue date and the maturity date are entered thereon. Treasury bills bearing the same issue date and the same maturity date shall constitute a series.

3. Treasury bills will be issued in denominations (maturity value) of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000 and $1,000,000. Exchanges from higher to lower denominations of the same series (bearing the same issue and maturity dates) will be permitted at Federal Reserve Banks. Insofar as applicable, the general regulations of the Treasury Department governing transactions in bonds and notes will govern transactions in Treasury bills.

4. The income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from the sale or other disposition of the bills, shall not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of Treasury bills shall not have any special treatment, as such, under Federal tax acts now or hereafter enacted. The bills shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which Treasury bills are originally sold by the United States shall be considered to be interest.

5. Treasury bills will be acceptable at maturity value to secure deposits of public moneys; they will not bear the circulation privilege. Treasury bills will be acceptable at maturity, but not before, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed or approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of income and profits taxes payable at the maturity of the Treasury bills. Notes secured by Treasury bills are eligible for discount or rediscount at Federal Reserve Banks by member banks, as are notes secured by bonds and notes of the United States, under the provisions of section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act. They will be acceptable at maturity, but not before, in payment of interest or of principal on account of obligations of foreign governments held by the United States.

PUBLIC NOTICE

6. When Treasury bills are to be offered, tenders therefor will be invited through public notice given by the Secretary of the Treasury. In such public notice there will be set forth the amount of Treasury bills for which tenders are then invited, the date of issue, the date or dates when such bills will become due and payable, the date and closing hour for the receipt of tenders at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches, and the date on which payment for accepted tenders must be made or completed.

TENDERS

7. Tenders in response to any such public notice will be received only at the Federal Reserve Banks, or branches thereof, and unless received before the time fixed for closing will be disregarded. Tenders will not be received at the Treasury Department. Each tender must be for an amount in an even multiple of $1,000 (maturity value). The price or prices offered by the bidder for the amount or amounts (at maturity value) applied for must be stated, and must be expressed on the basis of 100, with not more than three decimals, e. g., 99.925. Fractions may not be used.

8. Tenders should be submitted on the printed forms and forwarded in the special envelopes which will be supplied on application to any Federal Reserve Bank or branch. If a special envelope is not available, the inscription "*Tender for Treasury Bills*" should be placed on the envelope used. The instructions of the Federal Reserve Banks with respect to the submission of tenders should be observed. Tenders from incorporated banks and trust companies, and from responsible and recognized dealers in investment securities will be received without deposit. Tenders from all others must be accompanied by a payment of 10 percent of the face amount of the Treasury bills applied for: *Provided, however*, That such deposit will not be required if the tender is accompanied by an express guaranty of payment in full by an incorporated bank or trust company. Forfeiture of the 10 percent payment may be declared by the Secretary of the Treasury if payment is not completed, in the case of accepted tenders, on the prescribed date.

9. At the time fixed for closing, as specified, in the public notice, all tenders received by the Federal Reserve Banks, or branches, will be opened. The Secretary of the Treasury will determine the acceptable prices offered and will make public announcement thereof. Those submitting tenders will be advised by the Federal Reserve Banks of the acceptance or rejection thereof, and payment on accepted tenders must be made or completed on the date specified in the public notice.

10. In considering the acceptance of tenders, the highest prices offered will be accepted in full down to the amount required, and if the same price appears in two or more tenders and it is necessary to accept only a part of the amount offered at such price, the amount accepted at such price will be prorated in accordance with the respective amounts applied for. However, the Secretary of the Treasury expressly reserves the right on any occasion to reject any or all tenders or parts of tenders; and to award less than the amount applied for; and any action he may take in any such respect or respects shall be final.

11. All payments which may be due on account of accepted tenders must be made or completed to the appropriate Federal Reserve Bank in cash or other immediately available funds on or before the date specified, *provided, however*, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, when inviting tenders for Treasury bills, may provide that any qualified depositary may make payment by credit for accepted tenders, on behalf of itself and its customers, up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

LOST, STOLEN, DESTROYED, MUTILATED, OR DEFACED TREASURY BILLS

12. Relief on account of the loss, theft, destruction, mutilation or defacement of Treasury bills may be given only under the authority of, and subject to the conditions set forth in section 8 of the Government Losses in Shipment Act, approved July 8, 1937, and the regulations pursuant thereto in Treasury Department Circular No. 300, dated July 31, 1923, as amended, insofar as applicable.

13. In case of the loss, theft, destruction, mutilation or defacement of Treasury bills, immediate advice, with a full description of the bill or bills involved, should

be sent to the Division of Loans and Currency, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., either direct or through any Federal Reserve Bank, and, if relief under the statutes may be given, instructions and necessary blank forms will be furnished.

GENERAL

14. Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agents of the United States, are authorized to perform all such acts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this circular and of any public notice or notices issued in connection with any offering of Treasury bills.

15. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right further to amend, supplement, revise or withdraw all or any of the provisions of this circular at any time, or from time to time.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

United States savings bonds

Exhibit 21

Offering of United States defense savings bonds of series E, and defense postal savings stamps for installment payments

[Department Circular No. 653. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 15, 1941.

I. OFFERING OF DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, offers for sale, to the people of the United States, through the Postal Service and other designated agencies, an issue of United States savings bonds, designated defense savings bonds—series E. The bonds, hereinafter fully described, will be issued on a discount basis, in denominations of $25 (maturity value), and multiples thereof, the issue price of each bond being 75 percent of its maturity value. The bonds will mature and be payable at face value 10 years from their respective issue dates, but will be redeemable before maturity, at the option of owners, at fixed redemption values. The bonds will be placed on sale beginning May 1, 1941, and their sale will continue until terminated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

II. DESCRIPTION AND TERMS OF BONDS

1. Defense savings bonds of series E will be issued only in registered form, in denominations of $25, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000 (maturity values), at prices hereinafter set forth. Each bond will bear the facsimile signature of the Secretary of the Treasury, and will bear both an imprint (in red) and an impression of the Seal of the Treasury. At the time of issue, the issuing agent will inscribe the name and address of the owner on each bond, will enter the date as of which the bond is issued in the upper right corner, and will imprint his dating stamp (with current date) in the circle in the lower left corner. Defense savings bonds shall be valid only if duly inscribed and dated, as above provided, and delivered by an authorized agent following receipt of payment therefor.

2. The bonds will, in each instance, be dated as of the first day of the month in which payment of the issue price (or, in the case of bonds purchased by mail, the application accompanied by remittance to cover the issue price) is received by an agent authorized to issue the bonds; the bonds will mature and be payable at face value 10 years from such issue date. The bonds may not be called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury prior to maturity, but they may be redeemed prior to maturity, after 60 days from the issue date, at the owner's option, at fixed redemption values. No interest as such will be paid on the bonds, but they will increase in redemption value at the end of the first year from issue date, and at the end of each successive half-year period thereafter until their maturity, when the face amount becomes payable. The increment in value will be payable only upon redemption of the bonds. A table of redemption values for each bond appears on its face. The purchase price of defense savings bonds

of series E has been fixed so as to afford an investment yield of about 2.9 percent per annum compounded semiannually if the bonds are held to maturity; if the owner exercises his option to redeem a bond prior to maturity the investment yield will be less. The table at the end of this circular shows: (1) How defense savings bonds of series E, by denominations, increase in redemption value during the successive half-year periods following issue, and (2) the computed investment yields (*a*) on the issue price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period, and (*b*) on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period to maturity at the end of the 10-year period.

3. The bonds will not be transferable, and will be payable only to the owner named thereon, except in case of death or disability of the owner or as otherwise specifically provided in the regulations governing savings bonds, and in any event only in accordance with such regulations. Accordingly they may not be sold, and may not be hypothecated as collateral for a loan.

4. Taxation.—For the purpose of determining taxes and tax exemptions, the increment in value represented by the difference between the price paid for United States savings bonds and the redemption value received therefor (whether at or before maturity) shall be considered as interest, and such interest on defense savings bonds is not exempt from income or profits taxes now or hereafter imposed by the United States. The bonds shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

III. PURCHASE OF BONDS

1. Agencies.—Defense savings bonds of series E may be purchased, while this offer is in effect, as follows:

(*a*) *Over-the-counter for cash:*

(1) At United States post offices of the first, second, and third classes, and at selected post offices of the fourth class, and generally at classified stations and branches.

(2) *Postal savings.*—Subject to regulations prescribed by the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System, the withdrawal of postal savings deposits will be permitted for the purpose of acquiring defense savings bonds.

(3) At such incorporated banks, trust companies, mutual savings banks and other agencies as have been designated and have duly qualified as sales agents pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 657, dated April 15, 1941.

(*b*) *On mail order.*—Defense savings bonds may be purchased by mail upon application to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., or to any Federal Reserve Bank, accompanied by a remittance to cover the issue price. Any form of exchange, including personal checks, will be accepted, subject to collection. Checks, or other forms of exchange, should be drawn to the order of the Treasurer of the United States or the Federal Reserve Bank, as the case may be.

(*c*) *Other agencies.*—The Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, may designate agencies other than those herein designated for the sale of, or for the handling of applications for, defense savings bonds of series E.

2. Defense Postal Savings Stamps for Installment Payments.—Postal savings stamps of a special defense series in denominations of 10, 25, and 50 cents, and $1 and $5, may be purchased at any post office where defense savings bonds are on sale, and at such other agencies as may be designated from time to time. These stamps may be used to accumulate credits for the purchase of defense savings bonds. Defense stamp albums, for affixing the stamps, will be available without charge, and such albums will be receivable, in the amount of the affixed stamps, on the purchase price of defense savings bonds.

3. Issue Prices.—The issue prices of the various denominations of defense savings bonds of series E follow:

Denomination (maturity value)	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$500.00	$1,000.00
Issue (purchase) Price	$18.75	$37.50	$75.00	$375.00	$750.00

IV. LIMITATION ON HOLDINGS

1. The amount of defense savings bonds of series E originally issued during any one calendar year to any one person, including those registered in the name of that person alone, and those registered in the name of that person with another named as coowner, that may be held by that person at any one time shall not

exceed $5,000 (maturity value). Any bonds acquired on original issue which create an excess must immediately be surrendered for refund of the issue price, as provided in the regulations governing savings bonds.

V. AUTHORIZED FORMS OF REGISTRATION

1. Defense savings bonds of series E may be registered only in the name of natural persons (that is, individuals) whether adults or minors, in their own right, who are residents of the Continental United States, the Territories and Insular Possessions of the United States, the Canal Zone, the Philippine Islands, or citizens of the United States temporarily residing abroad, as follows: (*a*) In the name of one person, (*b*) in the names of two (but not more than two) persons as coowners, and (*c*) in the name of one person payable on death to one (but not more than one) other designated person. Full information as to authorized forms of registration will be found in the regulations governing savings bonds.

VI. DELIVERY AND SAFEKEEPING OF DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS OF SERIES E

1. Postmasters and other authorized sales agents from whom defense savings bonds may be purchased are authorized to deliver such bonds duly inscribed and dated upon receipt of the issue price. Bonds issued upon mail order applications made to a Federal Reserve Bank or to the Treasurer of the United States will be delivered by registered mail within the Continental United States, the Territories and Insular Possessions of the United States, the Canal Zone and the Philippine Islands. No deliveries elsewhere will be made. If purchased by citizens of the United States temporarily residing abroad, bonds will be delivered in the United States, or held in safekeeping, as the purchaser may direct. Delivery should not be accepted by any purchaser until he has verified that the correct name and address are duly inscribed on the face of the bond, that the bond is duly dated as of the first day of the month in which payment of the issue price was received by the agent, and that the dating stamp (with current date) of the postmaster or other issuing agent is imprinted in the circle in the lower left corner of the bond.

2. A defense savings bond will be held in safekeeping without charge by the Secretary of the Treasury if the holder so desires, and in such connection the facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agents of the United States, will be utilized. Arrangements may be made for such safekeeping at the time of purchase, or subsequently. Postmasters generally, and branches of Federal Reserve Banks, will assist holders in arranging for safekeeping, but will not act as safekeeping agents.

VII. PAYMENT AT MATURITY OR REDEMPTION PRIOR TO MATURITY

1. General.—Any defense savings bond will be paid in full at maturity, or, at the option of the owner, after 60 days from the issue date, will be redeemed in whole or in part at the appropriate redemption value prior to maturity, following presentation and surrender of the bond, with the request for payment properly executed, all in accordance with the regulations governing savings bonds.

2. Execution of Request for Payment.—The registered owner, or other person entitled to payment under the regulations governing savings bonds, must appear before one of the officers authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to witness and certify requests for payment, establish his identity, and in the presence of such officer sign the request for payment, adding the address to which the check is to be mailed. After the request for payment has been so signed, the witnessing officer should complete and sign the certificate provided for his use. Unless otherwise authorized in a particular case, the form of request appearing on the back of the bond must be used.

3. Officers Authorized to Witness and Certify Requests for Payment.—The officers authorized to witness and certify requests for payment of savings bonds are fully set forth in the regulations governing savings bonds, such officers including United States postmasters and certain other post office officials, and the executive officers of all banks or trust companies incorporated in the United States or its organized Territories, including officers at domestic and foreign branches who are certified to the Treasury Department as executive officers.

4. Presentation and Surrender.—After the request for payment has been duly executed by the person entitled and by the certifying officer, the bond must be presented and surrendered to the Treasury Department, Washington, or to a

Federal Reserve Bank, at the expense and risk of the owner. For the owner's protection, the bond should be forwarded by registered mail, if not presented in person.

5. Disability or Death.—In case of the disability of the registered owner, or the death of the registered owner not survived by a coowner or a designated beneficiary, instructions should be obtained from the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C., before the request for payment is executed.

6. Method of Payment.—The only agencies authorized to pay or redeem savings bonds are the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Banks. Postmasters are not authorized to make payment, but generally they will assist owners in securing payment, at or before maturity. Payment in all cases will be made by check drawn to the order of the registered owner or other person entitled to payment, and mailed to the address given in the request for payment.

7. Partial Redemption.—Partial redemption of a defense savings bond of a denomination higher than $25 (maturity value) at current redemption value is permitted, but only in multiples of $25 (maturity value). In case of partial redemption the remainder will be reissued in authorized denominations bearing the same issue date as the bond surrendered.

VIII. SERIES DESIGNATION

1. Defense savings bonds of series E, offered hereunder, to be issued during the calendar year 1941, will be designated series E–1941, and those which may be issued in subsequent calendar years will be similarly designated by the series letter followed by the year of issue.

IX. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. All defense savings bonds of series E, issued pursuant to this circular, shall be subject to the regulations prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury to govern United States savings bonds. Such regulations may require, among other things, reasonable notice in case of presentation of defense savings bonds for redemption prior to maturity. The present regulations governing savings bonds are set forth in Treasury Department Circular No. 530, Fourth Revision, dated April 15, 1941, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Treasury Department, or to any Federal Reserve Bank.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any application for defense savings bonds of series E, in whole or in part, and to refuse to issue or permit to be issued hereunder any such defense savings bonds in any case or any class or classes of cases if he deems such action to be in the public interest, and his action in any such respect shall be final.

3. Postmasters in charge of post offices where defense savings bonds are on sale, under regulations promulgated by the Postmaster General, and Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agents of the United States, are authorized to perform such fiscal agency services as may be requested of them by the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the issue, delivery, safekeeping, redemption, and payment of defense savings bonds. Other sales agencies will be subject to the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 657, dated April 15, 1941.

4. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time or from time to time supplement or amend the terms of this circular, or of any amendments or supplements thereto, information as to which will be promptly furnished to the Postmaster General, the Federal Reserve Banks and other sales agencies.

5. The offering of defense savings bonds of series E, pursuant to this circular, is separate and distinct from the concurrent offerings of United States savings bonds of defense series F and of defense series G, pursuant to Treasury Department Circular No. 654, dated April 15, 1941.

6. By notice heretofore given to the Postmaster General and to other designated sales agencies, the sale of United States savings bonds of series D, pursuant to Department Circular No. 596, dated December 15, 1938, as amended, will terminate at the close of business on April 30, 1941. Unless otherwise instructed, all applications for savings bonds of series D received by mail subsequent to April 30, 1941, will be considered as applications for defense savings bonds of series E.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OTHER SERIES

Two additional issues of United States savings bonds, designated defense series F and defense series G, are also offered for sale concurrently with defense savings bonds of series E. The bonds of series F will be issued on a discount basis, with a 12-year maturity, at 74 percent of their maturity value; if held to maturity the yield will approximate 2.53 percent per annum. The bonds of series G, likewise with a 12-year maturity, will be issued at par, and will bear interest at the rate of 2½ percent per annum payable semiannually. The bonds of both series will be redeemable before maturity, at the option of owners, at fixed redemption values. These bonds are intended to provide facilities for the larger investors, and registration will not be restricted to individuals. The aggregate amount of bonds of either series, or of the two series combined, originally issued to any one person during any one calendar year that may be held by that person at any one time may not exceed $50,000 (issue price). Full particulars regarding these bonds are set forth in Treasury Department Circular No. 654, dated April 15, 1941, copies of which may be obtained from the Treasury Department, Washington, or from any Federal Reserve Bank.

DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS—SERIES E

Table of redemption values and investment yields

Table showing (1) how defense savings bonds of series E, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value Issue price	$25.00 $18.75	$50.00 $37.50	$100 $75	$500 $375	$1,000 $750	(2) Approximate investment yield on purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) Approximate investment yield on current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period to maturity
Period after issue date	Redemption values during each half-year period						
						Percent	*Percent*
First ½ year	$18.75	$37.50	$75.00	$375.00	$750.00	----------	[1] 2.90
½ to 1 year	18.75	37.50	75.00	375.00	750.00	0.00	3.05
1 to 1½ years	18.87	37.75	75.50	377.50	755.00	.67	3.15
1½ to 2 years	19.00	38.00	76.00	380.00	760.00	.88	3.25
2 to 2½ years	19.12	38.25	76.50	382.50	765.00	.99	3.38
2½ to 3 years	19.25	38.50	77.00	385.00	770.00	1.06	3 52
3 to 3½ years	19.50	39.00	78.00	390.00	780.00	1.31	3.58
3½ to 4 years	19.75	39.50	79.00	395.00	790.00	1.49	3.66
4 to 4½ years	20.00	40.00	80.00	400.00	800.00	1.62	3.75
4½ to 5 years	20.25	40.50	81.00	405.00	810.00	1.72	3.87
5 to 5½ years	20.50	41.00	82.00	410.00	820.00	1.79	4.01
5½ to 6 years	20.75	41.50	83.00	415.00	830.00	1.85	4.18
6 to 6½ years	21.00	42.00	84.00	420.00	840.00	1.90	4.41
6½ to 7 years	21.50	43.00	86.00	430.00	860.00	2.12	4.36
7 to 7½ years	22.00	44.00	88.00	440.00	880.00	2.30	4.31
7½ to 8 years	22.50	45.00	90.00	450.00	900.00	2.45	4.26
8 to 8½ years	23.00	46.00	92.00	460.00	920.00	2.57	4.21
8½ to 9 years	23.50	47.00	94.00	470.00	940.00	2.67	4.17
9 to 9½ years	24.00	48.00	96.00	480.00	960.00	2.76	4.12
9½ to 10 years	24.50	49.00	98.00	490.00	980.00	2.84	4.08
Maturity value (10 years from issue date)	$25.00	$50.00	$100.00	$500.00	$1,000.00	2.90	----------

[1] Approximate investment yield for entire period from issuance to maturity.

Exhibit 22

Offering of United States savings bonds, defense series F and defense series G

[Department Circular No. 654. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 15, 1941.

I. OFFERING OF UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS OF DEFENSE SERIES F AND DEFENSE SERIES G

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, offers for sale, to the people of the United States, through the Federal Reserve Banks, two issues of United States savings bonds, designated defense series F and defense series G, hereinafter referred to as series F and series G. The bonds of series F will be issued on a discount basis, the issue price of each bond being 74 percent of its maturity value; they will mature and be payable at face value 12 years from their respective issue dates, but will be redeemable before maturity, at the option of owners, at fixed redemption values. The bonds of series G will be issued at par, and will bear interest at the rate of 2½ percent per annum, payable semiannually; they will mature and be payable at face value 12 years from their respective issue dates, but will be redeemable before maturity, at the option of owners, at fixed redemption values. Descriptions of the bonds of both series, their terms, and the conditions of their issue and redemption are hereinafter fully set forth. The bonds will be placed on sale beginning May 1, 1941, and the sale will continue until terminated, as to either or both series, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

II. DESCRIPTION AND TERMS OF BONDS

1. The bonds of series F and series G will be issued only in registered form, in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 (maturity values), at prices hereinafter set forth. Each bond will bear the facsimile signature of the Secretary of the Treasury, and will bear both an imprint in color (brown for series F and blue for series G) and an impression of the Seal of the Treasury. At the time of issue, the issuing agent will inscribe the name and address of the owner on each bond, will enter the date as of which the bond is issued in the upper right corner, and will imprint his dating stamp (with current date) in the circle in the lower left corner. The bonds shall be valid only if duly inscribed and dated, as above provided, and delivered by an authorized agent following receipt of payment therefor.

2. The bonds of each series will, in each instance, be dated as of the first day of the month in which payment of the issue price (or, in case of bonds purchased by mail, the application accompanied by remittance to cover the issue price) is received by an agent authorized to issue the bonds; the bonds will mature and be payable at face value 12 years from such issue date. The bonds of either series may not be called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury prior to maturity, but they may be redeemed prior to maturity, after six months from the issue date, at the owner's option, at fixed redemption values, as hereinafter provided.

3. *Bonds of series F* will be issued on a discount basis at 74 percent of their maturity value. No interest as such will be paid on the bonds, but they will increase in redemption value at the end of the first year from issue date, and at the end of each successive half-year period thereafter until their maturity, when the face amount becomes payable. The increment in value will be payable only upon redemption of the bonds. A table of redemption values for each bond appears on its face. The purchase price of bonds of series F has been fixed so as to afford an investment yield of about 2.53 percent per annum compounded semiannually if the bonds are held to maturity; if the owner exercises his option to redeem a bond prior to maturity the investment yield will be less.

4. *Bonds of series G* will be issued at par, and will bear interest at the rate of 2½ percent per annum, payable semiannually from date of issue. Interest will be paid by check drawn to the order of the registered owner and mailed to his address. Interest will cease at maturity, or, in case of redemption before maturity, at the end of the interest period next preceding the date of redemption. A table of redemption values for each bond appears on its face, and the difference between the face amount of the bond and the redemption value fixed for any period represents an adjustment (or refund) of interest. Accordingly, if the

owner exercises his option to redeem a bond prior to maturity, the investment yield will be less than the interest rate on the bonds. Bonds of series G may be redeemed at par (1) upon the death of the owner, or a coowner, if a natural person, or (2), as to bonds held by a trustee or other fiduciary, upon the death of any person which results in termination of the trust, in whole or in part. If the trust is terminated only in part redemption at par will be made only to the extent of the pro rata portion of the trust so terminated, to the next lower multiple of $100. In any case request for redemption at par must be made within 4 months after the date of death and in accordance with the regulations governing savings bonds.

5. Tables at the end of this circular show separately for bonds of series F and those of series G: (1) the redemption values, by denominations, during the successive half-year periods following issue, and (2) the computed investment yields (*a*) on the issue price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period, and (*b*) on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period to maturity at the end of the 12-year period.

6. The bonds will not be transferable, and will be payable only to the owner named thereon, except in case of death or disability of the owner or as otherwise specifically provided in the regulations governing savings bonds, and in any event only in accordance with such regulations. Accordingly they may not be sold, and may not be hypothecated as collateral for a loan.

7. *Taxation.*—For the purpose of determining taxes and tax exemptions, the increment in value of savings bonds of series F represented by the difference between the price paid and the redemption value received therefor (whether at or before maturity) shall be considered as interest, and such interest on such bonds of series F, and interest on bonds of series G, is not exempt from income or profits taxes now or hereafter imposed by the United States. The bonds shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

III. PURCHASE OF BONDS

1. *Agencies.*—Savings bonds of series F and series G may be purchased, while this offer is in effect, upon application to any Federal Reserve Bank or to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C. Sales agencies, duly qualified under the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 657, and banking institutions generally, may submit applications for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies.

2. *Payment for bonds.*—Every application must be accompanied by payment in full of the issue price. Any form of exchange, including personal checks, will be accepted, subject to collection. Checks, or other forms of exchange, should be drawn to the order of the Federal Reserve Bank, or the Treasurer of the United States, as the case may be. Any qualified depositary, pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 92 (Revised February 23, 1932, as supplemented), will be permitted to make payment by credit for bonds applied for on behalf of its customers up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district.

3. *Postal savings.*—Subject to regulations prescribed by the Board of Trustees of the Postal Savings System, the withdrawal of postal savings deposits will be permitted for the purpose of acquiring savings bonds.

4. *Other agencies.*—The Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, may designate agencies other than those herein designated for the sale of, or for the handling of applications for, savings bonds of series F and series G.

5. *Form of application.*—In applying for bonds under this circular, care should be exercised to specify whether those of series F or series G are desired, and there must be furnished: (1) Instructions for registration for the bonds to be issued, which must be in one of the authorized forms; (2) the post office address of each person (or other entity) whose name appears in the registration; (3) address for delivery of the bonds; and (4), in case of bonds of series G, address for mailing interest checks. The use of an official application form is desirable, but not necessary. The application should be forwarded to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district, accompanied by remittance to cover the purchase price ($74 for each $100, face amount of bonds of series F, or $100 for each $100 face amount of bonds of series G).

6. *Issue prices.*—The issue prices of the various denominations of bonds of series F and series G follow:

SERIES F

DENOMINATION (maturity value)	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000
ISSUE (purchase) PRICE	$74	$370	$740	$3,700	$7,400

SERIES G

DENOMINATION (maturity value)	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000
ISSUE (purchase) PRICE	$100	$500	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000

IV. LIMITATION ON HOLDINGS

1. The amount of United States savings bonds of series F, or of series G, or the combined aggregate amount of both series, originally issued during any one calendar year to any one person, including those registered in the name of that person alone, and those registered in the name of that person with another named as coowner, that may be held by that person at any one time shall not exceed $50,000 (issue price). Any bonds acquired on original issue which create an excess must immediately be surrendered for refund of the issue price, as provided in the regulations governing savings bonds.

V. AUTHORIZED FORMS OF REGISTRATION

1. United States savings bonds of series F and series G may be registered as follows:

(1) In the names of natural persons (that is, individuals) whether adults or minors, in their own right, as follows:

(*a*) In the name of one person.

(*b*) In the names of two (but not more than two) persons as coowners, and

(*c*) In the name of one person payable on death to one (but not more than one) other designated person;

(2) In the name of an incorporated or unincorporated body, in its own right (except a commercial bank, which, for this purpose, is defined as a bank that accepts demand deposits);

(3) In the name of a fiduciary; and

(4) In the name of the owner or custodian of public funds.

2. *Restrictions.*—Registration is restricted, in the case of individuals, to those who are residents of the Continental United States, the Territories and Insular Possessions of the United States, the Canal Zone, the Philippine Islands, or citizens of the United States temporarily residing abroad. The same restrictions will apply to the registration of bonds in any other authorized form.

3. Full information regarding authorized forms of registration will be found in the regulations governing savings bonds. In every form of registration, the post office address must be given, and if more than one name appears the post office address of each must be furnished.

VI. DELIVERY AND SAFEKEEPING OF BONDS

1. Federal Reserve Banks are authorized to deliver bonds of series F and series G duly inscribed and dated upon receipt of the issue price. Unless delivered in person, bonds issued will be delivered by registered mail within the Continental United States, the Territories and Insular Possessions of the United States, the Canal Zone and the Philippine Islands. No deliveries elsewhere will be made. If purchased by citizens of the United States temporarily residing abroad, bonds will be delivered in the United States, or held in safekeeping, as the purchaser may direct. Delivery should not be accepted by any purchaser until he has verified that the correct name and address are duly inscribed on the face of the bond, that the bond is duly dated as of the first day of the month in which payment of the issue price was received by the agent, and that the dating stamp (with current date) of the issuing agent is imprinted in the circle in the lower left corner of the bond.

2. Savings bonds of series F or series G will be held in safekeeping without charge by the Secretary of the Treasury if the holder so desires, and in such connection the facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agents of the United States, will be utilized. Arrangements may be made for such safekeeping at the time of purchase, or subsequently.

VII. PAYMENT AT MATURITY OR REDEMPTION BEFORE MATURITY

1. *General.*—Any savings bond of series F or series G will be paid in full at maturity, or, at the option of the owner, after 6 months from the issue date, will be redeemed in whole or in part at the appropriate redemption value prior to maturity, on the first day of any calendar month, on one month's notice in

writing, following presentation and surrender of the bond, with the request for payment properly executed, all in accordance with the regulations governing savings bonds.

2. *Notice of redemption.*—When a savings bond of series F or series G is to be redeemed prior to maturity, a notice in writing of the owner's intention must be given to and be received by a Federal Reserve Bank or the Treasury Department not less than one calendar month in advance. A duly executed request for payment will be accepted as constituting the required notice.

3. *Execution of request for payment.*—The registered owner, or other person entitled to payment under the regulations governing savings bonds, must appear before one of the officers authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to witness and certify requests for payment, establish his identity, and in the presence of such officer sign the request for payment, adding the address to which the check is to be mailed. After the request for payment has been so signed, the witnessing officer should complete and sign the certificate provided for his use. Unless otherwise authorized in a particular case, the form of request appearing on the back of the bond must be used.

4. *Officers authorized to witness and certify requests for payment.*—The officers authorized to witness and certify requests for payment of savings bonds are fully set forth in the regulations governing savings bonds, such officers including United States postmasters and certain other post office officials, and the executive officers of all banks or trust companies incorporated in the United States or its organized Territories, including officers at domestic and foreign branches who are certified to the Treasury Department as executive officers.

5. *Presentation and surrender.*—After the request for payment has been duly executed by the person entitled and by the certifying officer, the bond must be presented and surrendered to a Federal Reserve Bank, or to the Treasury Department, Washington, at the expense and risk of the owner. For the owner's protection, the bond should be forwarded by registered mail, if not presented in person.

6. *Disability or death.*—In case of the disability of the registered owner, or the death of the registered owner not survived by a coowner or a designated beneficiary, instructions should be obtained from the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C., before the request for payment is executed.

7. *Method of payment.*—The only agencies authorized to pay or redeem savings bonds are the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department. Payment in all cases will be made by check drawn to the order of the registered owner or other person entitled to payment, and mailed to the address given in the request for payment.

8. *Partial redemption.*—Partial redemption of a savings bond of series F or series G, of a denomination higher than $100 (maturity value) at current redemption value is permitted, but only in multiples of $100 (maturity value). In case of partial redemption the remainder will be reissued in authorized denominations bearing the same issue date as the bond surrendered.

VIII. SERIES DESIGNATION

1. Savings bonds of series F, offered hereunder, to be issued during the calendar year 1941, will be designated series F–1941, and those of series G will be similarly designated series G–1941. Bonds of either series which may be issued in subsequent calendar years will be similarly designated by the series letter followed by the year of issue.

IX. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. All savings bonds of series F and series G, issued pursuant to this circular, shall be subject to the regulations prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury to govern United States savings bonds. The present regulations governing savings bonds are set forth in Treasury Department Circular No. 530, Fourth Revision, dated April 15, 1941, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Treasury Department, or to any Federal Reserve Bank.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any application for savings bonds of either series F or series G, in whole or in part, and to refuse to issue or permit to be issued hereunder any such savings bonds in any case or any class or classes of cases if he deems such action to be in the public interest, and his action in any such respect shall be final.

3. Federal Reserve Banks, as fiscal agents of the United States, are authorized to perform such services as may be requested of them by the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the issue, delivery, safekeeping, redemption, and payment of savings bonds of series F and series G.

4. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time or from time to time supplement or amend the terms of this circular, or of any amendments or supplements thereto, information as to which will be promptly furnished the Federal Reserve Banks.

5. The offerings of United States savings bonds of defense series F and of defense series G, pursuant to this circular, are separate and distinct from the concurrent offering of defense savings bonds of series E pursuant to Department Circular No. 653, dated April 15, 1941.

6. By notice heretofore given to the Postmaster General and to other designated sales agencies, the sale of United States savings bonds of series D, pursuant to Department Circular No. 596, dated December 15, 1938, as amended, will terminate at the close of business on April 30, 1941.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

OTHER SERIES

Defense savings bonds of series E are also offered for sale concurrently with those of series F and series G. They are intended primarily to provide for the investment of small or moderate amounts saved from current income by individuals, and their issue is restricted to individuals in their own right, with the amount originally issued to any one person during any one calendar year that that person may hold limited to $5,000 (maturity value). Full particulars regarding defense savings bonds of series E are set forth in Treasury Department Circular No. 653, dated April 15, 1941, copies of which may be obtained from the Treasury Department, Washington, or from any Federal Reserve Bank.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—DEFENSE SERIES F

Table of redemption values and investment yields

Table showing (1) how United States savings bonds of defense series F, by denominations, increase in redemption value during successive half-year periods following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually.

Maturity value Issue price	$100 $74	$500 $370	$1,000 $740	$5,000 $3,700	$10,000 $7,400	(2) Approximate investment yield on purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) Approximate investment yield on current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period to maturity
Period after issue date	Redemption values during each half-year period						
						Percent	*Percent*
First ½ year	Not redeemable						[1] 2.53
½ to 1 year	$74.00	$370.00	$740	$3,700	$7,400	0.00	2.64
1½ to 1 years	74.20	371.00	742	3,710	7,420	.27	2.73
1½ to 2 years	74.50	372.50	745	3,725	7,450	.45	2.82
2 to 2½ years	74.90	374.50	749	3,745	7,490	.61	2.91
2½ to 3 years	75.40	377.00	754	3,770	7,540	.75	2.99
3 to 3½ years	76.00	380.00	760	3,800	7,600	.89	3.07
3½ to 4 years	76.70	383.50	767	3,835	7,670	1.03	3.15
4 to 4½ years	77.60	388.00	776	3,880	7,760	1.19	3.20
4½ to 5 years	78.60	393.00	786	3,930	7,860	1.34	3.24
5 to 5½ years	79.70	398.50	797	3,985	7,970	1.49	3.27
5½ to 6 years	80.90	404.50	809	4,045	8,090	1.63	3.29
6 to 6½ years	82.20	411.00	822	4,110	8,220	1.76	3.29
6½ to 7 years	83.50	417.50	835	4,175	8,350	1.87	3.31
7 to 7½ years	84.80	424.00	848	4,240	8,480	1.96	3.32
7½ to 8 years	86.10	430.50	861	4,305	8,610	2.03	3.35
8 to 8½ years	87.40	437.00	874	4,370	8,740	2.09	3.40
8½ to 9 years	88.70	443.50	887	4,435	8,870	2.14	3.46
9 to 9½ years	90.00	450.00	900	4,500	9,000	2.19	3.54
9½ to 10 years	91.40	457.00	914	4,570	9,140	2.24	3.63
10 to 10½ years	92.90	464.50	929	4,645	9,290	2.29	3.72
10½ to 11 years	94.50	472.50	945	4,725	9,450	2.34	3.81
11 to 11½ years	96.20	481.00	962	4,810	9,620	2.40	3.91
11½ ot 12 years	98.00	490.00	980	4,900	9,800	2.46	4.08
Maturity value (12 years from issue date)	$100.00	$500.00	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000	2.53	----------

[1] Approximate investment yield for entire period from issuance to maturity.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS—DEFENSE SERIES G

Table of redemption values and investment yields

Table showing (1) how United States savings bonds of defense series G (paying a current return at the rate of 2½ percent per annum on the purchase price, payable semiannually) change in redemption value, by denominations, during successive half-year periods following issue; (2) the approximate investment yield on the purchase price from issue date to the beginning of each half-year period; and (3) the approximate investment yield on the current redemption value from the beginning of each half-year period to maturity. Yields are expressed in terms of rate percent per annum, compounded semiannually, and take into account the current return.

Maturity value / Issue price	$100 / $100	$500 / $500	$1,000 / $1,000	$5,000 / $5,000	$10,000 / $10,000	(2) Approximate investment yield on purchase price from issue date to beginning of each half-year period	(3) Approximate investment yield on current redemption value from beginning of each half-year period to maturity
Period after issue date	Redemption values during each half-year period						
						Percent	*Percent*
First ½ year	Not redeemable						[1] 2.50
½ to 1 year	$98.80	$494.00	$988	$4,940	$9,880	0.10	2.62
1 to 1½ years	97.80	489.00	978	4,890	9,780	.30	2.73
1½ to 2 years	96.90	484.50	969	4,845	9,690	.44	2.84
2 to 2½ years	96.20	481.00	962	4,810	9,620	.61	2.94
2½ to 3 years	95.60	478.00	956	4,780	9,560	.75	3.04
3 to 3½ years	95.10	475.50	951	4,755	9,510	.88	3.13
3½ to 4 years	94.80	474.00	948	4,740	9,480	1.04	3.20
4 to 4½ years	94.70	473.50	947	4,735	9,470	1.20	3.26
4½ to 5 years	94.70	473.50	947	4,735	9,470	1.35	3.30
5 to 5½ years	94.90	474.50	949	4,745	9,490	1.51	3.32
5½ to 6 years	95.20	476.00	952	4,760	9,520	1.66	3.33
6 to 6½ years	95.50	477.50	955	4,775	9,550	1.79	3.33
6½ to 7 years	95.80	479.00	958	4,790	9,580	1.89	3.34
7 to 7½ years	96.10	480.50	961	4,805	9,610	1.98	3.35
7½ to 8 years	96.40	482.00	964	4,820	9,640	2.05	3.37
8 to 8½ years	96.70	483.50	967	4,835	9,670	2.12	3.39
8½ to 9 years	97.00	485.00	970	4,850	9,700	2.18	3.42
9 to 9½ years	97.30	486.50	973	4,865	9,730	2.23	3.46
9½ to 10 years	97.60	488.00	976	4,880	9,760	2.27	3.51
10 to 10½ years	97.90	489.50	979	4,895	9,790	2.31	3.60
10½ to 11 years	98.20	491.00	982	4,910	9,820	2.35	3.75
11 to 11½ years	98.60	493.00	986	4,930	9,860	2.39	3.94
11½ to 12 years	99.20	496.00	992	4,960	9,920	2.44	4.13
Maturity value (12 years from issue date)	$100.00	$500.00	$1,000	$5,000	$10,000	2.50	----------

[1] Approximate investment yield for entire period from issuance to maturity.

Exhibit 23

Second amendment, February 20, 1941, to Department Circular No. 596, as amended, relative to the tax exemption and limitation on holdings of United States savings bonds of series D

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 20, 1941.

1. Paragraph 5 of Department Circular No. 596, dated December 15, 1938 (sec. 314.105 of sub-title B of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, Supp. I), is hereby amended, effective March 1, 1941, to read as follows:

"5. Each of the savings bonds of series D issued hereunder will be entitled to such exemption from taxation as may be authorized by the law in effect on its issue date. Bonds of series D, *issued before March 1, 1941*, are exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States or by any local taxing authority, except (*a*) estate or inheritance taxes, or gift taxes, and (*b*) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations; the interest

on an amount of bonds authorized by the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (*b*) above. Bonds of series D, *issued on and after March 1, 1941*, are subject to the same provisions, except that interest upon such bonds shall not have any exemption, as such, under Federal tax acts now or hereafter enacted. For purposes of taxation any increment in value represented by the difference between the price paid and the redemption value received (whether at or before maturity) for savings bonds shall be considered as interest."

2. Paragraph 7 of Department Circular No. 596, dated December 15, 1938 (sec. 314.107 of sub-title B of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, Supp. I), as amended on March 27, 1940 (sec. 314.107 of sub-title B of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, Supp. III), is hereby further amended, effective March 1, 1941, to read as follows:

"7. Section 22 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as added February 4, 1935, provided that it shall not be lawful for any one person at any one time to hold savings bonds issued during any one calendar year in an aggregate amount exceeding $10,000 (maturity value). This provision applies to savings bonds issued before March 1, 1941. The Public Debt Act of 1941 amended said section 22, effective March 1, 1941, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury by regulation to fix the amount of savings bonds issued in any one year that may be held by any one person at any one time. Pursuant to such authority, it is hereby provided that the amount of savings bonds of series D issued, pursuant to Department Circular No. 596, as amended, during any one calendar year (including those issued before March 1, 1941, as well as those issued on and after March 1, 1941) that may be held by any one person at any one time shall not exceed $10,000 (maturity value) of bonds originally issued to such person. For method of computation of holdings, see Department Circular No. 530, Third Revision, as amended."

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 24

First amendment, February 20, 1941, to Department Circular No. 530, Third Revision,[1] *relative to the limitation on holdings of United States savings bonds*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 20, 1941.

To Owners of United States Savings Bonds, and Others Concerned:

1. Paragraph 1 of section IV of Department Circular No. 530, Third Revision, dated March 27, 1940 (sec. 315.3 of sub-title B of Title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, Supp. III), is hereby amended, effective March 1, 1941, to read as follows:

"IV. LIMITATION ON HOLDINGS

"1. (*a*) *Amount which may be held.*—Section 22 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as added February 4, 1935, provided that it shall not be lawful for any one person at any one time to hold savings bonds issued during any one calendar year in an aggregate amount exceeding $10,000 (maturity value). This provision applies to savings bonds issued before March 1, 1941. The Public Debt Act of 1941 amended said section 22, effective March 1, 1941, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury by regulation to fix the amount of savings bonds issued in any one year that may be held by any one person at any one time. Pursuant to such authority, it is hereby provided that the amount of savings bonds of series D issued, pursuant to Treasury Department Circular No. 596, as amended, during any one calendar year (including those issued before March 1, 1941, as well as those issued on and after March 1, 1941) that may be held by any one person at any one time shall not exceed $10,000 (maturity value) of bonds originally issued to such person.

"(*b*) *Computation of amount.*—In determining whether the limitation is exceeded by any one person at any one time there must be taken into account the aggregate maturity value of all savings bonds issued during any one calendar year, as shown by the issue dates thereof, including (1) bonds originally issued to and registered

[1] See Fourth Revision, Apr. 15, 1941, p. 320.

in the name of that person alone, and (2) those originally issued to and registered in the name of that person with another as coowner. Bonds of which such person is merely the designated beneficiary in the case of the death of the owner, and bonds of which he may hereafter become the owner on the death of another or the happening of any other event, need not be included. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to validate any holdings heretofore acquired in excess of the lawful limit as computed under the regulations in force at the time of such acquisition.

"2. The above amendment is published for the information and guidance of all concerned."

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 25

Regulations governing agencies for the issue of United States defense savings bonds of series E, April 15, 1941

[Department Circular No. 657. Deposits]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 15, 1941.

1. AUTHORITY TO DESIGNATE ISSUING AGENTS.

Section 22 (*a*) of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended by the Public Debt Act of 1941 (Public No. 7, 77th Congress), provides, in part, as follows:

"22 (*a*). The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is authorized to issue, from time to time, through the Postal Service or otherwise, United States savings bonds * * *."

2. DESIGNATION OF ISSUING AGENTS.

All banks, trust companies and mutual savings banks incorporated by special law or organized under the general laws of the United States, the District of Columbia, or any State, all Federal savings and loan associations and all other members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, and all instrumentalities of the United States and other agencies which, by the laws of the United States, may be employed to act as fiscal or financial agents of the United States Government, are hereby designated, subject to the provisions of this circular, for employment as issuing agents for the sale and issue of United States defense savings bonds of series E, issued pursuant to Treasury Department Circular No. 653, dated April 15, 1941. *Provided, however,* That no issuing agent shall perform or make any effort to perform any of the acts included in such employment, or advertise in any manner that it is authorized to perform such acts until it has been duly certified by the Federal Reserve Bank of the district as having qualified so to act.

3. QUALIFICATION OF ISSUING AGENT.

(*a*) *Declaration of intent.*—Any issuing agent designated hereunder, desiring to qualify for employment as such an agent, shall file an Application and Pledge Agreement on Form No. 384 with the Federal Reserve Bank of the district, and pledge collateral security of the amount and classes and at the rates set forth in subsection (*b*) hereof: *Provided, however,* That each institution, other than a banking institution, organized under State law will be required to transmit with its Application and Pledge Agreement to qualify hereunder, a certification by the duly designated agent or representative of the appropriate Federal supervising agency to the effect that the institution desiring to qualify possesses appropriate authority under relevant State law and its charter, to act as an issuing agent under the terms of this circular. The amount of the qualification shall be based upon the maturity value of the aggregate amount of defense savings bond stock, series E, which the issuing agent desires to have on hand at any one time.

(*b*) *Security required.*—

(1) Banking institutions which are, and continue to be, insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation may qualify to obtain an aggregate of defense savings bond stock, series E, of not more than $6,500, maturity value, at any one time, without the pledge of collateral security. The amount of $6,500, maturity value, referred to represents $4,875, issue price, the latter amount approximating the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation guaranty. If qualification is desired in excess of $6,500, maturity value,

eligible collateral in the amount of 75 percent of the maturity value of such excess must be pledged.

(2) Designated issuing agents which are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation may qualify to obtain such stock by pledging eligible collateral (except as may be otherwise specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury) in the amount of 75 percent of the approved qualification.

(3) Collateral security eligible for pledge hereunder shall consist of United States bonds or other direct public debt obligations of the United States, or obligations which are unconditionally guaranteed as to both principal and interest by the United States. All of such securities pledged must be in negotiable form and will be accepted at face value.

United States savings bonds of any issue registered in the name of the issuing agent pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department circulars governing the registration thereof will, notwithstanding any provisions of such circulars restricting the pledge thereof, be eligible as collateral security hereunder and will be acceptable at the issue price of such bonds. In all such cases an irrevocable power of attorney shall be executed on behalf of the issuing agent by a duly authorized officer thereof authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to request payment, and payment of the bond, or bonds, will, if it becomes necessary, be made upon such request at the then appropriate redemption value.

All of the foregoing security shall be pledged under the terms and conditions of the Application and Pledge Agreement, Form No. 384, and all collateral required to be pledged must be delivered to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district or, with the approval of such bank, to any branch thereof, before or upon delivery of the bond stock to the issuing agent.

Upon approval of the Application and Pledge Agreement, the Federal Reserve Bank will issue a certificate of qualification to the issuing agent on Form No. 385. The Federal Reserve Bank, as fiscal agent of the United States, may certify, in whole or in part, the qualification applied for. If the qualification applied for is not certified, appropriate notice thereof will be transmitted to the issuing agent making application.

4. Accounts, Forms and Details of Operation.

(*a*) Each banking institution qualified as an issuing agent will be required to open and maintain or continue for the account of the Federal Reserve Bank of the district, as fiscal agent of the United States, a separate deposit account for the proceeds of all sales of defense savings bonds, series E, to be known as the "Series E, Bond Account." Each such issuing agent shall be required to remit the balance of such account or any part thereof and render reports of transactions in accordance with instructions issued directly by the Secretary of the Treasury or through the Federal Reserve Bank of the district, as fiscal agent. All remittances must be made in funds immediately available at the Federal Reserve Bank point.

Any incorporated bank or trust company qualified as a special depositary under the provisions of Treasury Circular No. 92, revised February 23, 1932, as supplemented, may be authorized by the Federal Reserve Bank of the district, as fiscal agent, to make payment by credit in the "War Loan Deposit Account" up to any amount for which it shall be qualified in excess of existing deposits.

(*b*) All other qualified issuing agents, except as they may be otherwise specifically authorized from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Federal Reserve Bank of the district as fiscal agent, shall remit daily to such Federal Reserve Bank the entire proceeds of sales of defense savings bonds of series E, received by such issuing agents, and shall render reports of transactions in accordance with instructions issued directly by the Secretary of the Treasury or through the Federal Reserve Bank of the district, as fiscal agent.

(*c*) Application forms, bond stock, report forms and all regulations and necessary instructions relating thereto will be furnished by the Federal Reserve Bank of the district as fiscal agent to qualified issuing agents.

5. Termination or Modification of the Qualification of Issuing Agents.

The Secretary of the Treasury, or the Federal Reserve Bank of the district as fiscal agent, may modify or terminate the qualification of any issuing agent at any time, without previous demand or notice, and require the immediate surrender of any part, or all of the bond stock, held by such issuing agent for sale to the public and not theretofore issued or sold and any part or all of the proceeds due from such bond stock issued or sold.

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Any qualified issuing agent which shall have fully complied with the terms of its employment may at any time request the Federal Reserve Bank of the district to modify or terminate its qualification.

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

No issuing agent shall have authority to sell any defense savings bond hereunder otherwise than as provided in Treasury Department Circular No. 653. Issuing agents must follow all regulations and instructions issued directly by the Secretary of the Treasury or through the Federal Reserve Bank of the district as fiscal agent, covering the sale, issue, inscription and validation of the bonds and the disposition of registration stubs.

Great care must be exercised in the inscription of the bonds, both as to correctness and legibility of the name (or names) in which inscribed, the address (or addresses), the date as of which issued and, finally, the imprint of the dating stamp of the issuing agent.

Nothing herein shall be held to apply to the Post Office Department or the Postal Service.

The provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 568 dated September 15, 1936, governing the employment of Federal savings and loan associations and Federal credit unions as fiscal agents of the United States for the purposes of taking applications and forwarding remittances for, and making delivery of, United States savings bonds, for their members, are hereby revoked, effective at the close of business April 30, 1941.

As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized to perform any necessary acts under this circular. The Secretary of the Treasury may, at any time, designate issuing agents other than those hereunder designated, the employment of which shall be subject to qualification as herein provided, except as may be otherwise specifically authorized by the Secretary. The Secretary of the Treasury may, at any time, withdraw this circular as a whole, or from time to time, supplement or amend any of the terms hereof, or of any amendments or supplements thereto, withdraw from sale, refuse to issue or to permit to be issued, any defense savings bonds, series E, and refuse to sell or permit to be sold, any such bonds to any person. Information in connection with any of the foregoing will be promptly furnished to issuing agents through the Federal Reserve Banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Form No. 384

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Fiscal Service

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Division of Deposits

APPLICATION—PLEDGE AGREEMENT

[Issuing agent—defense savings bonds, series E]

To the FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF _____ as Fiscal Agent of the United States.

The undersigned hereby makes application to qualify for employment as an issuing agent for the sale of United States defense savings bonds of series E in an amount of $_____ (maturity value).

The undersigned agrees, if and when qualified, to faithfully perform such employment strictly in accordance with the provisions of Treasury Department Circulars numbered 653 and 657, dated April 15, 1941, or any amendments or supplements thereof, or any instructions issued pursuant thereto; and, for the purpose of insuring and guaranteeing the faithful performance of and accounting for all obligations resulting therefrom further agrees to give security in accordance with the requirements of said circular numbered 657.

The undersigned agrees that before or upon delivery to it of any series E bond stock, it will deliver to and pledge, and maintain with the Federal Reserve Bank of _____, as Fiscal Agent of the United States, eligible collateral security to the extent required by Treasury Department Circular numbered 657. In the event of any default in the performance of any of the obligations of the undersigned hereunder, the Federal Reserve Bank of _____ as Fiscal Agent of the United States shall have full power, without prior notice or

demand, forthwith to sell or otherwise dispose of any collateral now or hereafter pledged or any substitution therefor, or any part thereof, free from any equity of redemption and without appraisal or valuation, and apply the proceeds of such sale or other disposition to the satisfaction of any damages, demands, or deficiency arising by reason of such default (including expenses incident to such sale or other disposition). Any surplus shall be paid to the undersigned.

So long as it faithfully performs and accounts for its obligations arising from employment hereunder the undersigned will be entitled to collect from time to time and to retain any and all interest on any collateral pledged pursuant to this agreement.

In witness whereof, the undersigned has caused this agreement to be executed under seal by the officer below named, thereunto duly authorized by a resolution of its governing board adopted on the day of _____ 194__.

Dated _____ 194__.

_____

By _____
(Signature of officer)

_____
(Title of officer)

_____
(Address)

[SEAL] _____

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

STATE OF _____

County of _____, *ss:*

On this_____ day of _____, 194__, before me appeared _____, to me personally known, who, being by me duly sworn, did say that he is the _____ of _____ and that the seal affixed to the above instrument is the official seal of said _____, and that the above instrument was signed and sealed in behalf of said _____ by authority of its governing board, and said _____ acknowledged said instrument to be the free act and deed of said _____.

_____,
Notary Public.

(In case the applicant has no official seal, omit the words—"the seal affixed to the above instrument is the official seal of said _____ and that" and add at the end of the affidavit clause the words—"and that said _____ has no official seal.")

Form No. 385

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Fiscal Service

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Division of Deposits

CERTIFICATION OF QUALIFICATION OF ISSUING AGENT FOR SALE OF UNITED STATES DEFENSE SAVINGS BONDS

SERIES E

To: _____

_____

_____

Your application and pledge agreement, Form No. 384, has been approved and you are hereby notified that you are qualified to act as an issuing agent for the sale of United States defense savings bonds of series E, pursuant and subject to the provisions of Treasury Department Circulars numbered 653 and 657, dated April 15, 1941, as from time to time amended or supplemented, and instructions issued pursuant thereto.

The maximum amount of such bond stock which you may obtain on your requisition therefor at any one time will be $_____ (maturity value). This amount, subject to the provisions of Treasury Circular numbered 657, may be modified from time to time.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF _____,
Fiscal Agent of the United States.

By _____

Dated_____, 194__.

Exhibit 26

Regulations governing United States savings bonds, April 15, 1941

[Department Circular No. 530, Fourth Revision. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 15, 1941.

TO OWNERS OF UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS, AND OTHERS CONCERNED:

Department Circular No. 530, Third Revision, dated March 27, 1940 (Part 315 of sub-title B of Title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, Supp. III), as amended, is hereby further amended and issued as a Fourth Revision, effective May 1, 1941, to read as follows:

The following regulations governing United States savings bonds are published for the information and guidance of all concerned: [1]

SEC. 315.1. APPLICABILITY

(*a*) *Applicability of these regulations.*—These regulations apply generally to all United States savings bonds of all series whatever and bearing any issue dates whatever except as otherwise specifically provided herein. Defense savings bonds of series E, savings bonds of defense series F and savings bonds of defense series G may hereinafter be referred to as savings bonds, or bonds of series E, F, and G, respectively.

SEC. 315.2. REGISTRATION

(*a*) *General.*—United States savings bonds will be issued only in registered form. The name and complete post office address of the owner and that of the coowner or designated beneficiary, if any, and the date as of which the bond is issued will be inscribed thereon at the time of issue by an authorized issuing agent.[2] The form of registration used must express the actual ownership of an interest in the bond and, except as otherwise specifically provided in these regulations, the Treasury Department will treat as conclusive the ownership of and interest in the bond so expressed. No designation of an attorney, agent or other representative to request or receive payment on behalf of the owner, nor any restriction on the right of such owner to receive payment of the bond, other than as provided in these regulations, may be made in the registration or otherwise.

(*b*) *Restrictions on registration.*—The following restrictions on the registration of savings bonds shall apply whether on original issue or on authorized reissue: (1) Registration of savings bonds sold on and after April 1, 1940, shall be restricted to residents (whether individuals or others) of the Continental United States, the Territories and Insular Possessions of the United States, the Canal Zone and the Philippine Islands, or to American citizens temporarily residing abroad, and this restriction applies to owners, coowners and designated beneficiaries; (2) registration of savings bonds of series D sold on and after April 1, 1940, and of savings bonds of series E sold on and after May 1, 1941, shall be restricted to natural persons (that is, individuals), whether adults or minors, in their own right; and (3) savings bonds sold on and after May 1, 1941, may not be registered in the names of commercial banks which, for this purpose, are defined as banks that accept demand deposits.

(*c*) *Forms of registration.*—Subject to the restrictions and exceptions set forth in the next preceding paragraph the following forms of registration are authorized:

(1) In the names of natural persons (that is, individuals), whether adults or minors, in their own right as follows:

(i) In the name of one person, for example, "John A. Jones."

(ii) In the names of two (but not more than two) persons in the alternative as coowners, for example, "John A. Jones OR Mrs. Ella S. Jones." No other form of registration establishing coownership is authorized.

(iii) In the name of one (but not more than one) person, payable on death to one (but not more than one) other person, for example, "John A. Jones, payable on death to Miss Mary E. Jones"; the first person named is hereinafter referred to as the owner or registered owner and the second named as the beneficiary or designated beneficiary.

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[1] Secs. 315.1 to 315.20, inclusive, are prescribed under the authority of R. S. 161 (5 U. S. C. 22), the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, and the Public Debt Act of 1941, sec. 3.

[2] The date of maturity is also inscribed on savings bonds of series A, series B and series D.

The full name of the owner and that of the coowner or beneficiary, if any, should be used, except that if there are two given names, the initial of one may be used. The name may be preceded by any applicable title such as "Dr.," "Rev.," etc., and in the case of women must be preceded by "Mrs.," "Miss," or other appropriate title. A married woman's own given name should be used, not that of her husband, for example, "Mrs. Mary A. Jones," not "Mrs. Frank B. Jones." A minor, whether or not under legal guardianship, may be named as sole owner, coowner, or beneficiary, except that if the funds used for the purchase of the bonds already belong to the minor he may be named only as owner, without coowner or beneficiary. If a person named in the registration of a bond is under legal disability and a guardian or similar legal representative of his estate has been appointed, or is otherwise legally qualified, the registration should indicate such facts by the addition of appropriate words, for example, "Frank Jones, a minor under legal guardianship," or "Henry Jones, an incompetent under legal guardianship." Bonds should not be registered in the name of a person under disability for reasons other than minority, unless a legal representative of his estate has been appointed.

IMPORTANT.—The above forms of registration are the only ones authorized for bonds of series E; for series F and G the above forms are authorized, and in addition the forms set forth in the following subparagraphs.

(2) In the names of fiduciaries of a single duly constituted and wholly independent trust estate, considered as an entity, in the forms[3] set forth in the following subparagraphs: *Provided, however,* That if two or more trusts (other than trusts under wills) have been, or are, established by the same grantor substantially similar in terms and for the benefit of the same person, such trusts will be considered together as an entity, and not as distinct and independent trusts: *Provided, further,* That bonds will not be registered in the name of a trustee of a trust established for the benefit of the grantor and revocable by him.

(i) *Executors, administrators, etc.*—In the names of executors, administrators, or other similar legal representatives of the estate of a single decedent appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction, or otherwise legally qualified, followed by adequate identifying reference to the estate, for example, "John A. Smith, administrator of the estate of Henry J. Smith, deceased," or "First National Bank and Mrs. Mary C. Jones, executors of the will of Alfred Jones, deceased."

(ii) *Guardians, conservators, curators, etc.*—In the names of guardians or similar legal representatives appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction or otherwise legally qualified, of the estate of any one minor or incompetent, for example, "William C. Jones, guardian of the estate of James B. Brown, a minor," or "Alfred Smith, committee of the estate of John Smith, an incompetent." If a guardian or other legal representative holds a common fund for the account of two or more estates, bonds should be registered in the name of the representative separately for the estate of each ward even though the representative was appointed in a single proceeding. Registration in the names of natural or voluntary guardians is not authorized.

(iii) *Trustees, by name.*—Subject to the limitations of subparagraph (vi), in the names of trustees under wills, agreements, or similar written instruments, followed by adequate identifying reference to the instrument establishing the trust, for example, "John C. Brown and the First National Bank of Boston, trustees under paragraph 3 of the will of Henry C. Brown, deceased," or "The Second National Bank of Salem, trustee under agreement with George E. White, dated February 1, 1935." The names of beneficiaries need not be given unless necessary to an adequate description of the trust.

[3] Revised June 26, 1941, see p. 337.

The names of all executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, etc., must be included in the registration.

(iv) *Trustees, by title alone.*—Subject to the limitations of subparagraph (vi):

(*aa*) In the titles of public officers, public corporations or similar public bodies expressly authorized to act as trustees under a constitutional provision, statute, city ordnance or similar enactment by a legislative body, followed by a reference to the proper provision of law and, if necessary, adequate identification of the trust involved, for example, "Treasurer of the State of Wisconsin, trustee under Section 223.02 Wisc. Stats., for holders of X Title Company securities," or "City of Miami, trustee under ordinance passed _____, of sinking fund for holders of General Improvement Bonds of _____."

(*bb*) In the titles of trustees of unincorporated lodges, churches, societies, or similar unincorporated associations, title to whose property is duly held by trustees in accordance with the constitution or bylaws of the organization; the titles of such trustees should be followed by the name of the organization, the words "an unincorporated association," and a reference to the appropriate authorizing provision, for example, "Trustees of the Soroptimist Society, an unincorporated association, under Section X of the bylaws."

(v) *Boards of trustees.*—In the name of boards of trustees, duly authorized to act as a board rather than as individual trustees, followed by appropriate reference to the trust instrument or similar authority (agreement, statute, etc.) under which they are acting and, if necessary, adequate identification of the trust, for example, "Board of Trustees of the Police Pension Fund of the City of Burlington, Iowa, under Sections 6310–11 Iowa Code."

(vi) *Pension or retirement funds, etc.*—Registration may be made in the names and title or titles alone, of trustees of a pension or retirement fund or of an investment, savings, insurance, annuity, or similar fund or trust, but in all such cases the fund will be regarded as an entity regardless of the number of beneficiaries or the manner in which their respective interests are established or determined. Segregation of individual shares as a matter of bookkeeping or as a result of individual agreements with beneficiaries will not operate to constitute separate trusts under these regulations.

In any case the Treasury Department may require a copy of the instrument establishing and governing a trust. Registration may not be made in the names of trustees under an agreement or other governing authority which purports to create a trust, where the funds used represent merely security for the proper performance of an obligation, except under a statute the terms of which expressly create an actual trust.

(3) *Private corporations and associations.*—In the names of any private organizations whether incorporated or unincorporated, as follows:

(i) A private corporation, followed by the words "a corporation," for example, "Smith Manufacturing Company, a corporation."

(ii) An unincorporated association, such as a lodge, church, society, or similar body, followed by the words "an unincorporated association," for example, "The Lotus Club, an unincorporated association." The term "an unincorporated association" should not be used to describe a trust fund, a partnership, or a trade name.

(iii) A partnership, considered as an entity, followed by the words "a partnership," for example, "Smith and Brown, a partnership."

The full legal name of the corporation, unincorporated association, or partnership, as the case may be, should be given in the registration. No officer or member of the organization may be named in the registration. Reference may be made, if desired, to a particular bookkeeping fund or account (not a trust), for example, "Lafayette Post No. 1, The American Legion, an unincorporated association (Building Fund)."

(4) *States and public corporation.*—In the name of the owner or custodian of public funds, other than trust funds, as follows:

(i) Any sovereignty, as a State, or any public corporation, as a county, city, town, village, or school district, for example "County of Middlesex, Massachusetts," or "Town of Takoma Park, Maryland."
(ii) Any duly constituted public body, as a board or commission, for example, "Maryland State Highway Commission."
(iii) Any public officer, designated by title only, for example, "Treasurer, City of Boston."

The registration should include the full name of the sovereignty or public corporation owning the bonds and may include reference to a particular account, if desired, for example, "Treasurer, School District No. 2 of Morris County, Kansas, a Public Corporation (Cafeteria Fund)." A savings bond registered in either of the forms authorized in (ii) or (iii) above will be considered as owned by the sovereignty or public corporation concerned for the purpose of applying the limitations set forth in section 315.4 hereof.

(5) *Unauthorized registration.*—A savings bond inscribed in a form substantially different from those authorized in this section for bonds of that particular class will not be considered as validly issued and will be accepted only for a refund of the purchase price, unless reissue can be made under the provisions of these regulations.

SEC. 315.3. LIMITATION ON TRANSFER

(*a*) *Not transferable.*—United States savings bonds are not transferable and are payable only to the owners named thereon except in the case of the disability or death of the owner or as otherwise specifically provided herein, but in any event only in accordance with the provisions hereof. Accordingly, savings bonds may not be sold and may not be hypothecated as collateral for a loan and may not be used to secure the performance of an obligation except as expressly provided by section 315.18 hereof.

SEC. 315.4. LIMITATION ON HOLDINGS

(*a*) *Amount which may be held.*—

(1) *Savings bonds issued before March 1, 1941.*—Section 22 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as added February 4, 1935, provided that it should not be lawful for any one person at any one time to hold savings bonds issued during any one calendar year in an aggregate amount exceeding $10,000 (maturity value). This limitation applies to all savings bonds issued before March 1, 1941.

(2) *Savings bonds of series D issued on or after March 1, 1941.*—The Public Debt Act of 1941, effective March 1, 1941, amended section 22 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury by regulation to fix the amount of savings bonds issued in any one year that may be held by any one person at any one time. By virtue of such authority, the Secretary of the Treasury has provided by regulation effective March 1, 1941, that the amount of savings bonds of series D originally issued to any one person during any one calendar year (including those issued between January 1, 1941, and February 28, 1941, inclusive) that may be held by that person at any one time shall not exceed $10,000 (maturity value). This paragraph, together with the one next preceding, establishes a limitation of $10,000 (maturity value) upon savings bonds of series D originally issued to any one person between January 1, 1941, and April 30, 1941 (inclusive), that may be held by that person at any one time.

(3) *Defense savings bonds of series E.*—Pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, it is hereby provided that the amount of defense savings bonds of series E originally issued to any one person during any one calendar year that may be held by that person at any one time shall not exceed $5,000 (maturity value).

(4) *Savings bonds of defense series F and defense series G.*—Pursuant to the authority of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, it is hereby provided that the amount of savings bonds of defense series F or of defense series G, or of the combined aggregate amount of both series, originally issued to any one person during any one calendar year that may be held by that person at any one time shall not exceed $50,000 (issue price).

(*b*) *Calculation of amount.*—In determining whether the prescribed limit with respect to savings bonds of any one series issued during any one calendar year is exceeded by any one person at any one time, there must be taken into account the

aggregate maturity value (or, in the case of series F and G, the aggregate issue price) of all savings bonds of that series issued during that calendar year as shown by the issue dates thereon, including (1) bonds originally issued to and registered in the name of that person alone, (2) those originally issued to and registered in the name of that person with another as coowner, and (3) in the case of bonds of series A, B, C, or D, those acquired before March 1, 1941, on the death of another or the happening of any other event. Bonds of which such person is merely the designated beneficiary, in case of the death of the owner, those acquired on or after March 1, 1941, on the death of another or the happening of any other event, those held by him in a fiduciary capacity only, and those in which his interest is only that of a beneficiary of a trust need not be included. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to validate any holdings theretofore acquired in excess of the authorized limit as computed under the regulations in force at the time of such acquisition, which must be surrendered for redemption in accordance with such regulations.

(*c*) *Meaning of terms.*—For the purpose of applying the limitation on holdings, the term "person" shall include, but not be limited to, an individual, a partnership, a corporation, an unincorporated association, a trust estate, or any other legal entity.

(*d*) *Disposition of excess.*—If any person at any time acquires savings bonds issued during any one calendar year in excess of the prescribed amount the bonds so acquired must be immediately surrendered for refund of the issue price.

SEC. 315.5. LOST, STOLEN, MUTILATED, DEFACED, OR DESTROYED BONDS

(*a*) *Relief.*—A substitute may be issued for, or payment made of, an unmatured savings bond, and payment made of a matured savings bond, upon proof of the loss, theft, mutilation, defacement, or destruction of the bond. Relief will be granted in such cases only in accordance with the provisions of applicable statutes and will be governed in general by the regulations contained in Department Circular No. 300, as amended. Application for relief on account of loss, theft, mutilation, defacement, or destruction should be made only on a form which may be obtained from the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C., or from any Federal Reserve Bank. In cases of mutilation, defacement, or partial destruction the bond or so much thereof as remains should be carefully packed and forwarded to the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency.

(*b*) *Notice of loss, etc.*—The Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, should be immediately notified of the loss, theft, or destruction of any savings bond, reference being made to the series, year of issue, date and serial number of the bond, and the name and address of the registered owner. If such bond is subsequently recovered, immediate notice of recovery should be given to the Department in order that delay may be avoided should the recovered bond be presented for payment, and if a substitute bond has been issued in lieu thereof, the recovered bond should be surrendered immediately to the Department.

SEC. 315.6. SAFEKEEPING FACILITIES

(*a*) *Safekeeping of bonds.*—A savings bond will be held in safekeeping without charge by the Secretary of the Treasury if the holder so desires, and in such connection the facilities of the Federal Reserve Banks as fiscal agents of the United States will be utilized. Postmasters will not act as safekeeping agents. Arrangements for safekeeping may be made at the time of purchase or subsequently, and postmasters, upon request, will furnish appropriate application blanks and envelopes to be used in forwarding bonds for safekeeping. The forwarding will be at the risk of the owner and the use of registered mail is recommended (postage and registration fee to be paid by the sender). A savings bond purchased by mail upon application to the Treasurer of the United States or to any Federal Reserve Bank may be placed in safekeeping when issued. All safekeeping transactions are subject to the provisions of the next succeeding paragraph.

(*b*) *Receipt and redelivery.*—Upon receipt of the savings bond the Federal Reserve Bank will place it in safekeeping and issue a receipt, which, unless delivered in person, will be mailed to the depositor at the address given in the application. The Federal Reserve Bank will at any time deliver the bond to the owner or person entitled to possession thereof at his risk and expense upon his application and upon such identification through the return of the safekeeping receipt or otherwise, as may be required.

SEC. 315.7. INTEREST

(*a*) *General.*—United States savings bonds are issued in two forms: (1) appreciation bonds, issued on a discount basis and redeemable before maturity at increasing fixed redemption values; and (2) current income bonds, bearing interest payable semiannually and redeemable before maturity at fixed redemption values less than the face amount of the bond. At present series G constitutes the only issue of current income savings bonds.

(*b*) *Appreciation bonds.*—No interest as such is paid on savings bonds issued on a discount basis. Such bonds increase in redemption value at the end of the first year from issue date and at the end of each successive half-year period thereafter until their maturity, when the full amount becomes payable. The increment in value represents interest and is payable only on redemption of the bonds whether at or before maturity.

(*c*) *Current income bonds.*—Each such bond bears interest at a specified rate computed on the face amount thereof and payable semiannually.

(1) *Time and method of interest payments.*—Interest at the rate specified in savings bonds of series G will be paid semiannually by check drawn as the bonds are inscribed (except in case of bonds in the form "A, payable on death to B"), and mailed to the address of the owner or, in case of coowners, unless otherwise specifically directed, to the owner first named on the face of the bonds. Checks for interest on bonds inscribed in the form "A, payable on death to B" will be drawn payable to A. The first check will be issued six months from the issue date appearing on the bonds and subsequent checks each six months thereafter. Full advantage of interest at the rate specified may be secured only if the bonds are held to maturity; if savings bonds of series G are redeemed before maturity in accordance with the provisions of section 315.8 (*b*) (2) hereof, the difference between the face or full maturity value and the redemption value then payable as shown in the table of redemption values on the face of each bond will represent an adjustment of the interest to the rate appropriate for the shorter term, as set forth in the tables attached to the circular of issue.

(i) *Reissue during interest period.*—If a savings bond of series G is reissued for any reason between interest payment dates, interest for the entire period will be paid, on the next interest payment date, by check drawn to the order of the person in whose name the bond is reissued.

(2) *Change of address.*—In case the owner of savings bonds of series G changes his address, a notice of the change should immediately be forwarded to the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C. Such notice should refer to all bonds for which it is desired that the address for delivery of interest checks be changed and should describe each bond by denomination, serial number, series designation (including year of issue), and inscription appearing on the face of the bond.

(3) *Termination of interest.*—In case of redemption prior to maturity of savings bonds of series G in accordance with the provisions of section 315.8 (*b*) hereof, interest will cease on the last day of the interest period next preceding the date of redemption. In case of partial redemption, interest on the amount redeemed will cease on the last day of the interest period next preceding the date of partial redemption, and thereafter will be paid only on the lower amount remaining after partial redemption.

(4) *Consolidation of checks.*—Whenever possible a single check will be issued on each interest payment date for interest on all savings bonds of defense series G due to any owner on that date.

(5) *Endorsement of checks.*—Checks for interest must be endorsed in accordance with the requirements of the Treasurer of the United States, by the payees, either personally or by an attorney-in-fact. Forms for the appointment of such attorney may be obtained from the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C., or from any Federal Reserve Bank.

SEC. 315.8. GENERAL PAYMENT AND REDEMPTION PROVISIONS

(*a*) *Payment at maturity.*—A savings bond of any series will be paid at or after maturity at its full face or maturity value, but only following presentation and surrender of the bond for that purpose with a request for payment properly signed and certified as provided herein.

(*b*) *Redemption before maturity.*—A savings bond may not be called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury prior to maturity, but may be redeemed in

whole or in part at the option of the owner, prior to maturity under the terms and conditions set forth in the offering circular of each series and in accordance with the provisions of these regulations, but only following presentation and surrender for that purpose with a request for payment duly signed and certified as provided herein.

(1) *Series A, B, C, D, and E.*—A savings bond of series A, B, C, D, or E will be redeemed, in whole or in part, at any time after 60 days from the issue date, at the appropriate redemption value as shown on the face of the bond.

(2) *Series F and series G.*—A savings bond of series F or G will be redeemed, in whole or in part, at the option of the owner, on one month's notice in writing, on the first day of any month after six months from the issue date, at the appropriate redemption value as shown on the face of the bond. The notice of the owner's intention to redeem must be received by a Federal Reserve Bank or the Treasury Department not less than one calendar month in advance of the day payment is desired, and may be in the form of a duly executed request for payment. The bond, with the request for payment duly signed and certified as hereinafter provided, should be surrendered with the notice, if separate notice is given, and to the same agency to which the notice is given. (See sec. 315.7 (*c*) (1) for provisions as to interest in the case of bonds of series G redeemed prior to maturity.)

(3) *Defense Series G—redeemable before maturity at par on death.*—A savings bond of series G will be redeemed at par before maturity, in whole or in part, but only after six months from the issue date, (1) upon the death of the owner, or a coowner, if a natural person, or (2) as to bonds held by a trustee or other fiduciary, upon the death of any person which results in the termination of the trust, in whole or in part. If the trust is terminated only in part, redemption at par will be made only to the extent of the pro rata portion of the trust so terminated, to the next lower multiple of $100. In any case notice of desire to redeem at par before maturity must be given in accordance with the provisions of the next preceding subparagraph and must be received by the Treasury Department or a Federal Reserve Bank within four months after the date of death.

(*c*) *Form and date of requests.*—Requests for payment must be executed within six months of the date of receipt of a bond by a Federal Reserve Bank or the Treasury Department, and unless otherwise authorized in a particular case the form of request appearing on the back of the bond must be used. Payment of a savings bond pursuant to a duly executed request will be made on the earliest day consistent with these regulations unless otherwise specifically requested.

(*d*) *Execution of request for payment.*—

(1) *Identification of owner: signature.*—The registered owner in whose name the bond is inscribed, or such other person as may be entitled to payment under the provisions of these regulations, must appear before one of the officers authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to certify requests for payment (see paragraph (*e*) of this section), establish his identity, and in the presence of such officer sign the request for payment in ink, adding, in the space provided, the address to which the check, issued in payment, is to be mailed. A signature to a request for payment made by mark (X) must be witnessed by at least one person in addition to the certifying officer and must be attested by an endorsement on the blank line, substantially as follows: "Witness to the above signature by mark" followed by the signature and address of the witness. If the name of the registered owner or other person entitled to payment, as it appears in the registration or in evidence on file in the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, has been changed by marriage or in any other legal manner, the signature to the request for payment should show both names and the manner in which the change was made, for example, "Miss Mary T. Jones, now by marriage Mrs. Mary T. Smith," or "Jung Smelt, now by court order John Smith." In the case of a change of name other than by marriage, the request must be supported by satisfactory proof of such change, unless already on file. No request signed in behalf of the owner by an agent or a person acting under a power of attorney will be recognized by the Treasury Department except as specifically provided in section 315.18 hereof.

(2) *Certification of request.*—After the request for payment has been signed by the owner, the certifying officer should complete and sign the certificate provided (see par. (*f*) of this section), and the bond should then be presented and surrendered as provided in paragraph (*h*) of this section.

(*e*) *Certifying officers.*—The request for payment must be signed in the presence of, and be certified by, one of the following officers, who are hereby authorized to certify requests for payment:

(1) *At United States post offices.*—

(i) *At any post office of any class:* The postmaster, acting postmaster, or inspector in charge; and in addition

(ii) *At any post office of the first class (main office):* The assistant postmaster, superintendent of mails, the postal cashier, superintendent of money orders, money-order cashier, assistant cashier, bookkeeper, or foreman, or clerk temporarily in charge of the post office; and

(iii) *At any post office of the second or third class:* The assistant postmaster or, if there is none, the clerk temporarily in charge of the post office in the absence of the postmaster; and

(iv) *At any classified branch or station:* The superintendent, assistant superintendent, assistant cashier, bookkeeper, or foreman, or, in the absence of all such officials, the clerk temporarily in charge of the branch or station.

(For instructions see par. (*f*) (1) and (2) of this section.)

(2) *At banks, trust companies, branches thereof and authorized sales agencies.*—

(i) Any executive officer of any bank or trust company incorporated in the United States or its organized territories, including officers at domestic or foreign branches who are certified to the Treasury Department as executive officers;

(ii) Any executive officer of incorporated banks and trust companies in the organized territories and insular possessions of the United States and in the commonwealth of the Philippines doing business under Federal charter or organized under Federal law;

(iii) Executive officers of Federal Reserve Banks and branches thereof, including managing directors, assistant managers, cashiers and assistant cashiers; and Federal Reserve agents and assistant Federal Reserve agents;

(iv) Executive officers of Federal Land banks;

(v) Executive officers of Federal Home Loan banks;

(vi) Executive officers of corporations not included in the preceding paragraphs, and of other organizations, which have qualified under the provisions of Department Circular No. 657 as issuing agents for bonds of series E, provided that the signatures and titles of such officers shall have been properly certified to the Treasury Department; and further provided that all certifications to requests for payment shall be authenticated by a legible impression of the corporate seal, if any, otherwise by a legible imprint of said issuing agent's dating stamp.

(For general instructions to such officers see par. (*f*) (1) and (3) of this section.)

(3) *United States officials.*—Judges, clerks, and deputy clerks of United States courts, including United States courts for the organized territories, insular possessions, and the Canal Zone; United States attorneys; United States collectors of customs and their deputies; United States collectors of internal revenue and their deputies; commanding officers of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, but only for members of their respective commands, members of their families and civilian employees at Army Posts or Naval Bases or stations (such officer should indicate his rank, the organization which he commands, and state that the person signing the request is one of the class whose requests he is authorized to certify); the officer in charge of any home, hospital, or other facility of the Veterans' Administration, but only for patients and members of such facilities.

(For instructions to such officers see par. (*f*) (1) of this section.)

(4) *Officers authorized in particular localities.*—In addition to the officers listed above, the following officers are authorized to certify requests for payment of United States savings bonds in the localities specified:

(i) Washington, D. C.: Certain officers of the Treasury Department;

(ii) Alaska: Governor, Treasurer, and United States Commissioners;

(iii) Canal Zone: Governor, paymaster or acting paymaster, collector or acting collector, the Panama Canal, and also postmasters and acting postmasters in the Bureau of Posts;

(iv) Commonwealth of the Philippines: The United States High Commissioner, his Executive Assistant, and the Chief Clerk in his office; Treasurer of the Commonwealth and the city treasurers of Manila and Baguio; judges and clerks of courts of record whose signatures and official positions are certified by the Secretary of Justice;
(v) Guam and American Samoa: Governors, and naval and marine officers authorized to administer oaths for naval justice and administration;
(vi) Hawaii: Governor and Treasurer;
(vii) Puerto Rico: Governor and Treasurer;
(viii) Virgin Islands: Governor and Commissioner of Finance.

(For instructions to such officers see par. (*f*) (1) of this section.)

(5) *In foreign countries.*—In a foreign country requests for payment may be signed in the presence of and be certified by any United States diplomatic or consular representative, or manager (or other executive officer in charge) or assistant manager of a foreign branch of a bank or trust company incorporated in the United States, who is certified to the Treasury Department as an executive officer. If such an officer is not available, requests for payment may be signed in the presence of and be certified by a notary or other officer authorized to administer oaths, but his official character and jurisdiction must be certified by a United States diplomatic or consular officer under the seal of his office.

(For instructions to such officers see par. (*f*) (1) of this section.)

(6) *Special provision.*—In the event none of the officers authorized to certify requests for payment of savings bonds is readily accessible, the Commissioner of the Public Debt is authorized to make special provision for any particular case.

(*f*) *Instructions to certifying officers.*—

(1) *In general.*—Certifying officers should require positive identification of the person signing the request for payment, and will be held fully responsible therefor. In all cases the certifying officer must affix to the request for payment his official signature, title, address and seal, and the date of execution. If the officer does not possess an official seal, that fact should be made known and attested. (See subpars. (2) and (3) below for special instructions to post office officials and bank officials respectively.)

(2) *Post office officials.*—If any designated post office official other than a postmaster, acting postmaster, or inspector in charge of an office certifies a request for payment, he should certify in the name of the postmaster, acting postmaster, or inspector in charge, followed by his own signature and official title, for example, "John Doe, postmaster, by Richard Roe, postal cashier." In the case of a clerk in charge of an office, branch, or station, the official title should be followed by the name of such office, branch, or station, for example, "John Doe, postmaster, by Richard Roe, clerk in charge, Main Street Station." The certification of any post office official must be authenticated by a legible imprint of a dating stamp of his post office.

(3) *Bank officers.*—(1) At the principal office of an incorporated bank or trust company, the signature of the certifying officer should be authenticated by a legible impression of the seal of the bank or trust company; (2) at a branch, if the corporate seal is not available, the signature of the certifying officer and his official title should be certified to the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, by the parent bank or trust company under its seal, unless such certificate is already on file in that division.

(*g*) *Interested person not to certify.*—No person authorized to certify requests for payment may certify a request for payment of a bond of which he is the owner, or in which he has an interest, either in his own right or in any representative capacity.

(*h*) *Presentation and surrender.*—After the request for payment has been duly signed by the owner and has been certified as above provided, the bond must be presented and surrendered as follows:

(1) If a bond is registered in the name of an individual in his own right or in the name of (1) a private organization in its own right, (2) a State, (3) a public corporation, (4) a public board or commission, or (5) a public officer, and payment is to be made to the registered owner or coowner, the bond should be presented and surrendered to a Federal Reserve Bank or to the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.

(2) If a bond is registered in the name of a fiduciary or if payment is to be made to any person other than the registered owner or coowner, the bond should be presented and surrendered to the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C., or to a Federal Reserve Bank.

(3) In all cases presentation will be at the expense and risk of the owner, and, for his protection, the bonds should be forwarded by registered mail if not presented in person. Payment will be made by check drawn to the order of the registered owner or other person entitled and mailed to him at the address given in his request for payment.

(*i*) *Partial redemption.*—A savings bond of any series in a denomination other than the lowest authorized for that series, may be redeemed in part, but only in multiples of the lowest authorized denomination, at the appropriate current redemption value, upon presentation and surrender of the bond in accordance with the provisions of this section. In any such case, before the request for payment is signed, there should be added to the first sentence of the request for payment, on the line provided, the words "to the extent of $_____ (maturity value), and reissue of the remainder." Upon partial redemption of a savings bond the remainder will be reissued as of the original issue date, subject to the provisions of section 315.19 hereof. (As to interest on bonds of defense series G in case of partial redemption see section 315.19 (*c*) (3).)

SEC. 315.9 MINORS

(*a*) *Payment to legal guardians.*—If the owner of a savings bond is a minor for whose estate a guardian or similar legal representative has been appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction or is otherwise legally qualified, and if the Treasury Department is properly advised of such fact, payment will be made only to such guardian, or similar legal representative. In any such case the request for payment appearing on the back of the bond should be signed by the guardian or similar representative as such, for example, "John A. Jones, guardian of the estate of Henry W. Smith, a minor." The request for payment must be supported by proof of the representative's authority. Such proof may consist of a court certificate or a certified copy of the representative's letters of appointment, issued by the court having jurisdiction. The certificate, or the certification to the letters, must be under the seal of the court, must contain a statement that the appointment is in full force, and should be dated within six months of the date of presentation of the bond for payment. A request for payment before maturity executed on behalf of a corporate fiduciary must be authorized by a resolution of the governing body of the corporation or by a standing bylaw, a certified copy of which must be furnished the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C., unless already on file.

(*b*) *Payment to minors.*—If the Treasury Department is not properly advised that a guardian or similar legal representative of the estate of a minor owner of a savings bond has been appointed or is otherwise legally qualified, payment will be made direct to such minor owner, provided such minor is, at the time payment is requested, of sufficient competency and understanding to sign his name to the request and to comprehend the nature of such act. In general the fact that the request for payment has been signed by the minor and duly certified in accordance with section 315.8 hereof will be accepted as sufficient proof of such competency and understanding.

(*c*) *Payment to parents.*—If the Treasury Department is not properly advised that a guardian or similar legal representative of the estate of a minor owner of a savings bond has been appointed or is otherwise legally qualified, and if such minor owner is not of sufficient competency and understanding to execute the request for payment, payment will be made to either parent of the minor with whom he resides, or if the minor does not reside with either parent, then to the person who furnishes his chief support. The parent or such other person should sign the request for payment in his own name, on behalf of the minor, in the form "Mrs. Mary Jones, on behalf of John C. Jones," and should sign a certificate, in substantially the following form, which may be typed on the back of the bond:

> "I certify that I am the _____ (relationship) of John C. Jones and the person with whom he resides. He is _____ years of age and is not of sufficient competency and understanding to sign this request."

If a person other than a parent signs the request on behalf of the minor he should also certify that the minor does not reside with either and that he furnishes his chief support. The Treasury Department may in any particular case require further proof that the minor is not of sufficient competency and understanding to execute the request for payment and of the right of the person executing the request to act on behalf of the minor.

SEC. 315.10. DISABILITY OTHER THAN MINORITY

(*a*) *Payment to legal guardian.*—If the owner of a savings bond has been judicially declared to be incompetent to manage his affairs and the Treasury Department is properly advised that a guardian or similar legal representative of his estate has been appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction, payment will be made only to such guardian or similar legal representative. In this case the request for payment should be signed: "Thomas S. Gray, guardian (curator, conservator, or committee, as the case may be) of the estate of Benjamin S. Smith, an incompetent." The request for payment must be supported by proof of the representative's authority. Such proof may consist of a court certificate or a certified copy of the representative's letters of appointment, issued by the court having jurisdiction. The certificate, or the certification to the letters, must be under the seal of the court, must contain a statement that the appointment is in full force, and should be dated within six months of the date of presentation of the bond for payment. A request for payment before maturity executed on behalf of a corporate fiduciary must be authorized by a resolution of the governing body of the corporation or by a standing bylaw, a certified copy of which must be furnished the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C., unless already on file.

(*b*) *Payment to voluntary guardian.*—In any case where the owner of a savings bond has been judicially declared incompetent, or his incompetency, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, is otherwise established and no guardian or other legal representative of his estate has been appointed or is otherwise legally qualified, and the entire gross value of his personal estate does not exceed $500, payment will be made to a member of his family, or other person, standing in the position of voluntary guardian, upon presentation of proof satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury that the proceeds of the bond are required, and are to be used, for the purchase of necessaries for the incompetent or for his wife or minor children or other persons dependent upon him for support. Applications for such payment should be made only on appropriate forms which may be obtained from the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C., or any Federal Reserve Bank. The request for payment should not be executed, nor the bond presented, until the application has been approved and instructions have been given by the Treasury Department.

SEC. 315.11. COOWNERS

(*a*) *Payment or reissue.*—A savings bond registered in the names of two persons as coowners, for example, "John A. Jones OR Mrs. Mary C. Jones," will be paid or reissued as follows:

(1) *During the lives of both coowners.*—During the lives of both coowners the bond will be paid to either coowner upon his separate request without requiring the signature of the other coowner; and upon payment to either coowner the other person shall cease to have any interest in the bond. The bond will also be paid to both coowners upon their joint request, in which case payment will be made by check drawn to the order of both coowners in the form, for example, "John A. Jones *and* Mrs. Mary C. Jones," and the check must be endorsed by both payees. The bond will not be reissued in any form during the lives of both coowners except as specifically provided in these regulations.

(2) *After the death of one coowner.*—If either coowner dies without having presented and surrendered the bond for payment to a Federal Reserve Bank or the Treasury Department, the surviving coowner will be recognized by the Treasury Department as the sole and absolute owner of the bond, and payment will be made only to him: *Provided, however,* That if a coowner dies after he has properly executed the request for payment and after the bond has actually been received by a Federal Reserve Bank or the Treasury Department, payment of the bond, or check if one has been issued, will be made to his estate in accordance with the provisions of section 315.16 hereof. Upon proof of the death of one coowner and appropriate request by the surviving coowner, the bond will be reissued in the name of such survivor alone, or (if not a minor or under any other legal disability) in his name payable on death to a designated beneficiary. (See sec. 315.12 (*e*).)

(3) *After the death of the surviving coowner.*—After the death of a surviving coowner who became solely entitled to the bond under the provisions of the next preceding subparagraph, the bond will be paid or reissued in accordance with the provisions of section 315.16 hereof, as though it were registered in the name of

the last deceased coowner alone. In this case proof of the death of both coowners and of the order in which they died will be required.

(*b*) *Limitation on reissue.*—Any reissue authorized in this section will be made only subject to the limitations set forth in section 315.19.

SEC. 315.12. BENEFICIARIES

(*a*) *Payment to registered owner.*—A savings bond registered in the name of one person, payable on death to a designated beneficiary, for example, "Henry W. Ash, payable on death to John C. Black," will be paid to the registered owner during his lifetime upon his properly executed request without regard to the designated beneficiary. If the beneficiary should predecease the registered owner the bond will be paid as though no beneficiary had been named in the registration.

(*b*) *Reissue during lifetime of registered owner.*—A savings bond registered in the name of one person payable on death to a designated beneficiary may not be reissued during the lifetime of such beneficiary so as to eliminate his name. If such beneficiary should predecease the registered owner, the bond may, upon appropriate request by the registered owner, and proof of the death of the beneficiary, be reissued in the name of the registered owner alone, or in his name payable on death to a new beneficiary.

(*c*) *Payment or reissue to beneficiary.*—If the registered owner dies without having presented and surrendered the bond for payment to a Federal Reserve Bank or the Treasury Department, and is survived by the beneficiary, upon proof of such death and survivorship, the beneficiary will be recognized by the Treasury Department as the sole and absolute owner of the bond, and payment will be made only to him, or, upon appropriate request by the beneficiary the bond may be reissued in his name alone or (if not a minor or under any other legal disability) in his name payable on death to a single designated beneficiary: *Provided, however,* That if the bond with a properly executed request for payment has actually been received by a Federal Reserve Bank or the Treasury Department, payment of the bond, or check if one has been issued, will be made to the estate of the deceased owner in accordance with the provisions of section 315.16 hereof.

(*d*) *Payment or reissue after death of the surviving beneficiary.*—After the death of a surviving beneficiary who became entitled to the bond under the provisions of the next preceding paragraph, the bond will be paid or reissued in accordance with the provisions of section 315.16 hereof, as though the bond were registered in the name of the surviving beneficiary alone. In this case proof of the death of both the registered owner and the beneficiary and of the order in which they died will be required.

(*e*) *Reissue to add a beneficiary.*—A savings bond registered in the name of one person in his own right or to which one person is shown to be entitled in his own right under these regulations, upon appropriate request by such person (if not a minor or under any other legal disability) may be reissued in whole or in part, in his name payable on death to a single designated beneficiary.

(*f*) *Limitation on reissue.*—Any reissue authorized in this section will be made only subject to the limitations set forth in section 315.19.

SEC. 315.13. FIDUCIARIES

(*a*) *Payment to fiduciaries.*—A savings bond registered in the name of, or otherwise belonging to a fiduciary estate, will be paid to the fiduciaries of such estate upon their request. The request for payment must be signed by all acting fiduciaries, except for payment at maturity, when a request by any one or more acting fiduciaries will be accepted, but payment will be made to all. If the bond is registered in the names of individual fiduciaries of the estate who are still acting, no further evidence of authority will be required. In other cases the request for payment must be supported by certain evidence as specified below:

(1) *Fiduciaries—by title only.*—If the bond is registered in the titles without the names of the fiduciaries, satisfactory proof of the incumbency of the fiduciaries must be furnished, except in the case of public officers.

(2) *Succeeding fiduciaries.*—If the fiduciaries in whose names the bonds were registered have been succeeded by other fiduciaries, satisfactory proof of successorship must be furnished.

(3) *Boards, committees, etc., as fiduciaries.*—If the fiduciaries consist of a board, committee, commission, or public body, or are otherwise empowered to act as a unit, a request for payment before maturity must be supported by a duly certified

copy of a resolution of the board or other body authorizing such action. In any case the request must be signed in the name of the board or other body by an authorized officer or agent thereof.

(4) *Corporate fiduciaries.*—If the fiduciary is a corporation, a request for payment before maturity must be supported by a duly certified copy ot a resolution of the governing body of the corporation or a standing bylaw authorizing such action. In any case the request must be signed in the name of the corporation, in the fiduciary capacity in which it is acting, by an authorized officer thereof.

(5) *Registration not disclosing trust.*—If the form in which the bond is registered does not show that it belongs to a fiduciary estate or does not identify the estate to which it belongs, satisfactory proof of ownership must be furnished: *Provided, however,* That these provisions do not apply to bonds registered in the name of, or held by the estate of, a decedent for whose estate a legal representative has been appointed; such bonds are governed by the provisions of section 315.16 hereof.

(*b*) *Reissue in the name of a succeeding fiduciary.*—If a person in whose name a savings bond is registered as a fiduciary has been succeeded as such fiduciary by another person, the bond will be reissued in the name of the succeeding fiduciary upon appropriate request and satisfactory proof of successorship.

(*c*) *Reissue in the name of, or payment to, the person entitled.*—

(1) *Distribution of trust estate in kind.*—A savings bond to which a beneficiary of a trust has become lawfully entitled, in whole or in part, under the terms of the trust, will be reissued in his name to the extent of his interest, as a distribution in kind, upon the request of the trustee or trustees and their certification that such person is entitled and has agreed to reissue in his name; *Provided,* That if a trustee himself is so entitled in his own right, his request for reissue in his name must be supported by an order of court or other satisfactory proof that he is so entitled, unless a cofiduciary joining in the request has no beneficial interest in the estate: *Provided, further,* That if the form in which the bond is registered does not show that it belongs to a trust estate, the request for reissue must be supported by satisfactory proof of ownership.

(2) *After termination of trust estate.*—If the person who would be lawfully entitled to a savings bond upon the termination of a trust does not desire to have such bond distributed to him in kind, as provided in the next preceding subparagraph, the trustee or trustees should redeem the bond in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (*a*) of this section, before the estate is terminated. If, however, the estate is terminated without such payment or reissue having been made, the bond will thereafter be paid to or reissued in the name of the person lawfully entitled upon his request and satisfactory proof of ownership, supplemented, if there are two or more persons having any apparent interest in the bond, by an agreement executed by all such persons.

(3) *Upon termination of guardianship estate.*—A savings bond registered in the name of a guardian or similar legal representative of the estate of a minor or incompetent, if the estate is terminated during the ward's life time, will be reissued in the name of the former ward upon the representative's request and certification that the former ward is entitled and has agreed to reissue in the name of the former ward[4] upon his own request, supported in either case by satisfactory proof that his disability has been removed. Certification by the representative that a former minor has attained his majority, or that the legal disability of a female ward has been removed by marriage, if the state law so provides, will ordinarily be accepted as sufficient, but if the disability is removed by court order a duly certified copy of the order will be necessary. Upon the death of the ward a bond registered in the name of his guardian or similar representative will be reissued in accordance with the provisions of section 315.16 as though it were registered in the name of the ward alone.

(*d*) *Bonds held by trustee where reissue not authorized.*—Savings bonds of series D issued after April 1, 1940, and defense savings bonds of series E, may be held without change of registration by a trustee under the will of the deceased owner thereof (but may not be reissued in the name of such trustee). Bonds so held will be paid, or, upon termination of the trust, will be reissued in the names of the persons entitled in their own right, in accordance with the provisions of this section: *Provided,* That proof of the appointment and authority of the trustee will be required.

(*e*) *Limitation on reissue.*—Any reissue authorized in this section will be made only subject to the limitations set forth in section 315.19.

[4] Revised June 26, 1941, see p. 337.

SEC. 315.14. PRIVATE CORPORATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, PARTNERSHIPS, ETC.

(*a*) *Payment to corporations or unincorporated associations.*—A savings bond registered in the name of a private corporation or an unincorporated association will be paid to such corporation or unincorporated association upon request for payment on its behalf by a duly authorized officer thereof. The signature to the request should be in the form, for example, "The Jones Coal Company, a corporation, by William A. Smith, president," or "The Lotus Club, an unincorporated association, by John Jones, treasurer." A request for payment so signed and duly certified in accordance with section 315.8 hereof will ordinarily be accepted without further proof of the officer's authority.

(*b*) *Payment to partnerships.*—A savings bond registered in the name of a partnership will be paid upon a request for payment signed by a general partner. The signature to the request should be in the form "Smith and Jones, a partnership, by John Jones, a general partner." A request for payment so signed and duly certified in accordance with section 315.8 hereof will ordinarily be accepted as sufficient proof that the person signing the request is duly authorized.

(*c*) *Reissue or payment to successors of corporations, unincorporated associations, or partnerships.*—A savings bond registered in the name of a private corporation, an unincorporated association, or partnership which has been succeeded by another corporation, unincorporated association, or partnership as the result of merger, consolidation, reincorporation, conversion, reorganization, or other succession where the ownership of the succeeding organization is substantially identical with that of its predecessor, duly effected by authority of law, will be paid to, or reissued in the name of, the respective succeeding corporation, unincorporated association, or partnership upon appropriate request on its behalf supported by satisfactory proof of successorship.

(*d*) *Reissue or payment on dissolution.*—

(1) *Corporations.*—A savings bond registered in the name of a private corporation which is in process of dissolution will be paid to the authorized liquidators of the corporation on their request for payment as such, or will be reissued in the names of the stockholders entitled as distributees, to the extent of their respective interests, upon the request of the authorized liquidators of the corporation and their certification that all the debts of the corporation have been paid or properly provided for and that the persons in whose names reissue is requested, to the extent specified, are entitled as stockholders and have agreed to such reissue. In any case a request for payment or reissue by the liquidators of a corporation must be supported by proof of their authority in the form of a certified copy of the stockholders' authorizing resolution and such other evidence as the Secretary of the Treasury may require, unless already on file.

(2) *Partnerships.*—A savings bond registered in the name of a partnership which has been dissolved by the death or withdrawal of a partner, or otherwise, will be paid to, or reissued in the name of, the persons entitled to the partnership assets to the extent of their respective interests, upon the request of such persons supported by a certificate and agreement executed by all surviving partners, former partners, and representatives of the estates of any deceased partners, identifying themselves as such, showing that the debts of the partnership have been paid or properly provided for, and setting forth their agreement with respect to the ownership of the bonds.

(*e*) *Limitation on reissue.*—Any reissue authorized by this section will be made only subject to the limitations set forth in section 315.19.

SEC. 315.15. STATES, PUBLIC CORPORATIONS, AND PUBLIC BOARDS, COMMISSIONS AND OFFICERS

(*a*) *In names of States, public corporations, and public boards.*—A savings bond registered in the name of a State or of a county, city, town, village, or other public corporation, or in the name of a public board or commission, will be paid upon a request signed in the name of such State, corporation, board, or commission by a duly authorized officer thereof. A request for payment so signed and duly certified in accordance with section 315.8 hereof will ordinarily be accepted without further proof of the officer's authority.

(*b*) *In names of public officers.*—A savings bond registered in the title, without the name, of an officer of a State or public corporation, such as a county, city, town, or village, will be paid upon request for payment signed by the designated officer. The fact that the request for payment is signed and duly certified in accordance with section 315.8 hereof will ordinarily be accepted as sufficient proof that the person signing is the incumbent of the designated office.

SEC. 315.16. DECEASED OWNERS

(*a*) *Payment or reissue on death of owner.*—Upon the death of the owner of a savings bond, who was not survived by a coowner or designated beneficiary and who had not during his lifetime presented and surrendered the bond to a Federal Reserve Bank or the Treasury Department with a request for reissue signed by him and duly certified, the bond will be paid or reissued as hereinafter provided, either pursuant to proceedings in a court having jurisdiction of the estate or, in appropriate cases, without such proceedings. The provisions of this paragraph shall also apply to savings bonds registered in the names of executors or administrators except that proof of their appointment and qualification may not be required. Established forms for use in such cases may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or from the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C., and should be used in every instance.

(1) *In course of administration.*—If the estate of the decedent is being administered in a court of competent jurisdiction, the bond will be paid to, or, when administration is concluded, reissued in the names of, the persons entitled to share in the estate, upon the request of the duly appointed and qualified representative of the estate. If payment is desired, the request for payment on the back of the bond should be signed by the representative and payment will be made only to him. If reissue is desired, the representative should request reissue in the names of the persons entitled and should certify that they are so entitled to the extent specified with respect to each, and that they have agreed to such reissue. The request for payment or reissue should be signed in the form, for example, "John A. Jones, administrator of the estate (or executor of the will) of Henry W. Jones, deceased." Reissue will be made in the name of the person entitled, payable on death to a designated beneficiary, upon appropriate request by such person, in addition to the request and certification by the representative. A request for payment or reissue must be supported by proof of the representative's authority Such proof may consist of a court certificate or a certified copy of the representative's letters of appointment issued by the court having jurisdiction. The certificate, or the certification to the letters, must be under the seal of the court, must contain a statement that the appointment is in full force, and should be dated within six months of the date of presentation of the bond for payment or reissue. If the representative is himself the person entitled and desires reissue in his own name, a special order of court showing that he is entitled to the bond in his own right must be furnished. A request for payment before maturity on behalf of a corporate fiduciary must be supported by appropriate evidence as provided in section 315.13 (*a*) (4).

(2) *After settlement through court proceedings.*—If the estate of the decedent has been settled in a court of competent jurisdiction, the bond will be paid to, or reissued in the name of, the persons entitled thereto under the terms of the final account, decree of distribution, or other similar court records, supplemented, if there are two or more persons having an apparent interest in the bond, by an agreement executed by all such persons. The persons entitled should request payment or reissue on appropriate forms, which may be obtained as above provided. The request for payment or reissue, and the agreement, if necessary, must be supported by duly certified copies of the pertinent court records.

(3) *Without administration.*—If no legal representative of the decedent's estate has been or is to be appointed, and if it is established to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury either that the gross value of the personal estate does not exceed $500, or that administration of the estate is not required in the State of the decedent's last domicile, the bond will be paid to, or reissued in the name of, the persons entitled to share in the estate pursuant to an agreement by all such persons without requiring administration of the estate: *Provided, however,* That reissue will not be made in the name of a creditor of the estate. The persons entitled should request payment or reissue on appropriate forms which may be obtained as above provided. Unless otherwise directed by the Treasury Department the request for payment or reissue must be supported by (1) affidavits by all persons entitled to any share in the estate, setting forth the facts in detail, and their agreement for the distribution of the bond, (2) proof that the debts of the decedent and of his estate have been paid or provided for, (3) affidavits of credibility by two disinterested persons having personal knowledge of the decedent and his family, and (4) a death certificate or other proof of the death of the decedent. The evidence should be submitted only on the form established for that purpose, which may be obtained as above provided. No payment or reissue will be permitted without administration if any of the persons entitled are minors

or incompetents, except to them or in their names, in whole or to the extent of their interests in the decedent's entire personal estate, or upon compliance with the provisions of sections 315.9 and 315.10 hereof governing payment of savings bonds registered in the names of such persons.

(*b*) *Forms of registration on reissue.*—In no case will reissue as authorized in this section be made in the names of two persons as coowners, nor will bonds of series D bearing issue dates on or after April 1, 1940, or bonds of series E, be reissued except in the names of natural persons (that is, individuals) in their own right.

(*c*) *Limitation on reissue.*—Any reissue authorized by this section will be made only subject to the limitations set forth in section 315.19.

SEC. 315.17. CREDITORS' RIGHTS AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS

(*a*) *Judicial proceedings.*—The ownership of a savings bond or interest therein may be transferred or established through valid judicial proceedings; *Provided, however,* That no such proceedings will be recognized if they would give effect to an attempted voluntary transfer inter vivos of the bond or would defeat or impair the rights of survivorship conferred by these regulations upon coowners and beneficiaries. Payment, or partial payment in accordance with the provisions of section 315.8 (*i*) hereof, in an amount not in excess of the interest so transferred or established, will be made upon presentation and surrender of the bond with the request for payment duly executed, at the redemption value current 30 days after the proceedings have become final, or current at the time the bond is presented for payment, whichever is earlier. A bond or interest therein will not be reissued as the result of judicial proceedings except in the case of a determination of ownership as between coowners, in which case the bond may be reissued in the names of the respective coowners, to the extent of their respective interests as determined by such proceedings, and only in authorized denominations. The request for payment or reissue must be supported by a certified copy of the judgment or decree of court through which the ownership was transferred or established, certified copies of the records with respect to any necessary supplementary proceedings, and a certificate by the clerk of the court showing that no appeal, motion for new trial, or other proceeding which may result in modifying the judgment or decree has been taken, made, or applied for, that the time for such action has expired (or that such proceeding has been finally terminated), and that the judgment or decree is in full force and effect and has become final under the laws of the jurisdiction. The Secretary of the Treasury may in any case require such further information, documents, and security as he may deem necessary.

(*b*) *Bankruptcy and insolvency.*—Payment (but not reissue) of a savings bond will be made to a duly qualified receiver or trustee in bankruptcy of the estate of the registered owner, adjudicated bankrupt or insolvent, upon request for payment duly executed by such receiver or trustee and supported by satisfactory proof of his appointment and qualification.

SEC. 315.18. PLEDGE WITH SECRETARY OF TREASURY OR FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

(*a*) *Deposit under Department Circulars No. 154 and No. 657.*—Notwithstanding any other provisions of this or any other circular, a savings bond may be pledged by the registered owner in lieu of surety under the provisions of Department Circular No. 154, amended: *Provided,* That the bond approving officer is the Secretary of the Treasury. In such cases an irrevocable power of attorney shall be executed authorizing the Secretary to request payment, and payment of the bond will, if it becomes necessary, be made upon such request at the then appropriate redemption value. No pledge to a bond approving officer other than the Secretary of the Treasury will be permitted. A savings bond may also be deposited as security with a Federal Reserve Bank under the provisions of Department Circular No. 657 by an institution certified under that circular as an issuing agent for defense savings bonds of series E. In no other cases are savings bonds suitable for use as collateral, nor will a power of attorney to request payment be recognized in any other case.

SEC. 315.19. REISSUE AND DENOMINATIONAL EXCHANGE

(*a*) *General.*—Reissue of savings bonds in a different form of registration will be made only in the following instances and only in denominations and forms of registration authorized for the bonds surrendered:

(1) To correct an established error in the original issue;

(2) To show a change in the name of an owner or beneficiary whether by marriage or otherwise;

(3) As specifically provided in this circular.

Reissues pursuant to (2) and (3) above will be made only at the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C., upon a request which must be signed by the person authorized by these regulations to make such request, in the presence of, and be certified by, an authorized officer in accordance with section 315.8 (*d*) and (*e*). Requests for reissue should be executed on appropriate forms which may be obtained from the Division of Loans and Currency or from any Federal Reserve Bank. Bonds held in excess of the prescribed limit, calculated in accordance with section 315.4 hereof, will not be reissued except insofar as reissue may be made pursuant to subparagraph (1) above.

(*b*) *Limitation on reissue.*—In any case where reissue is authorized by these regulations, the Treasury Department reserves the right to treat the receipt of a bond and appropriate request for reissue thereof by a Federal Reserve Bank or the Treasury Department as determining the date upon which the reissue as requested is effective.

(*c*) *Denominational exchange.*—Exchange as between authorized denominations of savings bonds will not be permitted except in cases of partial redemption or authorized reissue.

(*d*) *New bonds on reissue.*—In all cases of reissue the savings bonds will be of the same series, will bear the same issue date, and will have the same rights and privileges as the savings bonds surrendered.

SEC. 315.20. FURTHER PROVISIONS

(*a*) *Regulations prescribed.*—These regulations are prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury as governing United States savings bonds issued under the authority of section 22 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved September 24, 1917, as amended, and pursuant to the various department circulars offering such bonds for sale. The provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 300, as amended, have no application to such savings bonds except as hereinbefore specifically provided.

(*b*) *Preservation of rights.*—Nothing in these regulations contained shall be construed to limit or restrict any existing rights which holders of savings bonds heretofore issued may have acquired under the circulars offering such bonds for sale, or under the regulations in force at the time of purchase.

(*c*) *Additional proof; bond of indemnity.*—The Secretary of the Treasury, in any case arising under these regulations, may require such additional proof as he may consider necessary or advisable in the premises; and may require a bond of indemnity with satisfactory sureties, or an agreement of indemnity, in any case where he may consider such a bond or agreement necessary for the protection of the interests of the United States.

(*d*) *Correspondence and forms.*—Correspondence in regard to any transactions in United States savings bonds under the provisions of these regulations should be addressed to the Treasury Department, Division of Loans and Currency, Washington, D. C. All evidence required in support of such transactions should be filed with that division. Appropriate forms for use in connection with such transactions may be secured from that division or from any Federal Reserve Bank.

(*e*) *Supplements, amendments, or revisions.*—The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe additional, supplemental, amendatory or revised rules and regulations governing United States savings bonds.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 27

First amendment, June 26, 1941, to Department Circular No. 530, Fourth Revision, relative to the registration of United States savings bonds in the names of fiduciaries

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 26, 1941.

TO OWNERS OF UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS, AND OTHERS CONCERNED:

Sections 315.2 (c) (2), first sentence, and 315.13 (c) (3) of Department Circular No. 530, Fourth Revision, dated April 15, 1941, are hereby revised to read as follows:

"*Section 315.2 (c) (2).*—In the names of fiduciaries of a single duly constituted and wholly independent trust estate considered as an entity in one of the forms set forth in the following subparagraphs."

"*Section 315.13 (c) (3).*—Upon termination of guardianship estate.—A savings bond registered in the name of a guardian or similar legal representative of the estate of a minor or incompetent, if the estate is terminated during the ward's lifetime, will be reissued in the name of the former ward upon the representative's request and certification that the former ward is entitled and has agreed to reissue in his name, or will be paid to or reissued in the name of the former ward upon his own request, supported in either case by satisfactory proof that his disability has been removed. Certification by the representative that a former minor has attained his majority, or that the legal disability of a female ward has been removed by marriage, if the State law so provides, will ordinarily be accepted as sufficient, but if the disability is removed by court order a duly certified copy of the order will be necessary. Upon the death of the ward a bond registered in the name of his guardian or similar representative will be reissued in accordance with the provisions of section 315.16 as though it were registered in the name of the ward alone."

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Miscellaneous

Exhibit 28

An act to increase the debt limit of the United States, to provide for the Federal taxation of future issues of obligations of the United States and its instrumentalities, and for other purposes

[Public Law 7, 77th Cong., H. R. 2959]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the Public Debt Act of 1941.

SEC. 2. (a) Section 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 21. The face amount of obligations issued under the authority of this Act shall not exceed in the aggregate $65,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time."

(b) The authority granted in the following provisions of law to issue obligations is terminated:

(1) Section 32 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes", approved June 13, 1898, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 edition, title 31, sec. 756) (authorizing the issue of $300,000,000 certificates of indebtedness);

(2) Section 6 of the First Liberty Bond Act, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 edition, title 31, sec. 755) (authorizing the issue of $2,000,000,000 certificates of indebtedness); and

(3) Section 6 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (U. S. C., 1934 edition, title 31, sec. 757) (authorizing the issue of $4,000,000,000 of war savings certificates).

(c) Section 301 of title III of the Revenue Act of 1940 (54 Stat. 526) (creating a special fund for the retirement of defense obligations) is repealed.

SEC. 3. Section 22 of the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 757c), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 22. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is authorized to issue, from time to time, through the Postal Service or otherwise, United States savings bonds and United States Treasury savings certificates, the proceeds of which shall be available to meet any public expenditures authorized by law, and to retire any outstanding obligations of the United States bearing interest or issued on a discount basis. The various issues and series of the savings bonds and the savings certificates shall be in such forms, shall be offered in such amounts, subject to the limitation imposed by section 21 of this Act, as amended, and shall be issued in such manner and subject to such terms and conditions consistent with subsections (b), (c), and (d) hereof, and including any restrictions on their transfer, as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe.

"(b) Savings bonds and savings certificates may be issued on an interest-bearing basis, on a discount basis, or on a combination interest-bearing and discount basis and shall mature, in the case of bonds, not more than twenty years, and in the case of certificates, not more than ten years, from the date as of which issued. Such bonds and certificates may be sold at such price or prices, and redeemed before maturity upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That the interest rate on, and the issue price of, savings bonds and savings certificates and the terms upon which they may be redeemed shall be such as to afford an investment yield not in excess of 3 per centum per annum, compounded semiannually. The denominations of savings bonds and of savings certificates shall be such as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time determine and shall be expressed in terms of their maturity values. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized by regulation to fix the amount of savings bonds and savings certificates issued in any one year that may be held by any one person at any one time.

"(c) The Secretary of the Treasury may, under such regulations and upon such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, issue, or cause to be issued, stamps, or may provide any other means to evidence payments for or on account of the savings bonds and savings certificates authorized by this section, and he may make provision for the exchange of savings certificates for savings bonds. The limitation on the authority of the Postmaster General to prescribe the denominations of postal-savings stamps contained in the second paragraph of section 6 of the Act of June 25, 1910, as amended (U. S. C., title 39, sec. 756), is removed; and the Postmaster General is authorized, for the purposes of such section and to encourage and facilitate the accumulation of funds for the purchase of savings bonds and savings certificates, to prepare and issue postal-savings stamps in such denominations as he may prescribe.

"(d) The provisions of section 7 of this Act, as amended (relating to exemptions from taxation), shall apply to savings bonds issued before the effective date of the Public Debt Act of 1941. For purposes of taxation any increment in value represented by the difference between the price paid and the redemption value received (whether at or before maturity) for savings bonds and savings certificates shall be considered as interest. The savings bonds and the savings certificates shall not bear the circulation privilege.

"(e) The appropriation for expenses provided by section 10 of this Act and extended by the Act of June 16, 1921 (U. S. C., title 31, secs. 760 and 761), shall be available for all necessary expenses under this section, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to advance, from time to time, to the Postmaster General from such appropriation such sums as are shown to be required for the expenses of the Post Office Department and of the Postal Service, in connection with the handling of savings bonds, savings certificates, and stamps or other means provided to evidence payment therefor, which sums may be used for additional employees or any other expenditure, wherever or in whatever class of post office incurred, in connection with such handling.

"(f) No further original issue of bonds authorized by section 10 of the Act approved June 25, 1910 (U. S. C., title 39, sec. 760), shall be made after July 1, 1935.

"(g) At the request of the Secretary of the Treasury the Postmaster General, under such regulations as he may prescribe, shall require the employees of the Post Office Department and of the Postal Service to perform, without extra compensation, such fiscal agency services as may be desirable and practicable in connection with the issue, delivery, safekeeping, redemption, or payment of the savings bonds and savings certificates, or in connection with any stamps or other means provided to evidence payments."

SEC. 4. (a) Interest upon, and gain from the sale or other disposition of, obligations issued on or after the effective date of this Act by the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof shall not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of such obligations shall not have any special treatment, as such, under Federal tax Acts now or hereafter enacted; except that any such obligations which the United States Maritime Commission or the Federal Housing Administration has, prior to the effective date of this Act, contracted to issue at a future date, shall when issued bear such tax-exemption privileges as were, at the time of such contract, provided in the law authorizing their issuance. For the purposes of this subsection a Territory, a possession of the United States, and the District of Columbia, and any political subdivision thereof, and any agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing, shall not be considered as an agency or instrumentality of the United States.

(b) The provisions of this section shall, with respect to such obligations, be considered as amendatory of and supplementary to the respective Acts or parts of Acts authorizing the issuance of such obligations, as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 5. This Act, except sections 2 (b) and (c), shall become effective on the first day of the month following the date of its enactment.

Approved, February 19, 1941.

Exhibit 29

An act to adjust certain losses occurring in the redemption of adjusted service bonds

[Public Law 130, 77th Cong., H. R. 3847]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, whereas, in effecting the distribution and redemption of adjusted-service bonds in the years 1936 and 1937, as authorized by the Act of January 27, 1936 (ch. 32), as amended by the Act of June 3, 1936 (ch. 482, 49 Stat. 1099, 1396; 38 U. S. C. 1934 edition, Supp. V, secs. 686-688b), certain misdeliveries and erroneous payments were made, due for the most part to circumstances beyond their control, by certain postmasters and postal employees designated at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury to perform such fiscal agency service pursuant to the provisions of said Act of June 3, 1936, the Comptroller General of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, and the Postmaster General are authorized, in those cases where it shall be jointly determined by the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury that such misdeliveries and erroneous payments occurred without negligence upon the part of the postmaster or postal employee charged with the error, to relieve them of such charges. There are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary to effect the relief hereby granted, not to exceed, however, the aggregate sum of $6,000: *Provided,* That in those instances where the misdeliveries or erroneous payments referred to herein have resulted in failure of the true beneficiaries or payees to receive securities or payments, proper deliveries and payments shall be promptly made to them as contemplated by the Act of January 27, 1936, as amended: *Provided further,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding $1,000.

Approved, June 24, 1941.

SECURITIES GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED STATES

Exhibit 30

Offering of ¾ percent notes of series F of the Commodity Credit Corporation

On July 24, 1940, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, on behalf of the Commodity Credit Corporation, invited subscriptions for 2 year 9 month, ¾ percent notes of series F of the Corporation, in the amount of $250,000,000, or thereabouts.

[Department Circular No. 638. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 24, 1940.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the Commodity Credit Corporation, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for notes of the Commodity Credit Corporation, designated ¾ percent notes of series F. The amount of the offering is $250,000,000, or thereabouts.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes will be dated August 1, 1940, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of ¾ percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on November 1, 1940, and thereafter on May 1 and November 1 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature May 1, 1943, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. These notes are issued under the authority of the act approved March 8, 1938 (Public No. 442, 75th Congress), as amended, which provides that these notes shall be fully and unconditionally guaranteed both as to interest and principal by the United States; that they shall be deemed and held to be instrumentalities of the Government of the United States, and as such they and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from Federal, State, municipal, and local taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes); and that the notes shall be lawful investments and may be accepted as security for all fiduciary, trust, and public funds the investment or deposit of which shall be under the authority or control of the United States or any officer or officers thereof.

3. The authorizing act further provides that in the event the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be unable to pay upon demand, when due, the principal of, or interest on, such obligations, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the holder the amount thereof which is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and thereupon to the extent of the amount so paid the Secretary of the Treasury shall succeed to all the rights of the holders of such obligations.

4. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000. The notes will not be issued in registered form.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 10 percent of the amount of notes applied for.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of notes applied for, and to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for notes allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before August 1, 1940, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 10 percent of the amount of notes applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for notes allotted, to make delivery of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 31

Subscriptions and allotments, Commodity Credit Corporation notes of series F (from press releases, July 25 and 29, and August 1, 1940)

On July 24, 1940, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced that the subscription books for the offering of ¾ percent notes of series F of the Commodity Credit Corporation closed at the close of business July 24, 1940. Subscriptions aggregated $3,185,206,000, of which $289,458,000 were allotted. Subscriptions were allotted 9 percent, but not less than $1,000 on any one subscription. Subscriptions and allotments were divided among the Federal Reserve districts as follows:

Federal Reserve district	Subscriptions received	Subscriptions allotted
Boston	$198,303,000	$17,960,000
New York	1,590,407,000	143,436,000
Philadelphia	130,218,000	11,819,000
Cleveland	216,021,000	19,616,000
Richmond	88,199,000	8,204,000
Atlanta	75,166,000	7,622,000
Chicago	434,250,000	39,523,000
St. Louis	77,325,000	7,237,000
Minneapolis	37,368,000	3,444,000
Kansas City	47,457,000	4,352,000
Dallas	51,421,000	4,698,000
San Francisco	239,071,000	21,547,000
Total	3,185,206,000	289,458,000

Exhibit 32

Partial redemption, before maturity, of 2¾ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, series B (fourth call)

[Department Circular No. 642. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 26, 1940.

To Holders of 2¾ Percent Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund Debentures, Series B:

I. NOTICE OF FOURTH CALL FOR PARTIAL REDEMPTION, BEFORE MATURITY, OF 2¾ PERCENT MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE FUND DEBENTURES, SERIES B

The Federal Housing Administrator, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has issued the following notice of call for partial redemption and offer to purchase with respect to 2¾ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, series B:

"Pursuant to the authority conferred by the National Housing Act (48 Stat. 1246; U. S. C., title 12, sec. 1701 et seq.) as amended, public notice is hereby given that 2¾ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, series B, of the denominations and serial numbers designated below, are hereby called for redemption, at par and accrued interest, on January 1, 1941, on which date interest on such debentures shall cease:

Denomination	*Serial numbers (All numbers inclusive)*
$50	427 to 618
$100	1,461 to 2,259
$500	752 to 946
$1,000	1,915 to 2,889
$5,000	116 to 177
$10,000	14 to 19

"The debentures first issued, as determined by the serial numbers, were selected for redemption by the Federal Housing Administrator, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"No transfers or denominational exchanges in debentures covered by the foregoing call will be made on the books maintained by the Treasury Department on or after October 1, 1940. This does not affect the right of the holder of a debenture to sell and assign the debenture on or after October 1, 1940, and provision will be made for the payment of final interest due January 1, 1941, with the principal thereof to the actual owner, as shown by the assignments thereon.

"The Federal Housing Administrator hereby offers to purchase any debentures included in this call at any time from October 1, 1940, to December 31, 1940, inclusive, at par and accrued interest, to date of purchase.

"Instructions for the presentation and surrender of debentures for redemption on or after January 1, 1941, or for purchase prior to that date will be given by the Secretary of the Treasury."

II. TRANSACTIONS IN FOURTH-CALLED DEBENTURES

1. The debentures included in the foregoing notice of call for partial redemption on January 1, 1941, are hereby designated fourth-called 2¾ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, series B, and are hereinafter referred to as fourth-called debentures.

2. Transfers and denominational exchanges in fourth-called debentures will terminate at the close of business on September 30, 1940.

III. REDEMPTION OR PURCHASE

1. Holders of fourth-called debentures will be entitled to have such debentures redeemed and paid at par on January 1, 1941, with interest in full to that date, at the rate of $13.75 per $1,000. Interest on fourth-called debentures will cease on January 1, 1941.

2. Holders of fourth-called debentures have the privilege of presenting such debentures at any time from October 1 to December 31, 1940, inclusive, for purchase at par and accrued interest, at the rate of $.074728 per $1,000 per day from July 1, 1940, to date of purchase.

IV. RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING REDEMPTION AND PURCHASE

1. The United States Treasury Department is the agent of the Federal Housing Administrator for the redemption and purchase of fourth-called debentures. In accordance with regulations adopted by the Federal Housing Administrator and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the assignment, redemption, and purchase of fourth-called debentures will be governed by the general regulations of the Treasury Department with respect to United States bonds and notes, so far as applicable, except as otherwise provided herein.

2. Fourth-called debentures presented for redemption on January 1, 1941, or for purchase from October 1 to December 31, 1940, inclusive, must be assigned by the registered payee or assignee thereof or by their duly constituted representatives in the form indicated in paragraph 3 hereof, and should thereafter be presented and surrendered to any Federal Reserve Bank or to the Division of Loans and Currency, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., accompanied by appropriate written advice. (Use Form P. D. 1662 attached hereto.) The debentures must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holders. (See paragraph 8 of this section.) In all cases checks in payment of principal and final interest will be mailed to the address given in the form of advice accompanying the debentures when surrendered.

3. If the registered payee or an assignee holding under proper assignment from the registered payee desires that payment be made to him, the debentures should be assigned by such payee or assignee or by a duly constitued representative to "The Federal Housing Administrator for redemption" or to "The Federal Housing Administrator for purchase," according to whether the debentures are to be presented for redemption on January 1, 1941, or for purchase prior to that date. If it is desired for any reason that payment be made to some other person without intermediate assignment, the debentures should be assigned to "The Federal Housing Administrator for redemption (or purchase) for the account of _____ -----," inserting the name and address of the person to whom payment is to be made.

4. An assignment in blank or other assignment having similar effect will be recognized, but in that event payment will be made to the person surrendering the debenture for redemption or purchase since, under such an assignment, the debenture becomes in effect payable to bearer. Assignments in blank or assignments having similar effect should be avoided, if possible, in order not to lose the protection afforded by registration.

5. Final interest on any fourth-called debentures, whether purchased prior to, or redeemed on or after January 1, 1941, will be paid with the principal in accordance with the assignments on the debentures surrendered.

6. All assignments must be made on the debentures themselves unless otherwise directed by the Treasury Department. Detached assignments will be recognized and accepted in any particular case in which the use of detached assignments is specifically authorized by the Treasury Department. Any assignment not made upon the debenture is considered a detached assignment.

7. A fourth-called debenture registered in the name of, or assigned to, a corporation, will be paid to such corporation on or after January 1, 1941, upon an appropriate assignment for that purpose executed on behalf of the corporation by a duly authorized officer thereof. An assignment so executed and duly attested in accordance with Treasury Department regulations will ordinarily be accepted without proof of the officer's authority. In all cases coming under this provision payment will be made only by check drawn to the order of the corporation. Proof of the authority of the officer assigning on behalf of a corporation will be required, in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department, in the case of assignments for purchase prior to January 1, 1941, and in case of assignments for redemption on or after January 1, 1941, for the account of any person other than the corporation.

8. Debentures presented for redemption or purchase under this circular must be delivered to a Federal Reserve Bank or to the Division of Loans and Currency, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., at the expense and risk of the holder. Debentures bearing restricted assignments may be forwarded by registered mail, but debentures bearing unrestricted assignments should be forwarded by registered mail insured or by express prepaid.

9. In order to facilitate the redemption of fourth-called debentures on January 1, 1941, any such debenture may be presented and surrendered in the manner herein prescribed in advance of that date but not before December 1, 1940. Such early presentation by holders will insure prompt payment of principal and interest when due.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Any further information which may be desired regarding the redemption of fourth-called debentures under this circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or from the Division of Loans and Currency, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., where copies of the Treasury Department's regulations governing assignments may be obtained.

2. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to perform any necessary acts under this circular. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time or from time to time prescribe supplemental and amendatory rules and regulations governing the matters covered by this circular, which will be communicated promptly to the registered owners of fourth-called debentures.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Fiscal Service
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT
Form PD 1662

Form of Advice to accompany fourth-called 2¾ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, series B, presented for redemption on January 1, 1941, or for purchase prior to that date

To the FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF _____
or
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY, *Washington, D. C.:*

Pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 642, dated September 26, 1940, the undersigned presents and surrenders herewith for _____
_____
(Indicate whether for immediate purchase or for redemption on January 1, 1941)

$_____, face amount of fourth-called 2¾ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, series B, registered in the name of _____ and duly assigned to "The Federal Housing Administrator for _____,*" as follows:

Number of debentures	Denomination	Serial numbers of debentures	Face amount
_____	$50	_____	$_____
_____	100	_____	_____
_____	500	_____	_____
_____	1, 000	_____	_____
_____	5, 000	_____	_____
_____	10, 000	_____	_____
Total_____	_____	_____	$_____

and requests that remittance covering payment therefor be forwarded to the undersigned at the address indicated below.

Signature _____
Name (please print) _____
Address in full_____
_____

Date _____

*Debentures presented for immediate purchase should be assigned to "The Federal Housing Administrator for purchase"; debentures presented for redemption on January 1, 1941, should be assigned to "The Federal Housing Administrator for redemption."

Exhibit 33

Partial redemption, before maturity, of 2¾ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, series B (fifth call)

[Department Circular No. 656. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 25, 1941.

To Holders of 2¾ Percent Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund Debentures, Series B:

I. NOTICE OF FIFTH CALL FOR PARTIAL REDEMPTION, BEFORE MATURITY, OF 2¾ PERCENT MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE FUND DEBENTURES, SERIES B

The Federal Housing Administrator, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has issued the following notice of call for partial redemption and offer to purchase with respect to 2¾ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, series B:

"Pursuant to the authority conferred by the National Housing Act (48 Stat. 1246; U. S. C., title 12, sec. 1701 et seq.) as amended, public notice is hereby given that 2¾ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, series B, of the denominations and serial numbers designated below, are hereby called for redemption, at par and accrued interest, on July 1, 1941, on which date interest on such debentures shall cease:

Denomination	*Serial numbers (All numbers inclusive)*
$50	619 to 838
$100	2,260 to 3,112
$500	947 to 1,190
$1,000	2,890 to 3,999
$5,000	178 to 247
$10,000	20 to 30

"The debentures first issued, as determined by the serial numbers, were selected for redemption by the Federal Housing Administrator, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"No transfers or denominational exchanges in debentures covered by the foregoing call will be made on the books maintained by the Treasury Department on or after April 1, 1941. This does not affect the right of the holder of a debenture to sell and assign the debenture on or after April 1, 1941, and provision will be made for the payment of final interest due July 1, 1941, with the principal thereof to the actual owner, as shown by the assignments thereon.

"The Federal Housing Administrator hereby offers to purchase any debentures included in this call at any time from April 1 to June 30, 1941, inclusive, at par and accrued interest, to date of purchase.

"Instructions for the presentation and surrender of debentures for redemption on or after July 1, 1941, or for purchase prior to that date will be given by the Secretary of the Treasury."

II. TRANSACTIONS IN FIFTH-CALLED DEBENTURES

1. The debentures included in the foregoing notice of call for partial redemption on July 1, 1941, are hereby designated fifth-called 2¾ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, series B, and are hereinafter referred to as fifth-called debentures.

2. Transfers and denominational exchanges in fifth-called debentures will terminate at the close of business on March 31, 1941.

III. REDEMPTION OR PURCHASE

1. Holders of fifth-called debentures will be entitled to have such debentures redeemed and paid at par on July 1, 1941, with interest in full to that date, at the rate of $13.75 per $1,000. Interest on fifth-called debentures will cease on July 1, 1941.

2. Holders of fifth-called debentures have the privilege of presenting such debentures at any time from April 1 to June 30, 1941, inclusive, for purchase at par and accrued interest, at the rate of $.075967 per $1,000 per day from January 1, 1941, to date of purchase.

IV. RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING REDEMPTION AND PURCHASE

1. The United States Treasury Department is the agent of the Federal Housing Administrator for the redemption and purchase of fifth-called debentures. In accordance with regulations adopted by the Federal Housing Administrator and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the assignment, redemption, and purchase of fifth-called debentures will be governed by the general regulations of the Treasury Department with respect to United States bonds and notes, so far as applicable, except as otherwise provided herein.

2. Fifth-called debentures presented for redemption on July 1, 1941, or for purchase from April 1 to June 30, 1941, inclusive, must be assigned by the registered payee or assignee thereof or by their duly constituted representatives in the form indicated in paragraph 3 hereof, and should thereafter be presented and surrendered to any Federal Reserve Bank or to the Division of Loans and Currency, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., accompanied by appropriate written advice. (Use Form PD 1678 attached hereto.) The debentures must be delivered at the expense and risk of the holders. (See par. 8 of this section.) In all cases checks in payment of principal and final interest will be mailed to the address given in the form of advice accompanying the debentures when surrendered.

3. If the registered payee or an assignee holding under proper assignment from the registered payee desires that payment be made to him, the debentures should be assigned by such payee or assignee or by a duly constituted representative to "The Federal Housing Administrator for redemption" or to "The Federal Housing Administrator for purchase," according to whether the debentures are to be presented for redemption on July 1, 1941, or for purchase prior to that date. If it is desired for any reason that payment be made to some other person without intermediate assignment, the debentures should be assigned to "The Federal Housing Administrator for redemption (or purchase) for the account of_____," inserting the name and address of the person to whom payment is to be made.

4. An assignment in blank or other assignment having similar effect will be recognized, but in that event payment will be made to the person surrendering the debenture for redemption or purchase since, under such an assignment, the debenture becomes in effect payable to bearer. Assignments in blank or assignments having similar effect should be avoided, if possible, in order not to lose the protection afforded by registration.

5. Final interest on any fifth-called debentures, whether purchased prior to, or redeemed on or after July 1, 1941, will be paid with the principal in accordance with the assignments on the debentures surrendered.

6. All assignments must be made on the debentures themselves unless otherwise directed by the Treasury Department. Detached assignments will be recognized and accepted in any particular case in which the use of detached assignments is specifically authorized by the Treasury Department. Any assignment not made upon the debenture is considered a detached assignment.

7. A fifth-called debenture registered in the name of, or assigned to, a corporation, will be paid to such corporation on or after July 1, 1941, upon an appropriate assignment for that purpose executed on behalf of the corporation by a duly authorized officer thereof. An assignment so executed and duly attested in accordance with Treasury Department regulations will ordinarily be accepted without proof of the officer's authority. In all cases coming under this provision payment will be made only by check drawn to the order of the corporation. Proof of the authority of the officer assigning on behalf of a corporation will be required, in accordance with the general regulations of the Treasury Department, in the case of assignments for purchase prior to July 1, 1941, and in case of assignments for redemption on or after July 1, 1941, for the account of any person other than the corporation.

8. Debentures presented for redemption or purchase under this circular must be delivered to a Federal Reserve Bank or to the Division of Loans and Currency, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., at the expense and risk of the holder. Debentures bearing restricted assignments may be forwarded by registered mail, but debentures bearing unrestricted assignments should be forwarded by registered mail insured or by express prepaid.

9. In order to facilitate the redemption of fifth-called debentures on July 1, 1941, any such debenture may be presented and surrendered in the manner herein prescribed in advance of that date but not before June 1, 1941. Such early presentation by holders will insure prompt payment of principal and interest when due.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Any further information which may be desired regarding the redemption of fifth-called debentures under this circular may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank or from the Division of Loans and Currency, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., where copies of the Treasury Department's regulations governing assignments may be obtained.

2. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to perform any necessary acts under this circular. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time or from time to time prescribe supplemental and amendatory rules and regulations governing the matters covered by this circular, which will be communicated promptly to the registered owners of fifth-called debentures.

D. W. BELL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
Fiscal Service
BUREAU OF THE PUBLIC DEBT
Form PD 1678

Form of Advice to accompany fifth-called 2¾ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, series B, presented for redemption on July 1, 1941, or for purchase prior to that date

To the FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF_____,
or
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY,
Washington, D. C.:

Pursuant to the provisions of Treasury Department Circular No. 656, dated March 25, 1941, the undersigned presents and surrenders herewith for_____
_____
(Indicate whether for immediate purchase or for redemption on July 1, 1941)

$_____, face amount of fifth-called 2¾ percent mutual mortgage insurance fund debentures, series B, registered in the name of _____ and duly assigned to "The Federal Housing Administrator for_____,*" as follows:

Number of debentures	Denomination	Serial numbers of debentures	Face amount
_____	$50	_____	$_____
_____	100	_____	_____
_____	500	_____	_____
_____	1,000	_____	_____
_____	5,000	_____	_____
_____	10,000	_____	_____
Total_____	_____	_____	$_____

and requests that remittance covering payment therefor be forwarded to the undersigned at the address indicated below.

Signature_____
Name (please print)_____
Address in full_____
_____

Date_____

*Debentures presented for immediate purchase should be assigned to "The Federal Housing Administrator for purchase"; debentures presented for redemption on July 1, 1941, should be assigned to "The Federal Housing Administrator for redemption."

Exhibit 34

Offering of ¼ percent notes of series E of the United States Housing Authority

On October 24, 1940, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, on behalf of the United States Housing Authority, invited subscriptions for 1 year, ¼ percent notes of series E of the Authority, in the amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts.

[Department Circular No. 643. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, October 24, 1940.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the United States Housing Authority, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for notes of the United States Housing Authority, designated ¼ percent notes of series E. The amount of the offering is $100,000,000, or thereabouts.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes will be dated November 1, 1940, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of ¼ percent per annum, payable semiannually on May 1, 1941, and November 1, 1941. They will mature November 1, 1941, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The notes will be issued under authority of an act of Congress (known as "United States Housing Act of 1937") approved September 1, 1937, as amended, which provides that the notes shall be fully and unconditionally guaranteed upon their face by the United States as to the payment of both interest and principal; that in the event the Authority shall be unable to make any such payment upon demand when due, payments shall be made to the holder by the Secretary of the Treasury with money authorized to be appropriated for such purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and that the notes shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority. These notes shall be lawful investments and may be accepted as security for all fiduciary, trust, and public funds the investment or deposit of which shall be under the authority or control of the United States or any officer or agency thereof.

3. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $10,000 and $100,000. The notes will not be issued in registered form.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 10 percent of the amount of notes applied for.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of notes applied for, and to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for notes allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before November 1, 1940, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 10 percent of the amount of notes applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for notes allotted, to make delivery of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 35

Subscriptions and allotments, United States Housing Authority notes of series E (from press releases, October 25, 28, and 31, 1940)

On October 24, 1940, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced that the subscription books for the offering of ¼ percent notes of series E of the United States Housing Authority closed at the close of business October 24, 1940. Subscriptions aggregated $1,859,727,000, of which $112,099,000 were allotted. Subscriptions were allotted 6 percent, but not less than $1,000 on any one subscription. Subscriptions and allotments were divided among the Federal Reserve districts as follows:

Federal Reserve district	Subscriptions received	Subscriptions allotted	Federal Reserve district	Subscriptions received	Subscriptions allotted
Boston	$102,519,000	$6,177,000	St. Louis	$41,395,000	$2,509,000
New York	1,124,061,000	67,521,000	Minneapolis	11,695,000	714,000
Philadelphia	56,015,000	3,381,000	Kansas City	17,769,000	1,081,000
Cleveland	122,861,000	7,428,000	Dallas	18,363,000	1,112,000
Richmond	45,053,000	2,726,000	San Francisco	107,425,000	6,445,000
Atlanta	43,251,000	2,780,000			
Chicago	169,320,000	10,225,000	Total	1,859,727,000	112,099,000

Exhibit 36

Offering of ⅞ percent notes of series U and 1⅛ percent notes of series V of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

On April 9, 1941, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, on behalf of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, invited subscriptions for ⅞ percent notes of series U and 1⅛ percent notes of series V, each in the amount of $300,000,000, or thereabouts.

[Series U notes. Department Circular No. 658. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 9, 1941.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for notes of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, designated ⅞ percent notes of series U. The amount of the offering is $300,000,000, or thereabouts.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes will be dated April 17, 1941, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of ⅞ percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on October 15, 1941, and on April 15 and October 15, 1942. They will mature October 15, 1942, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The notes will be issued under authority of an act of Congress (known as "Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act") approved January 22, 1932, as

amended and supplemented. The income derived from the notes shall be subject to all Federal taxes, now or hereafter imposed. The notes shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any Territory, dependency, or possession of the United States, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority. These notes shall be lawful investments, and may be accepted as security, for all fiduciary, trust, and public funds the investment or deposit of which shall be under the authority or control of the United States or any officer or officers thereof.

3. The authorizing act provides that in the event the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall be unable to pay upon demand, when due, the principal of or interest on notes issued by it, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the amount thereof, which is authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and thereupon to the extent of the amounts so paid the Secretary of the Treasury shall succeed to all the rights of the holders of such notes.

4. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000 and $100,000. The notes will not be issued in registered form.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Subscribers must agree not to sell or otherwise dispose of their subscriptions, or the securities which may be allotted thereon, prior to the closing of the subscription books. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 10 percent of the amount of notes applied for.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of notes applied for, and to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for notes allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before April 17, 1941, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 10 percent of the amount of notes applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for notes allotted, to make delivery of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

[Series V notes. Department Circular No. 659. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 9, 1941.

I. OFFERING OF NOTES

1. The Secretary of the Treasury, on behalf of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, invites subscriptions, at par and accrued interest, from the people of the United States for notes of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, designated 1⅛ percent notes of series V. The amount of the offering is $300,000,000, or thereabouts.

II. DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

1. The notes will be dated April 17, 1941, and will bear interest from that date at the rate of 1⅛ percent per annum, payable on a semiannual basis on July 15, 1941, and thereafter on January 15 and July 15 in each year until the principal amount becomes payable. They will mature July 15, 1943, and will not be subject to call for redemption prior to maturity.

2. The notes will be issued under authority of an act of Congress (known as "Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act") approved January 22, 1932, as amended and supplemented. The income derived from the notes shall be subject to all Federal taxes, now or hereafter imposed. The notes shall be subject to estate, inheritance, gift or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any Territory, dependency, or possession of the United States, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority. These notes shall be lawful investments, and may be accepted as security, for all fiduciary, trust, and public funds the investment or deposit of which shall be under the authority or control of the United States or any officer or officers thereof.

3. The authorizing act provides that in the event the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shall be unable to pay upon demand, when due, the principal of or interest on notes issued by it, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay the amount thereof, which is authorized to be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and thereupon to the extent of the amounts so paid the Secretary of the Treasury shall succeed to all the rights of the holders of such notes.

4. Bearer notes with interest coupons attached will be issued in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, and $100,000. The notes will not be issued in registered form.

III. SUBSCRIPTION AND ALLOTMENT

1. Subscriptions will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks and branches and at the Treasury Department, Washington. Subscribers must agree not to sell or otherwise dispose of their subscriptions, or the securities which may be allotted thereon, prior to the closing of the subscription books. Banking institutions generally may submit subscriptions for account of customers, but only the Federal Reserve Banks and the Treasury Department are authorized to act as official agencies. Others than banking institutions will not be permitted to enter subscriptions except for their own account. Subscriptions from banks and trust companies for their own account will be received without deposit but will be restricted in each case to an amount not exceeding one-half of the combined capital and surplus of the subscribing bank or trust company. Subscriptions from all others must be accompanied by payment of 10 percent of the amount of notes applied for.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscription, in whole or in part, to allot less than the amount of notes applied for, and to close the books as to any or all subscriptions at any time without notice; and any action he may take in these respects shall be final. Allotment notices will be sent out promptly upon allotment, and the basis of the allotment will be publicly announced.

IV. PAYMENT

1. Payment at par and accrued interest, if any, for notes allotted hereunder must be made or completed on or before April 17, 1941, or on later allotment. In every case where payment is not so completed, the payment with application up to 10 percent of the amount of notes applied for shall, upon declaration made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion, be forfeited to the United States.

V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions, to make allotments on the basis and up to the amounts indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Federal Reserve Banks of the respective districts, to issue allotment notices, to receive payment for notes allotted, to make delivery of notes on full-paid subscriptions allotted, and they may issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive notes.

2. The Secretary of the Treasury may at any time, or from time to time, prescribe supplemental or amendatory rules and regulations governing the offering, which will be communicated promptly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 37

Subscriptions and allotments, Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes of series U and series V (from press releases, April 10, 14, and 16, 1941)

On April 9, 1941, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced that the subscription books for the offering of ⅞ percent notes of series U and 1⅛ percent notes of series V of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation closed at the close of business April 9, 1941. Subscriptions for series U notes aggregated $2,646,551,000, of which $319,895,000 were allotted, and subscriptions for series V notes aggregated $3,560,515,000, of which $324,397,000 were allotted. Subscriptions for series U notes were allotted 12 percent, and for series V notes 9 percent, but not less than $1,000 on any one subscription.

Subscriptions and allotments were divided among the Federal Reserve districts and the Treasury, as follows:

Federal Reserve district	Series U notes		Series V notes	
	Subscriptions received	Subscriptions allotted	Subscriptions received	Subscriptions allotted
Boston	$185,864,000	$22,371,000	$251,620,000	$22,793,000
New York	1,300,426,000	156,165,000	1,661,002,000	149,789,000
Philadelphia	161,063,000	19,368,000	192,542,000	17,457,000
Cleveland	206,766,000	24,885,000	278,846,000	25,302,000
Richmond	81,861,000	9,879,000	113,334,000	10,388,000
Atlanta	87,021,000	11,759,000	122,733,000	12,711,000
Chicago	267,556,000	32,354,000	469,759,000	42,734,000
St. Louis	66,643,000	8,186,000	81,895,000	7,726,000
Minneapolis	31,608,000	3,848,000	52,568,000	4,847,000
Kansas City	44,704,000	5,421,000	56,276,000	5,186,000
Dallas	60,670,000	7,362,000	71,894,000	6,681,000
San Francisco	145,769,000	17,505,000	200,446,000	18,099,000
Treasury	6,600,000	792,000	7,600,000	684,000
Total	2,646,551,000	319,895,000	3,560,515,000	324,397,000

Exhibit 38

An act to increase the credit resources of the Commodity Credit Corporation

[Public No. 759, 76th Cong., S. 3998]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act approved March 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 107), as amended by the Act of March 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 510), be amended as follows: In section 4 delete the figure "$900,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "$1,400,000,000".

Approved, August 9, 1940.

Exhibit 39

An act to extend the life and increase the credit resources of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and for other purposes

[Public Law 147, 77th Cong., H. R. 4972]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 7 of the Act approved January 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 4), as amended, is hereby amended by deleting from the first sentence thereof the term "June 30, 1941" and inserting in lieu thereof the term "June 30, 1943".

SEC. 2. Section 1 of the Act approved March 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 107), as amended, is hereby amended by deleting from the second sentence thereof the term "on the basis of market prices at the time of appraisal" and inserting in lieu thereof the term "on the basis of the cost, including not more than one year of carrying charges, of such assets to the Corporation, or the average market prices of such assets for a period of twelve months ending with March 31 of each year, whichever is less;".

SEC. 3. Section 4 of the Act approved March 8, 1938 (52 Stat. 108), as amended, is hereby amended by deleting the term "$1,400,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the term "$2,650,000,000".

SEC. 4. (a) Whenever during the existing emergency the Secretary of Agriculture finds it necessary to encourage the expansion of production of any non-basic agricultural commodity, he shall make public announcement thereof and he shall so use the funds made available under section 3 of this Act or otherwise made available to him for the disposal of agricultural commodities, through a commodity loan, purchase, or other operation, taking into account the total funds available for such purpose for all commodities, so as to support a price for the producers of any such commodity with respect to which such announcement was made of not less than 85 per centum of the parity or comparable price therefor. The comparable price for any such commodity shall be determined and used by the Secretary for the purposes of this section if the production or consumption of such commodity has so changed in extent or character since the base period as to result in a price out of line with parity prices for basic commodities. Any such commodity loan, purchase, or other operation which is undertaken shall be continued until the Secretary has given sufficient public announcement to permit the producers of such commodity to make a readjustment in the production of the commodity. For the purposes of this section, commodities other than cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, and rice shall be deemed to be non-basic commodities.

(b) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that the lending and purchase operations of the Department of Agriculture (other than those referred to in subsection (a)) shall be carried out so as to bring the price and income of the producers of non-basic commodities not covered by any such public announcement to a fair parity relationship with other commodities, to the extent that funds for such operations are available after taking into account the operations with respect to the basic commodities and the commodities listed in any such public announcement and the ability of producers to bring supplies into line with demand.

Approved, July 1, 1941.

Exhibit 40

An act to provide for increasing the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and for other purposes

[Public No. 792, 76th Cong., H. R. 10361]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourth paragraph of section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, is hereby amended by renumbering subsections "(1)" and "(2)" thereof "(2)" and "(3)", respectively, and inserting therein the following new subsection:

"(1) To assist in the development of the resources, the stabilization of the economies, and the orderly marketing of the products of the countries of the Western Hemisphere by supplying funds, not to exceed $500,000,000 outstanding at any one time, to the Export-Import Bank of Washington, through loans to, or by subscriptions to preferred stock of, such bank, to enable such bank, to make

loans to any governments, their central banks, or any other acceptable banking institutions and, when guaranteed by any such government, a central bank, or any other acceptable banking institution, to a political subdivision, agency, or national of any such government, notwithstanding any other provisions of law insofar as they may restrict or prohibit loans or other extensions of credit to, or other transactions with, the governments of the countries of the Western Hemisphere or their agencies or nationals: *Provided*, That no such loans shall be made in violation of international law as interpreted by the Department of State, or of the Act of April 13, 1934 (48 Stat. 574), or of the Neutrality Act of 1939. Upon the written request of the Federal Loan Administrator, with the approval of the President, the bank is authorized, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be set forth in such request or approval, to exercise the powers and perform the functions herein set forth. Such loans may be made and administered in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as the bank may determine."

SEC. 2. Section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"The amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to issue and have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by $1,500,000,000."

SEC. 3. That section 9 of the Act approved January 31, 1935 (49 Stat. 4), as amended, is hereby amended by (a) striking out "June 30, 1941" and inserting in lieu thereof "January 22, 1947"; (b) deleting from the first proviso thereof the figure "$200,000,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "$700,000,000"; and (c) striking out the second proviso thereof.

Approved, September 26, 1940.

Exhibit 41

An act to extend the operations of the Disaster Loan Corporation and the Electri Home and Farm Authority, to provide for increasing the lending authority of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and for other purposes

[Public Law 108, 77th Cong., S. 1438]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act approved February 11, 1937 (U. S. C., 1934 edition, Supplement V, title 15, sec. 605k–1), as amended, is hereby amended by striking out "in the years 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, or 1940" and inserting in lieu thereof "occurring during the period between January 1, 1936, and January 22, 1947".

SEC. 2. Section 1 of the Act approved March 31, 1936 (49 Stat. 1186), as amended, is hereby amended by striking out "June 30, 1941" and inserting in lieu thereof "January 22, 1947".

SEC. 3. (a) The first sentence of section 10 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: ", except as provided in section 4 (a) of the Public Debt Act of 1941".

(b) Section 10 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentences: "The exemptions provided for in the preceding sentence with respect to taxation (which shall, for all purposes, be deemed to include sales, use, storage, and purchase taxes) shall be construed to be applicable not only with respect to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation but also with respect to (1) the Defense Plant Corporation, the Defense Supplies Corporation, the Metals Reserve Company, the Rubber Reserve Company, and any other corporation heretofore or hereafter organized or created by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under section 5d of this Act, as amended, to aid the Government of the United States in its national-defense program, (2) The RFC Mortgage Company, the Federal National Mortgage Association, and any other public corporation heretofore or hereafter organized by or at the instance of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and (3) the Disaster Loan Corporation, and any other public corporation, which is now or which may be hereafter wholly financed and wholly managed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Such exemptions shall also be construed to be applicable to the loans made, and personal property owned, by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or by any corporation referred to in clause (1),

(2) or (3) of the preceding sentence, but such exemptions shall not be construed to be applicable in any State to any buildings, which are considered by the laws of such State to be personal property for taxation purposes."

SEC. 4. (a) The fourth paragraph of section 5d of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after subsection (3) thereof the following new subsection:

"(4) When requested by the Federal Loan Administrator, with the approval of the President, and subject to such conditions and limitations as may be set forth in such request, to make loans, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, to any foreign governments, to their central banks, or to any person, commission, association, corporation, or bank acting for or on behalf of such government, for the purpose of achieving the maximum dollar exchange value in the United States for the securities or property of any such government, central bank, person, commission, association, corporation, or bank. Such loans may be made only upon the security of bonds, debentures, stocks, or other such obligations of (a) the Government of the United States or any State, municipality, or political subdivision of any State, or (b) any private corporation organized under the laws of the United States or any State."

(b) The first sentence of subsection (3) of such fourth paragraph is hereby amended to comprise four sentences to read as follows:

"(3) When requested by the Federal Loan Administrator, with the approval of the President, to create or organize, at any time prior to July 1, 1943, a corporation or corporations, with power (a) to produce, acquire, carry, sell, or otherwise deal in strategic and critical materials as defined by the President; (b) to purchase and lease land, purchase, lease, build, and expand plants, and purchase and produce equipment, facilities, machinery, materials, and supplies for the manufacture of strategic and critical materials, arms, ammunition, and implements of war, any other articles, equipment, facilities, and supplies necessary to the national defense, and such other articles, equipment, supplies, and materials as may be required in the manufacture or use of any of the foregoing or otherwise necessary in connection therewith; (c) to lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of such land, plants, facilities, and machinery to others to engage in such manufacture; (d) to engage in such manufacture itself, if the President finds that it is necessary for a Government agency to engage in such manufacture; (e) to produce, lease, purchase, or otherwise acquire railroad equipment (including rolling stock), and commercial aircraft, and parts, equipment, facilities, and supplies necessary in connection with such railroad equipment and aircraft, and to lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same; (f) to purchase, lease, build, expand, or otherwise acquire facilities for the training of aviators and to operate or lease, sell, or otherwise dispose of such facilities to others to engage in such training; and (g) to take such other action as the President and the Federal Loan Administrator may deem necessary to expedite the national defense program, but the aggregate amount of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which may be outstanding at any one time for carrying out this clause (g) shall not exceed $200,000,000: *Provided*, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed to authorize the Corporation to take any action, directly or indirectly, with respect to the proposals heretofore considered by the Congress and known as the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway, Passamaquoddy, Florida ship canal, and Tombigbee River projects, or to the project known as the Nicaragua Canal. The powers of every corporation hereafter created or organized under this subsection shall be set out in a charter which shall be valid only when certified copies thereof are filed with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives and published in the Federal Register, and all amendments to such charters shall be valid only when similarly filed and published. The charters of corporations heretofore so created or organized shall be so filed and published before July 1, 1941, and amendments thereto shall be valid only when certified copies thereof are hereafter so filed and published. No corporation heretofore or hereafter created or organized by the Corporation pursuant to this subsection shall have succession beyond January 22, 1947, except for purposes of liquidation, unless the life of such corporation is extended beyond such date pursuant to an Act of Congress."

SEC. 5. The amount of notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to issue and have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by $1,500,000,000.

Approved, June 10, 1941.

MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

Exhibit 42

An act to extend the time within which the powers relating to the stabilization fund and alteration of the weight of the dollar may be exercised

[Public Law 142, 77th Cong., H. R. 4646]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (c) of section 10 of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, approved January 30, 1934, as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"(c) All the powers conferred by this section shall expire June 30, 1943, unless the President shall sooner declare the existing emergency ended and the operation of the stabilization fund terminated."

SEC. 2. The second sentence added to paragraph (b) (2) of section 43, title III, of the Act approved May 12, 1933, by section 12 of said Gold Reserve Act of 1934, as amended, is further amended to read as follows: "The powers of the President specified in this paragraph shall be deemed to be separate, distinct, and continuing powers, and may be exercised by him, from time to time, severally or together, whenever and as the expressed objects of this section in his judgment may require; except that such powers shall expire June 30, 1943, unless the President shall sooner declare the existing emergency ended."

Approved, June 30, 1941.

Exhibit 43

An act to extend the period during which direct obligations of the United States may be used as collateral security for Federal Reserve notes

[Public Law 141, 77th Cong., S. 1471]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second paragraph of section 16 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is hereby amended by striking therefrom the words "until June 30, 1941" and by inserting in lieu thereof the words "until June 30, 1943".

Approved, June 30, 1941.

Exhibit 44

An act to simplify the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States, and for other purposes

[Public No. 832, 76th Cong., S. 844]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the reimbursement to the Treasury from funds derived from assessments made pursuant to section 8 of the Act of July 12, 1882, 22 Stat. 164, as amended (U. S. C., title 12, sec. 177), of all costs lawfully charged thereto for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, the balance of such funds shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts; and thereafter the cost of transporting and redeeming such outstanding national bank notes and Federal Reserve bank notes as may be presented to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption shall be paid from the regular annual appropriations for the Treasury Department.

Approved, October 10, 1940.

Exhibit 45

An act to amend section 3528 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, relating to the purchase of metal for minor coins of the United States

[Public Law 117, 77th Cong., H. R. 4132]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3528 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (U. S. C., Supp. V, title 31, sec. 340), is hereby further amended by striking out the figure "$600,000" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "$1,000,000".

Approved, June 21, 1941.

Exhibit 46

Statement by the President, November 30, 1940, relative to a credit to the Chinese Government, and a letter, November 30, 1940, to the President from the Federal Loan Administrator with regard to a loan to China

The discussions between the American and the Chinese authorities in the field of financial cooperation have progressed. There is contemplated a credit to the Chinese Government of $100,000,000. Of this, a credit for general purposes to the amount of $50,000,000 has been decided upon by this Government. Arrangements for early allocation of the balance, namely, $50,000,000, for purposes of monetary protection and management as between American and Chinese currencies are now in process in consultation with the appropriate Committees of the Congress.

The Secretary of the Treasury will appear Monday forenoon before a joint session of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency and the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures. At this time, he will bring to their attention the proposed extension of a $50,000,000 stabilization arrangement with the Central Bank of China.

* * * * * * *

The following is the text of a letter addressed to the President under date of November 30, 1940, by the Federal Loan Administrator:

"Dear Mr. President: In connection with the purchase of critical and strategic materials in our national defense program, the Metals Reserve Company, a subsidiary of the RFC, is arranging for additional purchases of wolframite, antimony and tin from the National Resources Commission of China to the value of $60,000,000, to be delivered during the next few years at prices commensurate with market conditions as the metals are delivered.

"To assist China in meeting her present financial problems, the Export-Import Bank has agreed to lend the Government of China an additional $50,000,000, the loans to be guaranteed by the Central Bank of China and retired through deliveries in this country of the metals covered by the above referred to contracts.

"It is contemplated that disbursements on the loan will be made in cooperation with a representative of the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with further assistance to China by the Treasury of a like amount, thus providing China with additional credits in this country at this time of $100,000,000.

"You will be interested to know that China is up to her schedule in deliveries of wood oil and tin to the United States through which method she is making payments on previous loans made against her commitment to sell us these essential materials.

"Sincerely yours,

"Jesse H. Jones."

Exhibit 47

Joint statement by the Secretary of the Treasury and the representative of the Republic of China, April 25, 1941, announcing the signing of a stabilization agreement involving the purchase of Chinese yuan

Another important step has been taken in the field of monetary cooperation between the United States and China by the signing of a stabilization agreement involving the purchase of Chinese yuan by the United States stabilization fund to the amount of United States $50,000,000. The agreement provides, under conditions acceptable to both parties, for the establishment by China of a United States dollar-Chinese yuan stabilization fund. Included in the fund's resources will be the dollars acquired from the United States through the purchase of Chinese yuan and a further sum of 20,000,000 United States dollars contributed by Chinese Government banks.

This is a cooperative agreement between friendly nations that are working together in many ways to preserve the basic freedoms. Apart from the obvious purpose of stabilizing the relationship between the currencies concerned, it will be an important factor in fostering the welfare of the participating countries.

China has also entered into an agreement with the British treasury under which five million pounds sterling are provided for currency stabilization in addition to the existing Sino-British stabilization fund which was set up in 1939. This agreement closely parallels the agreement between the United States and China.

These stabilization funds will be managed by a five-man board which China is creating. The board will consist of three Chinese, an American appointed by China on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and a British national appointed on the recommendation of the British treasury.

Exhibit 48

Announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury, May 1, 1941, of the appointment of the American member, alternate member, and assistant to the board to administer the stabilization funds of China

Secretary Morgenthau announced today that he had recommended to the Chinese Government the appointment of A. Manuel Fox, member of the United States Tariff Commission, as the American member of the five-man board which will administer the recently created stabilization funds of that Republic.

Under the stabilization agreement, signed April 25, the United States pledged $50,000,000, the United Kingdom five million pounds sterling and Chinese Government banks 20,000,000 United States dollars to be used in maintaining stable relationships between the respective currencies. The funds, it was announced at the signing, would be managed by a board which China would create, consisting of three Chinese, one American appointed by China on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and a British national appointed on the recommendation of the British treasury.

As the alternate member, Secretary Morgenthau said he was recommending the appointment of William H. Taylor, a principal economist in the Treasury's Division of Monetary Research.

To assist the two American representatives, Secretary Morgenthau also announced he is detailing Walter F. Frese, an assistant chief accountant of the Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department.

Exhibit 49

Joint statement by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Argentine Ambassador, and the General Manager of the Central Bank of Argentina, December 27, 1940, announcing the completion of a stabilization arrangement between the United States and Argentina

The following joint statement is made by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Argentine Ambassador and the General Manager of the Central Bank of Argentina:

As another practical proof that the good neighbor policy is a living force among American Republics, the United States and Argentina have completed a stabilization arrangement by which $50,000,000 of the United States stabilization fund is set aside to promote stability between the United States dollar and the Argentine peso.

The agreement provides, under conditions acceptable to both parties, for the purchase of Argentine pesos with dollars, and for the exchange of information and of views bearing on the proper functioning of such a program.

This is a cooperative arrangement between old and good friends. It has been discussed and formulated in this spirit by representatives of the Argentine Government and the Central Bank of Argentina, and by the officials of the United States Treasury. The monetary authorities of the two countries expect to hold further discussions in the same friendly spirit during the coming year; and it is hoped that these conversations will enable both countries to reap the greatest possible benefit from the workings of the present agreement.

TAXATION [1]

Exhibit 50

Portion of the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941 (Public No. 781, September 9, 1940), relative to Army, Navy, and Coast Guard contracts

The first paragraph of section 2 (b) and subdivision (1) of such section 2 (b) of the Act approved June 28, 1940 (Public, Numbered 671, Seventy-sixth Congress), are hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) After the date of approval of the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1941, no contract shall be made for the construction or manufacture of any complete naval vessel or any portion thereof, under the provisions of this section or otherwise, unless the contractor agrees, for the purposes of section 3 of the Act of March 27, 1934 (48 Stat. 505; 34 U. S. C. 496), as amended—

> "(1) to pay into the Treasury profit in excess of 8 per centum (in lieu of the 10 per centum specified in such section 3) of the total contract prices of such contracts within the scope of this subsection as are completed by the particular contracting party within the income taxable year;".

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[1] The following laws relative to the tax system are not included:

Pub. L. No. 801, 76th Cong., Oct. 8, 1940, Second Revenue Act of 1940, providing for an excess-profits tax and for the amortization of emergency facilities.

Pub. L. No. 10, 77th Cong., Mar. 7, 1941, Excess Profits Tax Amendments of 1941, providing for abnormalities in the application of the excess-profits tax.

Pub. L. No. 7, 77th Cong., Feb. 19, 1941, increasing the debt limit and providing for the Federal taxation of future issues of obligations of the United States and its instrumentalities, see page 337.

Pub. L. No. 18, 77th Cong., Mar. 17, 1941, correcting certain codification errors in sections of the Internal Revenue Code.

Pub. L. No. 705, 76th Cong., July 2, 1940, excluding petroleum stills from the requirements of registration.

Pub. Res. No. 103, 76th Cong., Oct. 9, 1940, exempting from tax on admissions amounts paid for tickets sold on occasion of inauguration of the President-elect in January 1941.

Pub. L. No. 58, 77th Cong., May 9, 1941, exempting from internal revenue taxes, on the basis of reciprocity, articles imported by consular officers and employees of foreign states for their personal or official use.

Pub. L. No. 62, 77th Cong., May 9, 1941, carrying to the surplus fund of the Treasury certain trust funds derived from compensating taxes collected on certain articles coming into the United States, see page 400.

Exhibit 51

Joint resolution to amend section 124 of the Internal Revenue Code by extending the time for certification of national-defense facilities and contracts for amortization purposes

[Public Law 3, 77th Cong., H. J. Res. 80]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 124 (f) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended by striking out ", within the time specified in paragraph (3) of this subsection, and".

SEC. 2. Section 124 (f) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended to read as follows:

> "The certificate provided for in paragraph (1) shall have no effect unless an application therefor is filed before the expiration of sixty days after the beginning of such construction, reconstruction, erection, or installation or the date of such acquisition, or before February 6, 1941, whichever is later: *Provided,* That in no event and notwithstanding any of the other provisions of this section, no amortization deduction shall be allowed in respect of any emergency facility for any taxable year unless a certificate in respect thereof under paragraph (1) of this subsection shall have been made prior to the making of the election, pursuant to subsection (b) and (d) (4) of this section, to take the amortization deduction and begin the sixty-month period in or with such taxable year, or before February 6, 1941, whichever is later."

SEC. 3. Section 124 (i) of the Internal Revenue Code is amended—

(a) By striking out from the first sentence thereof ", before the expiration of ninety days after the making of such contract or one hundred and twenty days after the date of the enactment of the Second Revenue Act of 1940, whichever of such periods expires the later,";

(b) By striking out from the second sentence thereof ", before the expiration of ninety days after the making of a contract or one hundred and twenty days after the date of the enactment of the Second Revenue Act of 1940, whichever of such periods expires the later,"; and

(c) By adding after the second sentence thereof a new sentence to read as follows: "The certificates provided for under this subsection shall have no effect unless an application therefor is filed before the expiration of sixty days after the making of such contract, or before February 6, 1941, whichever is later."

SEC. 4. The amendments made by this joint resolution to section 124 of the Internal Revenue Code shall be applicable as if they were a part of such section on the date of the enactment of the Second Revenue Act of 1940.

Approved, January 31, 1941.

Exhibit 52

An act to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (relative to ship construction funds and taxes on deposits therein)

[Public No. 840, 76th Cong., H. R. 9581]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 511. (a) When used in this section the term 'new vessel' means any vessel (1) documented or agreed with the Commission to be documented under the laws of the United States; (2) constructed in the United States after December 31, 1939, or the construction of which has been financed under titles V or VII of this Act, as amended, or the construction of which has been aided by a mortgage insured under title XI of this Act as amended; and (3) either (A) of such type, size, and speed as the Commission shall determine to be suitable for use on the high seas or Great Lakes in carrying out the purposes of this Act, but not of less than two thousand gross tons or of less speed then twelve knots, unless the Commission shall determine and certify in each case that a vessel of a specified lesser tonnage or speed is desirable for use by the United States in case of war or national

emergency, or (B) constructed to replace a vessel or vessels requisitioned or purchased by the United States.

"(b) For the purposes of promoting the construction of vessels necessary to carrying out the policy set forth in title I of this Act, any citizen of the United States who is operating a vessel or vessels in the foreign or domestic commerce of the United States or in the fisheries or owns a vessel or vessels being so operated, or who, at the time of purchase or requisition of the vessel by the Government, was operating a vessel or vessels so engaged or owned a vessel or vessels being so operated, may establish a construction reserve fund, for the construction or acquisition of new vessels, to be composed of deposits of proceeds from sales of vessels, indemnities on account of losses of vessels, earnings from the operation of vessels, and receipts, in the form of interest or otherwise, with respect to amounts previously deposited. Such construction reserve fund shall be established, maintained, expended, and used in accordance with the provisions of this section and rules or regulations to be prescribed jointly by the Commission and the Secretary of the Treasury.

"(c) In the case of the sale or actual or constructive total loss of a vessel, if the taxpayer deposits an amount equal to the net proceeds of the sale or to the net indemnity with respect to the loss in a construction reserve fund established under subsection (b), then, if the taxpayer so elects in his income-tax return for the taxable year in which the gain was realized, no gain shall be recognized to the taxpayer in respect of such sale or indemnification in the computation of net income for the purposes of Federal income or excess-profits taxes. For the purposes of this subsection no amount shall be considered as deposited in a construction reserve fund unless it is deposited within sixty days after it is received by the taxpayer except that in the case of amounts received on or before the date of enactment of this section or within sixty days after such date, the deposit may be made within one hundred and twenty days after the date of enactment of this section. As used in this subsection the term 'net proceeds' and the term 'net indemnity' mean the sum of (1) the adjusted basis of the vessel and (2) the amount of gain which would be recognized to the taxpayer without regard to this subsection.

"(d) The basis for determining gain or loss and for depreciation, for the purpose of Federal income or excess-profits taxes, of any new vessel constructed or acquired by the taxpayer in whole or in part out of the construction reserve fund shall be reduced by that portion of the deposits in the fund expended in the construction or acquisition of the new vessel which represents gain not recognized under subsection (c).

"(e) For the purposes of this section, (1) if the net proceeds of a sale or the net indemnity in respect of a loss are deposited in more than one deposit, the amount consisting of the gain shall be considered as first deposited; (2) amounts expended, obligated, or otherwise withdrawn shall be applied against the amounts deposited in the fund in the order of deposit; and (3) if any deposit consists in part of gain not recognized under subsection (c), any expenditure, obligation, or withdrawal applied against such deposit shall be considered to consist of gain in the proportion that the part of the deposit consisting of gain bears to the total amount of the deposit.

"(f) With respect to any taxable year, amounts on deposit on the last day of such year in a construction reserve fund in accordance with this section and with respect to which all the requirements of subsection (g) have been satisfied, to the extent that such requirements are applicable as of the last day of said taxable year, shall not constitute an accumulation of earnings or profits within the meaning of section 102 of the Internal Revenue Code.

"(g) The provisions of subsections (c) and (f) shall apply to any deposit in the construction reserve fund only to the extent that such deposit is expended or obligated for expenditure, in accordance with rules and regulations to be prescribed jointly by the Commission and the Secretary of the Treasury, under a contract for the construction or acquisition of a new vessel or vessels entered into within two years from the date of such deposit, and only if under such rules and regulations—

"(1) within such period of two years not less than 12½ per centum of the construction or contract price of the vessel or vessels is paid or irrevocably committed on account thereof and the plans and specifications therefor are approved by the Commission to the extent by it deemed necessary; and

"(2) in case of a vessel or vessels not constructed under the provisions of this title or not purchased from the Commission, (A) said construction is completed, within six months from the date of the construction contract, to the extent of not less than 5 per centum thereof (or in case the contract covers more than one vessel, the construction of the first vessel so contracted

for is so completed to the extent of not less than 5 per centum) as estimated by the Commission and certified by it to the Secretary of the Treasury, and (B) all construction under such contract is completed with reasonable dispatch thereafter.

"(h) The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized under rules and regulations to be prescribed jointly by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commission to grant extensions of the period within which the deposits shall be expended or obligated or within which construction shall have progressed to the extent of 5 per centum of completion as provided herein, but such extension shall not be for an aggregate additional period in excess of two years with respect to the expenditure or obligation of such deposits or more than one year with respect to the progress of such construction.

"(i) Any such deposited gain or portion thereof which is not so expended or obligated within the period provided, or which is otherwise withdrawn before the expiration of such period, or with respect to which the construction has not progressed to the extent of 5 per centum of completion within the period provided, or with respect to which the Commission finds and certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury that, for causes within the control of the taxpayer, the entire construction is not completed with reasonable dispatch, if otherwise taxable income under the law applicable to the taxable year in which such gain was realized, shall be included in the gross income for such taxable year, except for the purpose of the declared value excess-profits tax and the capital stock tax. If any such deposited gain or portion thereof is so included in gross income for such taxable year, there shall (in addition to any other deficiency) be assessed, collected, and paid in the same manner as if it were a deficiency, an amount equal to 1.1 per centum of the amount of gain so included, such amount being in lieu of any adjustment with respect to the declared value excess-profits tax for such taxable year.

"(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any deficiency in tax for any taxable year resulting from the inclusion of any amount in gross income as provided by subsection (i), and the amount to be treated as a deficiency under such subsection in lieu of any adjustment with respect to the declared value excess-profits tax, may be assessed or a proceeding in court for the collection thereof may be begun without assessment, at any time: *Provided, however,* That interest on any such deficiency or amount to be treated as a deficiency shall not begin until the date the deposited gain or portion thereof in question is required under subsection (i) to be included in gross income.

"(k) This section shall be applicable to a taxpayer only in respect of sales or indemnifications for losses occurring within a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1939, and only in respect of earnings derived during a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1939.

"(l) For the purposes of this section a vessel shall be considered as constructed or acquired by the taxpayer if constructed or acquired by a corporation at a time when the taxpayer owns at least 95 per centum of the total number of shares of each class of stock of the corporation.

"(m) The terms used in this section shall have the same meaning as in chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code."

Approved, October 10, 1940.

Exhibit 53

Article V of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 (Public No. 861, October 17, 1940)

Article V—Taxes and Public Lands

Sec. 500. (1) The provisions of this section shall apply when any taxes or assessments, whether general or special, falling due during the period of military service in respect of real property owned and occupied for dwelling, agricultural, or business purposes by a person in military service or his dependents at the commencement of his period of military service and still so occupied by his dependents or employees are not paid.

(2) When any person in military service, or any person in his behalf, shall file with the collector of taxes, or other officer whose duty it is to enforce the collection of taxes or assessments, an affidavit showing (a) that a tax or assessment has been

assessed upon property which is the subject of this section, (b) that such tax or assessment is unpaid, and (c) that by reason of such military service the ability of such person to pay such tax or assessment is materially affected, no sale of such property shall be made to enforce the collection of such tax or assessment, or any proceeding or action for such purpose commenced, except upon leave of court granted upon an application made therefor by such collector or other officer. The court thereupon may stay such proceedings or such sale, as provided in this Act, for a period extending not more than six months after the termination of the period of military service of such person.

(3) When by law such property may be sold or forfeited to enforce the collection of such tax or assessment, such person in military service shall have the right to redeem or commence an action to redeem such property, at any time not later than six months after the termination of such service, but in no case later than six months after the date when this Act ceases to be in force; but this shall not be taken to shorten any period, now or hereafter provided by the laws of any State or Territory for such redemption.

(4) Whenever any tax or assessment shall not be paid when due, such tax or assessment due and unpaid shall bear interest until paid at the rate of 6 per centum per annum, and no other penalty or interest shall be incurred by reason of such nonpayment. Any lien for such unpaid taxes or assessment shall also include such interest thereon.

(5) The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall make provision in such manner as each may deem appropriate for his respective department, to insure the giving of notice to persons in the military service under their respective jurisdictions, of the benefits accorded by this section and the action made necessary to claim those benefits in each case.

Sec. 501. (1) No right to any lands owned or controlled by the United States initiated or acquired under any laws of the United States, including the mining and mineral leasing laws, by any person prior to entering military service shall during the period of such service be forfeited or prejudiced by reason of his absence from the land or his failure to perform any work or make any improvements thereon or his failure to do any other act required by or under such laws.

(2) If a permittee or licensee under the Act of June 28, 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), enters military service, he may elect to suspend his permit or license for the period of his military service and six months thereafter, and the Secretary of the Interior by regulations shall provide for such suspension of permits and licenses and for the remission, reduction, or refund of grazing fees during such suspension.

(3) This section shall not be construed to control specific requirements contained in this article.

Sec. 502. If any person whose application for a homestead entry has been allowed or who has made application for homestead entry which may thereafter be allowed, after such entry or application enters military service, or if any person who has a valid settlement claim enters military service, the Department of the Interior shall construe his military service to be equivalent to residence and cultivation upon the tract entered or settled upon for the period of such service. From the effective date of this Act no contest shall be initiated on the ground of abandonment and no allegation of abandonment shall be sustained against any such person, unless it shall be alleged in the preliminary affidavit or affidavits of contest and proved at the hearing in cases initiated subsequent to the effective date of this Act that the alleged absence from the land was not due to such military service. If such person is discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, the term of his enlistment and any period of hospitalization due to such wounds or disability shall be deducted from the required length of residence, without reference to the time of actual service. No patent shall issue to any such person who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year.

Sec. 503. (1) If any person whose application for a homestead entry has been allowed or who has made application for homestead entry which may thereafter be allowed or who has a valid settlement claim dies while in military service or as a result of such service, his widow, if unmarried, or in the case of her death or marriage, his minor children, or his or their legal representatives, may proceed forthwith to make final proof upon such entry or upon an application which is allowed after the applicant's death, or upon a homestead application thereafter allowed based on a valid settlement claim, and shall be entitled to receive a patent for such land. The death of such person while in military service or as a result of such service shall be construed to be equivalent to a performance of all requirements as to residence and cultivation upon such homestead or claim, notwithstanding the provisions of section 502 of this Act.

(2) If such person is honorably discharged and because of physical incapacities due to such service is unable to return to the land, he may make final proof without further residence, improvement, or cultivation, at such time and place as the Secretary of the Interior may authorize, and receive a patent to the land entered.

(3) The Act of July 28, 1917 (40 Stat. 248), is hereby repealed.

SEC. 504. (1) No desert-land entry made or held under the desert-land laws prior to the entrance of the entryman or his successor in interest into military service shall be subject to contest or cancelation for failure to make or expend the sum of $1 per acre per year in improvements upon the claim or to effect the reclamation of the claim during the period the entryman or his successor in interest is engaged in military service or during a period of six months thereafter or during any period of hospitalization because of wounds or disability incurred in the line of duty. The time within which such entryman or claimant is required to make such expenditures and effect reclamation of the land shall be exclusive of his period of service and the six-months' period and any such period of hospitalization.

(2) If such entryman or claimant is honorably discharged and because of physical incapacities due to such service is unable to accomplish reclamation of, and payment for, the land, he may make proof without further reclamation or payments under such rules as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe and receive patent for the land entered or claimed.

(3) In order to obtain the benefits of this section, such entryman or claimant shall, within six months after the effective date of this Act or within six months after his entrance into military service, file or cause to be filed in the land office of the district in which his claim is situated a notice that he has entered military service and that he desires to hold the desert claim under this section.

SEC. 505. (1) The provisions of section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which require that on each mining claim located after May 10, 1872, and until patent has been issued therefor not less than $100 worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year, shall not apply during the period of his service, or until six months after the termination of such service, or during any period of hospitalization because of wounds or disability incurred in line of duty, to claims or interests in claims which are owned by a person in military service and which have been regularly located and recorded. No mining claim or any interest in a claim which is owned by such a person and which has been regularly located and recorded shall be subject to forfeiture by nonperformance of the annual assessments during the period of such military service, or until six months after the termination of such service or of such hospitalization.

(2) In order to obtain the benefits of this section, the claimant of any mining location shall, before the expiration of the assessment year during which he enters military service, file or cause to be filed in the office where the location notice or certificate is recorded a notice that he has entered such service and that he desires to hold his mining claim under this section.

SEC. 506. (1) Any person holding a permit or lease on the public domain under the Federal mineral leasing laws who enters military service may, at his election, suspend all operations under his permit or lease for a period of time equivalent to the period of his military service and six months thereafter. The term of the permit or lease shall not run during such period of suspension nor shall any rentals or royalties be charged against the permit or lease during the period of suspension.

(2) In order to obtain the benefit of this section, such permittee or lessee shall, within six months after the effective date of this Act or six months after his entrance into military service, notify the General Land Office by registered mail of his entrance into such service and of his desire to avail himself of the benefits of this section.

(3) This section shall not be construed to supersede the terms of any contract for operation of a permit or lease.

SEC. 507. Nothing in this article shall be construed to limit or affect the right of a person in military service to take any action during his period of service which may be authorized by law or the regulations of the Department of the Interior for the perfection, defense, or further assertion of rights initiated or acquired prior to the date of entering military service. It shall be lawful for any person while in such service to make any affidavit or submit any proof which may be required by law or the practice or regulations of the General Land Office in connection with the entry, perfection, defense, or further assertion of any rights initiated or acquired prior to entering such service, before the officer in immediate command and holding a commission in the branch of the service in which the person is engaged. Such affidavits shall be as binding in law and with like pen-

alties as if taken before a register of a United States land office. The Secretary of the Interior may issue rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes of sections 501 to 512, inclusive.

SEC. 508. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to suspend as to persons in military service during the period while this Act remains in force and for a period of six months thereafter or during any period of hospitalization because of wounds or disability incurred in line of duty that provision of the act known as the "Reclamation Act" requiring residence upon lands in private ownership or within the neighborhood for securing water for the irrigation of the same, and he is authorized to permit the use of available water thereon upon such terms and conditions as he may deem proper.

SEC. 509. The Secretary of the Interior shall issue through appropriate military and naval channels a notice for distribution by appropriate military and naval authorities to persons in the military service explaining the provisions of this article except as to section 500 hereof and shall furnish forms to be distributed in like manner to those desiring to make application for its benefits, except as to said section.

SEC. 510. (1) During the pendency of any war in which the United States may be engaged while this Act remains in force any homestead entryman shall be entitled to a leave of absence from his entry for the purpose of performing farm labor. The time actually spent in farm labor shall be counted as constructive residence, if within fifteen days after leaving his entry to engage in such labor the entryman files a notice of absence in the land office of the district in which his entry is situated, and if at the expiration of the calendar year the entryman files in that office a written statement under oath and corroborated by two witnesses giving the date or dates when he left his entry, the date or dates of his return, and the place where and person for whom he was engaged in farm labor during such period or periods of absence.

(2) Nothing in this section shall excuse any homestead entryman from making improvements or performing the cultivation upon his entry required by law. The provisions of this section shall apply only to persons whose applications have been allowed or filed prior to the effective date of this Act.

SEC. 511. Any person under the age of twenty-one who serves in the military service while this Act remains in force shall be entitled to the same rights under the laws relating to lands owned or controlled by the United States, including the mining and mineral leasing laws, as those over twenty-one now possess under such laws. Any requirements as to establishment of residence within a limited time shall be suspended as to entry by such person until six months after his discharge from military service. Applications for entry may be verified before any officer in the United States or any foreign country authorized to administer oaths by the laws of the State or Territory in which the land may be situated.

SEC. 512. Citizens of the United States who serve with the forces of any nation with which the United States may be allied in the prosecution of any war in which the United States engages while this Act remains in force shall be entitled to the relief and benefits afforded by this article, if such service is similar to military service as defined in this Act, and if they are honorably discharged and resume United States citizenship or die in the service of the allied forces or as a result of such service.

SEC. 513. The collection from any person in the military service of any tax on the income of such person, whether falling due prior to or during his period of military service, shall be deferred for a period extending not more than six months after the termination of his period of military service if such person's ability to pay such tax is materially impaired by reason of such service. No interest on any amount of tax, collection of which is deferred for any period under this section, and no penalty for nonpayment of such amount during such period, shall accrue for such period of deferment by reason of such nonpayment. The running of any statute of limitations against the collection of such tax by distraint or otherwise shall be suspended for the period of military service of any individual the collection of whose tax is deferred under this section, and for an additional period of nine months beginning with the day following the period of military service. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the income tax on employees imposed by section 1400 of the Federal Insurance Contributions Act.

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Exhibit 54

An act to amend section 3493 of the Internal Revenue Code, formerly section 404 of the Sugar Act of 1937

[Public No. 807, 76th Cong., H. R. 10080]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3493 of the Internal Revenue Code (53 Stat. —, part 1) be, and it is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3493. EXPORTATION

"(a) REFUND OF TAX PAID.—Upon the exportation from the United States to a foreign country, or the shipment from the United States to any possession of the United States except Puerto Rico, of any manufactured sugar, or any article manufactured wholly or partly from manufactured sugar, with respect to which tax under the provisions of section 3490 has been paid, the amount of such tax shall be paid by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the consignor named in the bill of lading under which the article was exported or shipped to a possession, or to the shipper, or to the manufacturer of the manufactured sugar or of the articles exported, if the consignor waives any claim thereto in favor of such shipper or manufacturer: *Provided*, That no such payment shall be allowed with respect to any manufactured sugar, or article, upon which, through substitution or otherwise, a drawback of any tax paid under section 3500 has been or is to be claimed under any provisions of law made applicable by section 3501.

"(b) PERIOD FOR FILING REFUND CLAIM.—No payment shall be allowed under this section unless within two years after the right to such payment has accrued a claim therefor is filed by the person entitled thereto."

Approved, October 8, 1940.

Exhibit 55

An act to extend, for an additional year, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 and the taxes with respect to sugar

[Public No. 860, 76th Cong., H. R. 9654]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 513 of the Sugar Act of 1937 (relating to termination of powers of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Sugar Act) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 513. The powers vested in the Secretary under this Act shall terminate on December 31, 1941, except that the Secretary shall have power to make payments under title III under programs applicable to the crop year 1941 and previous crop years."

SEC. 2. Section 3508 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to termination of taxes under the Sugar Act) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3508. TERMINATION OF TAXES

"No tax shall be imposed under this chapter on the manufacture, use, or importation of sugar after June 30, 1942."

SEC. 3. Section 503 of the Sugar Act of 1937 (relating to payments to the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands) is amended by striking out "June 30, 1941" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1942".

SEC. 4. Subsection (b) of section 207 of the Sugar Act of 1937 (relating to direct-consumption sugar from Puerto Rico) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "This subsection is hereby extended so that not more than one hundred and twenty-six thousand and thirty-three short tons, raw value, of the quota for Puerto Rico for any calendar year may be filled by direct-consumption sugar: *Provided, however*, That the amount of said quota which may be filled by direct-consumption sugar for the calendar year 1940 shall not be less than the quantity of direct-consumption sugar from Puerto Rico actually brought into the continental United States, for consumption therein, after December 31, 1939, and up to and including the date of the enactment of this amendatory sentence."

SEC. 5. Subsection (a) of section 207 of the Sugar Act of 1937 (relating to direct-consumption sugar from Hawaii) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "This subsection is hereby extended so that not more than twenty-nine thousand six hundred and sixteen short tons, raw value, of the quota for Hawaii for any calendar year may be filled by direct-consumption sugar: *Provided, however,* That the amount of said quota which may be filled by direct-consumption sugar for the calendar year 1940 shall not be less than the quantity of direct-consumption sugar from Hawaii actually brought into the continental United States, for consumption therein, after December 31, 1939, and up to and including the date of the enactment of this amendatory sentence."

Approved, October 15, 1940.

Exhibit 56

Section 1 of the act to extend the provisions of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 for a period of two years, and for other purposes (Public Law 34, April 11, 1941)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 19 of the Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 (relating to termination of the Act) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 19. This Act shall cease to be in effect (except as provided in section 13 of the Revised Statutes) and any agencies and offices established under, or to engage in the administration of, this Act shall cease to exist at 12:01 A. M., April 26, 1943."

(b) Section 3527 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to termination of the bituminous coal taxes) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3527. TERMINATION OF TAX

"The taxes imposed by this chapter shall not apply to the sale or other disposal, after April 25, 1943, of bituminous coal."

Exhibit 57

An act amending the Bankruptcy Act with respect to the basis of property

[Public No. 699, 76th Cong., H. R. 9864]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That effective as of June 22, 1938, section 270 of the Act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 270. In determining the basis of property for any purposes of any law of the United States or of a State imposing a tax upon income, the basis of the debtor's property (other than money) or of such property (other than money) as is transferred to any person required to use the debtor's basis in whole or in part shall be decreased by an amount equal to the amount by which the indebtedness of the debtor, not including accrued interest unpaid and not resulting in a tax benefit on any income tax return, has been canceled or reduced in a proceeding under this chapter, but the basis of any particular property shall not be decreased to an amount less than the fair market value of such property as of the date of entry of the order confirming the plan. Any determination of value in a proceeding under this chapter shall not be deemed a determination of fair market value for the purposes of this section. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe such regulations as he may deem necessary in order to reflect such decrease in basis for Federal income-tax purposes and otherwise carry into effect the purposes of this section."

SEC. 2. Effective as of June 22, 1938, section 396 of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 396. In determining the basis of property for any purposes of any law of the United States or of a State imposing a tax upon income, the basis of the debtor's property (other than money) or of such property (other than money) as is transferred to any person required to use the debtor's basis in whole or in part shall be decreased by an amount equal to the amount by which the indebted-

ness of the debtor, not including accrued interest unpaid and not resulting in a tax benefit on any income-tax return, has been canceled or reduced in a proceeding under this chapter, but the basis of any particular property shall not be decreased to an amount less than the fair market value of such property as of the date of entry of the order confirming the arrangement. Any determination of value in a proceeding under this chapter shall not be deemed a determination of fair market value for the purposes of this section. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe such regulations as he may deem necessary in order to reflect such decrease in basis for Federal income-tax purposes and otherwise carry into effect the purposes of this section."

SEC. 3. Effective as of June 22, 1938, section 522 of such Act, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 522. In determining the basis of property for any purposes of any law of the United States or of a State imposing a tax upon income, the basis of the debtor's property (other than money) or of such property (other than money) as is transferred to any person required to use the debtor's basis in whole or in part shall be decreased by an amount equal to the amount by which the indebtedness of the debtor, not including accrued interest unpaid and not resulting in a tax benefit on any income-tax return, has been canceled or reduced in a proceeding under this chapter, but the basis of any particular property shall not be decreased to an amount less than the fair market value of such property as of the date of entry of the order confirming the arrangement. Any determination of value in a proceeding under this chapter shall not be deemed a determination of fair market value for the purposes of this section. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe such regulations as he may deem necessary in order to reflect such decrease in basis for Federal income-tax purposes and otherwise carry into effect the purposes of this section."

Approved, July 1, 1940.

NATIONAL DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

Exhibit 58

Executive orders relating to the control of foreign funds and foreign-owned property

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8484, JULY 15, 1940

AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389 OF APRIL 10, 1940, AS AMENDED [1]

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 5 (b) of the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended, and by virtue of all other authority vested in me, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby amend Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, so as to extend all the provisions thereof to, and with respect to, property in which Latvia, Estonia or Lithuania or any national thereof has at any time on or since July 10, 1940, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect; except that, in defining "Latvia," "Estonia," "Lithuania" and "national" thereof the date "July 10, 1940" shall be substituted for the dates appearing in the definitions of countries and nationals thereof.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 15, 1940.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8493, JULY 25, 1940

AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389 OF APRIL 10, 1940, AS AMENDED

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 5 (b) of the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended, and by virtue of all other authority vested in me, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby amend Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, amending Executive Order No. 6560 of January 15, 1934, by adding the following sections after section 12 thereof:

[1] Executive Order No. 8389 and amendments appear in the annual report for 1940, p. 538, ff.

"SECTION 13 A. The following are prohibited except as specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury by means of rulings, regulations, instructions, licenses, or otherwise:

"(1) The acquisition, disposition or transfer of, or other dealing in, or with respect to, any security or evidence thereof on which there is stamped or imprinted, or to which there is affixed or otherwise attached, a tax stamp or other stamp of a foreign country designated in this order, or a notarial or similar seal which by its contents indicates that it was stamped, imprinted, affixed or attached within such foreign country, or where the attendant circumstances disclose or indicate that such a stamp or seal may, at any time, have been stamped, imprinted, affixed or attached thereto.

"(2) The acquisition by, or transfer to, any person within the United States of any interest in any security or evidence thereof if the attendant circumstances disclose or indicate that the security or evidence thereof is not physically situated within the United States.

"B. The Secretary of the Treasury may investigate, regulate, or prohibit under such rulings, regulations, or instructions as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, the sending, mailing, importing or otherwise bringing, directly or indirectly, into the United States, from any foreign country, of any securities or evidences thereof or the receiving or holding in the United States of any securities or evidences thereof so brought into the United States. The provisions of General Ruling No. 5 of June 6, 1940, and all instructions issued pursuant thereto, are hereby continued in full force and effect, subject to amendment, modification or revocation pursuant to the provisions of this order.

"C. In the case of any transaction covered by this section, an application for license may be filed in the manner indicated in the Regulations of April 10, 1940, as amended, issued pursuant to this order.

"D. The Regulations of November 12, 1934, are hereby modified insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this section.

"SECTION 14. The Secretary of the Treasury may require any person to furnish under oath, complete information relative to any transaction referred to in this order, or with respect to any property in which any foreign country designated in this order, or any national thereof, has any interest, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters, or other papers, in connection therewith, in the custody or control of such person, either before or after such transaction is completed."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 25, 1940.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8565, OCTOBER 10, 1940

AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389 OF APRIL 10, 1940, AS AMENDED

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 5 (b) of the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended, and by virtue of all other authority vested in me, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby amend Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, so as to extend all the provisions thereof to, and with respect to, property in which Rumania or any national thereof has at any time on or since October 9, 1940, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect; except that, in defining "Rumania" and "national" of Rumania, the date "October 9, 1940" shall be substituted for the dates appearing in the definitions of countries and nationals thereof.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *October 10, 1940.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8701, MARCH 4, 1941

AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389 OF APRIL 10, 1940, AS AMENDED

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 5 (b) of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended, and by virtue of all other authority vested in me, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby amend Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, so as to extend all the provisions thereof to, and with respect to, property in which Bulgaria or any national thereof has at any time on or since March 4, 1941, had any

interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect; except that, in defining "Bulgaria" and "national" of Bulgaria the date "March 4, 1941" shall be substituted for the dates appearing in the definitions of countries and nationals thereof.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 4, 1941.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8711, MARCH 13, 1941

AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389 OF APRIL 10, 1940, AS AMENDED

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 5 (b) of the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended, and by virtue of all other authority vested in me, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby amend Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, so as to extend all the provisions thereof to, and with respect to, property in which Hungary or any national thereof has at any time on or since March 13, 1941, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect; except that, in defining "Hungary" and "national" of Hungary the date "March 13, 1941" shall be substituted for the dates appearing in the definitions of countries and nationals thereof.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 13, 1941.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8721, MARCH 24, 1941

AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389 OF APRIL 10, 1940, AS AMENDED

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 5 (b) of the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended, and by virtue of all other authority vested in me, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby amend Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, so as to extend all the provisions thereof to, and with respect to, property in which Yugoslavia or any national thereof has at any time on or since March 24, 1941, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect; except that, in defining "Yugoslavia" and "national" of Yugoslavia the date "March 24, 1941" shall be substituted for the dates appearing in the definitions of countries and nationals thereof.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *March 24, 1941.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8746, APRIL 28, 1941

AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389 OF APRIL 10, 1940, AS AMENDED

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 5 (b) of the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended, and by virtue of all other authority vested in me, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby amend Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, so as to extend all the provisions thereof to, and with respect to, property in which Greece or any national thereof has at any time on or since April 28, 1941, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect; except that, in defining "Greece" and "national" of Greece, the date "April 28, 1941" shall be substituted for the dates appearing in the definitions of countries and nationals thereof.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *April 28, 1941.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8785, JUNE 14, 1941

AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 8389 OF APRIL 10, 1940, AS AMENDED

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 5 (b) of the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415), as amended, by virtue of all other authority vested in me, and by virtue of the existence of a period of unlimited national emergency, and finding that this order is in the public interest and is necessary

in the interest of national defense and security, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do prescribe the following:

Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. All of the following transactions are prohibited, except as specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury by means of regulations, rulings, instructions, licenses, or otherwise, if (i) such transactions are by, or on behalf of, or pursuant to the direction of any foreign country designated in this order, or any national thereof, or (ii) such transactions involve property in which any foreign country designated in this order, or any national thereof, has at any time on or since the effective date of this order had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect:

A. All transfers of credit between any banking institutions within the United States; and all transfers of credit between any banking institution within the United States and any banking institution outside the United States (including any principal, agent, home office, branch, or correspondent outside the United States, of a banking institution within the United States);

B. All payments by or to any banking institution within the United States;

C. All transactions in foreign exchange by any person within the United States;

D. The export or withdrawal from the United States, or the earmarking of gold or silver coin or bullion or currency by any person within the United States;

E. All transfers, withdrawals or exportations of, or dealings in, any evidences of indebtedness or evidences of ownership of property by any person within the United States; and

F. Any transaction for the purpose or which has the effect of evading or avoiding the foregoing prohibitions.

SECTION 2. A. All of the following transactions are prohibited, except as specifically authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury by means of regulations, rulings, instructions, licenses, or otherwise:

(1) The acquisition, disposition or transfer of, or other dealing in, or with respect to, any security or evidence thereof on which there is stamped or imprinted, or to which there is affixed or otherwise attached, a tax stamp or other stamp of a foreign country designated in this order or a notarial or similar seal which by its contents indicates that it was stamped, imprinted, affixed or attached within such foreign country, or where the attendant circumstances disclose or indicate that such stamp or seal may, at any time, have been stamped, imprinted, affixed or attached thereto; and

(2) The acquisition by, or transfer to, any person within the United States of any interest in any security or evidence thereof if the attendant circumstances disclose or indicate that the security or evidence thereof is not physically situated within the United States.

B. The Secretary of the Treasury may investigate, regulate, or prohibit under such regulations, rulings, or instructions as he may prescribe, by means of licenses or otherwise, the sending, mailing, importing or otherwise bringing, directly or indirectly, into the United States, from any foreign country, of any securities or evidences thereof or the receiving or holding in the United States of any securities or evidences thereof so brought into the United States.

SECTION 3. The term "foreign country designated in this order" means a foreign country included in the following schedule, and the term "effective date of this order" means with respect to any such foreign country, or any national thereof, the date specified in the following schedule:

(a) April 8, 1940—Norway and Denmark;
(b) May 10, 1940—The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg;
(c) June 17, 1940—France (including Monaco);
(d) July 10, 1940—Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania;
(e) October 9, 1940—Rumania;
(f) March 4, 1941—Bulgaria;
(g) March 13, 1941—Hungary;
(h) March 24, 1941—Yugoslavia;
(i) April 28, 1941—Greece; and
(j) June 14, 1941—Albania, Andorra, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Finland, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Poland, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The "effective date of this order" with respect to any foreign country not designated in this order shall be deemed to be June 14, 1941.

SECTION 4. A. The Secretary of the Treasury and/or the Attorney General may require, by means of regulations, rulings, instructions, or otherwise, any person to keep a full record of, and to furnish under oath, in the form of reports or otherwise, from time to time and at any time or times, complete information relative to, any transaction referred to in section 5 (b) of the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415), as amended, or relative to any property in which any foreign country or any national thereof has any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters, or other papers, in connection therewith, in the custody or control of such person, either before or after such transaction is completed; and the Secretary of the Treasury and/or the Attorney General may, through any agency, investigate any such transaction or act, or any violation of the provisions of this order.

B. Every person engaging in any of the transactions referred to in sections 1 and 2 of this order shall keep a full record of each such transaction engaged in by him, regardless of whether such transaction is effected pursuant to license or otherwise, and such record shall be available for examination for at least one year after the date of such transaction.

SECTION 5. A. As used in the first paragraph of section 1 of this order "transactions [which] involve property in which any foreign country designated in this order, or any national thereof, has * * * any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect," shall include, but not by way of limitation (i) any payment or transfer to any such foreign country or national thereof, (ii) any export or withdrawal from the United States to such foreign country, and (iii) any transfer of credit, or payment of an obligation, expressed in terms of the currency of such foreign country.

B. The term "United States" means the United States and any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof; the term "continental United States" means the States of the United States, the District of Columbia, and the Territory of Alaska.

C. The term "person" means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, or other organization.

D. The term "foreign country" shall include, but not by way of limitation,

(i) The state and the government thereof on the effective date of this order as well as any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof or any territory, dependency, colony, protectorate, mandate, dominion, possession or place subject to the jurisdiction thereof,

(ii) Any other government (including any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality thereof) to the extent and only to the extent that such government exercises or claims to exercise *de jure* or *de facto* sovereignty over the area which on such effective date constituted such foreign country, and

(iii) Any person to the extent that such person is, or has been, or to the extent that there is reasonable cause to believe that such person is, or has been, since such effective date, acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of any of the foregoing.

E. The term "national" shall include,

(i) Any person who has been domiciled in, or a subject, citizen or resident of a foreign country at any time on or since the effective date of this order,

(ii) Any partnership, association, corporation or other organization, organized under the laws of, or which on or since the effective date of this order had or has had its principal place of business in such foreign country, or which on or since such effective date was or has been controlled by, or a substantial part of the stock, shares, bonds, debentures, notes, drafts, or other securities or obligations of which, was or has been owned or controlled by, directly or indirectly, such foreign country and/or one or more nationals thereof as herein defined,

(iii) Any person to the extent that such person is, or has been, since such effective date, acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or on behalf of any national of such foreign country, and

(iv) Any other person who there is reasonable cause to believe is a "national" as herein defined.

In any case in which by virtue of the foregoing definition a person is a national of more than one foreign country, such person shall be deemed to be a national

of each such foreign country. In any case in which the combined interests of two or more foreign countries designated in this order and/or nationals thereof are sufficient in the aggregate to constitute, within the meaning of the foregoing, control or 25 per centum or more of the stock, shares, bonds, debentures, notes, drafts, or other securities or obligations of a partnership, association, corporation or other organization, but such control or a substantial part of such stock, shares, bonds, debentures, notes, drafts, or other securities or obligations is not held by any one such foreign country and/or national thereof, such partnership, association, corporation or other organization shall be deemed to be a national of each of such foreign countries. The Secretary of the Treasury shall have full power to determine that any person is or shall be deemed to be a "national" within the meaning of this definition, and the foreign country of which such person is or shall be deemed to be a national. Without limitation of the foregoing, the term "national" shall also include any other person who is determined by the Secretary of the Treasury to be, or to have been, since such effective date, acting or purporting to act directly or indirectly for the benefit or under the direction of a foreign country designated in this order or national thereof, as herein defined.

F. The term "banking institution" as used in this order shall include any person engaged primarily or incidentally in the business of banking, of granting or transferring credits, or of purchasing or selling foreign exchange or procuring purchasers and sellers thereof, as principal or agent, or any person holding credits for others as a direct or incidental part of his business, or brokers; and, each principal, agent, home office, branch or correspondent of any person so engaged shall be regarded as a separate "banking institution."

G. The term "this order," as used herein, shall mean Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended.

SECTION 6. Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, shall no longer be deemed to be an amendment to or a part of Executive Order No. 6560 of January 15, 1934. Executive Order No. 6560 of January 15, 1934, and the Regulations of November 12, 1934, are hereby modified insofar as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this order, and except as so modified, continue in full force and effect. Nothing herein shall be deemed to revoke any license, ruling, or instruction now in effect and issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 6560 of January 15, 1934, as amended, or pursuant to this order; provided, however, that all such licenses, rulings, or instructions shall be subject to the provisions hereof. Any amendment, modification or revocation by or pursuant to the provisions of this order of any orders, regulations, rulings, instructions or licenses shall not affect any act done, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil or criminal case prior to such amendment, modification or revocation, and all penalties, forfeitures and liabilities under any such orders, regulations, rulings, instructions or licenses shall continue and may be enforced as if such amendment, modification or revocation had not been made.

SECTION 7. Without limitation as to any other powers or authority of the Secretary of the Treasury or the Attorney General under any other provision of this order, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and empowered to prescribe from time to time regulations, rulings, and instructions to carry out the purposes of this order and to provide therein or otherwise the conditions under which licenses may be granted by or through such officers or agencies as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate, and the decision of the Secretary with respect to the granting, denial or other disposition of an application or license shall be final.

SECTION 8. Section 5 (b) of the act of October 6, 1917, as amended, provides in part:

"* * * Whoever willfully violates any of the provisions of this subdivision or of any license, order, rule or regulation issued thereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both."

SECTION 9. This order and any regulations, rulings, licenses or instructions issued hereunder may be amended, modified or revoked at any time.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 14, 1941.*

Exhibit 59

Amendments to regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury relating to the control of foreign funds and foreign-owned property

[Amendment, July 15, 1940, to Regulations]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
July 15, 1940.

The Regulations of April 10, 1940, as amended (sections 130.1 to 130.6), are further amended so as to extend all the provisions thereof to, and with respect to, property in which Latvia, Estonia, or Lithuania or any national thereof has at any time on or since July 10, 1940, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect; except that reports on Form TFR–100 with respect to all property situated in the United States on July 10, 1940, in which Latvia, Estonia or Lithuania or any national thereof has at any time on or since July 10, 1940, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, shall be filed by August 10, 1940.

H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved: *July 15, 1940.*
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

[Amendment, October 10, 1940, to Regulations]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
October 10, 1940.

The Regulations of April 10, 1940, as amended (sections 130.1 to 130.6), are further amended so as to extend all the provisions thereof to, and with respect to, property in which Rumania or any national thereof has at any time on or since October 9, 1940, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect; except that reports on Form TFR–100 with respect to all property situated in the United States on October 9, 1940, in which Rumania or any national thereof has at any time on or since October 9, 1940, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, shall be filed by November 9, 1940.

H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved: *October 10, 1940.*
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

[Amendment, March 4, 1941, to Regulations]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
March 4, 1941.

The Regulations of April 10, 1940, as amended (sections 130.1 to 130.6), are further amended so as to extend all the provisions thereof to, and with respect to, property in which Bulgaria or any national thereof has at any time on or since March 4, 1941, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect; except that reports on Form TFR–100 with respect to all property situated in the United States on March 4, 1941, in which Bulgaria or any national thereof has at any time on or since March 4, 1941, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, shall be filed by April 4, 1941.

H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved: *March 4, 1941.*
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

[Amendment, March 13, 1941, to Regulations]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
March 13, 1941.

The Regulations of April 10, 1940, as amended (sections 130.1 to 130.6), are further amended so as to extend all the provisions thereof to, and with respect to, property in which Hungary or any national thereof has at any time on or since

March 13, 1941, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect; except that reports on Form TFR–100 with respect to all property situated in the United States on March 13, 1941, in which Hungary or any national thereof has at any time on or since March 13, 1941, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, shall be filed by April 13, 1941.

H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved:
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

[Amendment, March 24, 1941, to Regulations]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
March 24, 1941.

The Regulations of April 10, 1940, as amended (sections 130.1 to 130.6), are further amended so as to extend all the provisions thereof to, and with respect to, property in which Yugoslavia or any national thereof has at any time on or since March 24, 1941, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect; except that reports on Form TFR–100 with respect to all property situated in the United States on March 24, 1941, in which Yugoslavia or any national thereof has at any time on or since March 24, 1941, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, shall be filed by April 24, 1941.

D. W. BELL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[Amendment, April 8, 1941, to Regulations]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
April 28, 1941.

The Regulations of April 10, 1940, as amended (sections 130.1 to 130.6), are further amended so as to extend all the provisions thereof to, and with respect to, property in which Greece or any national thereof has at any time on or since April 28, 1941, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect; except that reports on TFR–100 with respect to all property situated in the United States on April 28, 1941, in which Greece or any national thereof has at any time on or since April 28, 1941, had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, shall be filed by May 28, 1941.

H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved:
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

[Amendment, June 14, 1941, to Regulations]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
June 14, 1941.

The Regulations of April 10, 1940, as amended (sections 130.1 to 130.6), are amended to read as follows:

SECTION 130.1. *Authority for regulations.*—These regulations are prescribed and issued under authority of section 5 (b) of the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 415), as amended, and Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended by Executive Order No. 8785 of June 14, 1941.

SECTION 130.2. *Definitions.*—

(a) The term "order" shall refer to Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended.

(b) The term "regulations" shall refer to these regulations.

(c) The terms "property" and "property interest" or "property interests" shall include, but not by way of limitation, money, checks, drafts, bullion, bank deposits, savings accounts, any debts, indebtedness or obligations, financial securities commonly dealt in by bankers, brokers, and investment houses, notes, debentures, stocks, bonds, coupons, bankers' acceptances,

mortgages, pledges, liens or other right in the nature of security, warehouse receipts, bills of lading, trust receipts, bills of sale, any other evidences of title, ownership or indebtedness, goods, wares, merchandise, chattels, stocks on hand, ships, goods on ships, real estate mortgages, vendors' sales agreements, land contracts, real estate and any interest therein, leaseholds, ground rents, options, negotiable instruments, trade acceptances, royalties, book accounts, accounts payable, judgments, patents, trademarks, copyrights, contracts or licenses affecting or involving patents, trademarks or copyrights, insurance policies, safe deposit boxes and their contents, annuities, pooling agreements, contracts of any nature whatsoever, et cetera.

(d) Safe deposit boxes shall be deemed to be in the "custody" not only of all persons having access thereto but also of the lessors of such boxes whether or not such lessors have access to such boxes. The foregoing shall not in any way be regarded as a limitation upon the meaning of the term "custody".

(e) For the meaning of other terms reference should be made to the definitions contained in the order. In interpreting rulings, licenses, instructions, etc., issued pursuant to the order and regulations, particular attention is directed to the provisions of General Ruling No. 4, as from time to time hereafter amended.

SECTION 130.3. *Licenses.*—Applications for licenses to engage in any transaction referred to in sections 1 or 2 of the order shall be filed in triplicate with the Federal Reserve Bank of the district or the Governor or High Commissioner of the Territory or possession of the United States in which the applicant resides or has his principal place of business or principal office or agency, or if the applicant has no legal residence or principal place of business or principal office or agency in a Federal Reserve district or a territory or possession of the United States then with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Application forms may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank, the Governor or High Commissioner of a Territory or possession of the United States, or the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. The original of each application shall be executed under oath before an officer authorized to administer oaths, or if executed outside of the United States, before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States. The applicant shall furnish such further information as shall be requested of him by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Federal Reserve Bank or other agency at which the application is filed. Licenses will be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, acting directly or through any officers or agencies that he may designate, and by the Federal Reserve Banks, acting in accordance with such regulations, rulings, and instructions as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, in such cases or classes of cases as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine. The Federal Reserve Bank or other agency at which an application is filed will advise the applicant of the decision respecting the application. Licenses for exports, withdrawals or imports, after having been canceled by the collector of customs or the postmaster through whom the exportation, withdrawal or importation was made, may be returned by such collector of customs or postmaster to the licensee. Appropriate forms for applications and licenses will be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. Licensees may be required to file reports upon the consummation of the transactions. The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to an application for license shall be final.

SECTION 130.4. *Reports of property interests of all foreign countries and nationals thereof.*—

(a) On or before July 14, 1941, reports shall be filed on Form TFR–300, duly executed under oath, containing the information called for in such form, with respect to all property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on the opening of business on June 1, 1940, and with respect to all property subject to the jurisdiction of the United States on the opening of business on June 14, 1941, in which on the respective dates any foreign country or any national thereof had any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect, regardless of whether a report on Form TFR–100 with respect to any such property shall have previously been filed. Such reports shall be filed by:

(1) Every person in the United States, directly or indirectly holding, or having title to, or custody, control or possession of such property on either or both of the aforementioned respective dates.

(2) Every agent or representative in the United States for any foreign country or any national thereof having any information with respect to such property:

Provided, That no report on Form TFR-300 need be filed where the total value of all property interests of any foreign country or national to be reported is less than $1,000.

Without any limitation whatsoever of the foregoing, reports on Form TFR-300, filed as required above, shall be filed by every partnership, trustee, association, corporation, or other organization organized under the laws of the United States or any State, Territory, or district of the United States or having its principal place of business in the United States, with respect to any shares of its stock or any of its debentures, notes, bonds, coupons or other obligations or securities or any equity therein, in which any foreign country or any national thereof had on either or both of the aforementioned respective dates, any interest of any nature whatsoever, direct or indirect.

(b) Reports shall be executed and filed in quadruplicate with the Federal Reserve Bank of the district or the Governor or High Commissioner of the Territory or possession of the United States in which the party filing the report resides or has his principal place of business or principal office or agency, or if such party has no legal residence or principal place of business or principal office or agency in a Federal Reserve district or a Territory or possession of the United States, then with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. A report shall be deemed to have been filed when it is received by the proper Federal Reserve Bank or other agency or when it is properly addressed and mailed and bears a postmark dated prior to midnight of the date upon which the report is due. Each Federal Reserve Bank or other agency shall promptly forward three copies of every report filed with it to the Secretary of the Treasury.

(c) (1) All spaces in the report must be properly filled in. Reports found not to be in proper form, or lacking in essential details, shall not be deemed to have been filed in compliance with the order.

(2) Where space in the report form does not permit full answers to questions, the information required may be set forth in supplementary papers incorporated by reference in the report and submitted therewith. Supplementary documents and papers must be referred to in the principal statement in chronological or other appropriate order and be described in such manner that they can be identified.

(d) A separate report under oath must be filed by each person required to file a report except that persons holding property jointly may file a joint report.

(e) The Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, grant such extensions of time or exemptions as he deems advisable for the making of any or all of the reports required by these regulations.

(f) Report Form TFR-300 may be obtained from any Federal Reserve Bank, the Governor or High Commissioner of a Territory or possession of the United States, or the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

SECTION 130.5. *Penalties.*—Section 5 (b) of the act of October 6, 1917, as amended, provides in part:

"* * * Whoever willfully violates any of the provisions of this subdivision or of any license, order, rule or regulation issued thereunder, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than ten years, or both; and any officer, director, or agent of any corporation who knowingly participates in such violation may be punished by a like fine, imprisonment, or both."

SECTION 130.6. These regulations and any rulings, licenses, or instructions issued hereunder shall not be deemed to authorize any transaction prohibited by reason of any other law, proclamation, order or regulation.

SECTION 130.7. *Amendment, modification, or revocation.*—These regulations and any rulings, licenses, instructions, or forms issued hereunder may be amended, modified, or revoked at any time.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved: *June 14, 1941.*
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Exhibit 60

An act to provide for the establishment, administration, and maintenance of a Coast Guard Auxiliary and a Coast Guard Reserve

[Public Law 8, 77th Cong., S. 187]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941".

TITLE I—REPEAL OF COAST GUARD RESERVE ACT OF 1939, AS AMENDED, AND ESTABLISHMENT OF COAST GUARD AUXILIARY

SEC. 1. The Coast Guard Reserve Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 854; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 14, ch. 9), as amended by Public Law Numbered 564, Seventy-sixth Congress, third session, is hereby repealed and in lieu of the United States Coast Guard Reserve provided for in such Act there is hereby created and established a United States Coast Guard Auxiliary (hereinafter referred to as the "Auxiliary").

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared to be the purposes of the Auxiliary (a) to further interest in safety of life at sea and upon the navigable waters, (b) to promote efficiency in the operation of motorboats and yachts, (c) to foster a wider knowledge of, and better compliance with, the laws, rules, and regulations governing the operation of motorboats and yachts, and (d) to facilitate operations of the Coast Guard.

SEC. 3. The Auxiliary shall be composed of citizens of the United States and of its Territories and possessions, except the Philippine Islands, who are owners (sole or part) of motorboats or yachts, and who may be enrolled therein pursuant to regulations prescribed under the authority of this Act.

SEC. 4. The Auxiliary shall be a nonmilitary organization administered by the Commandant of the Coast Guard (hereinafter referred to as the "Commandant") under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Commandant shall, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this title.

SEC. 5. Subject to regulations prescribed under the authority of this Act, members of the Auxiliary may also be enrolled in the Coast Guard Reserve established by title II of this Act, and membership in the Auxiliary shall not be a bar to membership in any other naval or military organization.

SEC. 6. The Coast Guard is authorized to utilize in the conduct of duties incident to the saving of life and property, in the patrol of marine parades and regattas, or for any other purpose incident to the carrying out of the functions and duties of the Coast Guard which may be authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, any motorboat or yacht placed at its disposition for any of such purposes by any member of the Auxiliary. No such motorboat or yacht shall be assigned to Coast Guard duty unless it is placed in charge of a commissioned officer, chief warrant officer, warrant officer, or petty officer of the Coast Guard or the Coast Guard Reserve established by title II of this Act during such assignment.

SEC. 7. Any motorboat or yacht, while assigned to Coast Guard duty as herein authorized, shall be deemed to be a public vessel of the United States, and within the meaning of the Act of June 15, 1936 (49 Stat. 1514; U. S. C., Supp. V, title 14, sec. 71), shall be deemed to be a vessel of the United States Coast Guard.

SEC. 8. Appropriations of the Coast Guard shall be available for the payment of actual necessary expenses of operation of any such motorboat or yacht when so utilized, but shall not be available for the payment of compensation for personal services, incident to such operation, to other than personnel of the regular Coast Guard or the Coast Guard Reserve established by title II of this Act. The term "actual necessary expenses of operation", as used herein, shall include fuel, oil, water, supplies, provisions, and any replacement or repair of equipment or any repair of the motorboat or yacht where, upon investigation by a board of not less than three commissioned officers of the regular Coast Guard, it is determined that responsibility for the loss or damage necessitating such replacement or repair of equipment or such repair of the motorboat or yacht rests with the Coast Guard.

SEC. 9. No member of the Auxiliary, solely by reason of such membership, shall be vested with or exercise any right, privilege, power, or duty vested in or imposed upon the personnel of the Coast Guard, except that any such member may, under such regulations as the Commandant shall prescribe, act in an advisory capacity to the Commandant in the administration of the Auxiliary. Any member per-

forming such service shall, upon authorization by the Commandant, be entitled to actual expenses of travel and to a per diem allowance not exceeding $5 per day while performing such travel from and to his home and while engaged upon such service.

SEC. 10. All orders, rules, regulations, enrollments, privileges, or other benefits made, issued, or granted pursuant to the Coast Guard Reserve Act of 1939, as amended, and in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, shall be applicable to the Coast Guard Auxiliary and shall continue in effect hereunder until modified or revoked in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

TITLE II—ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW COAST GUARD RESERVE

SEC. 201. There is hereby created and established a United States Coast Guard Reserve (hereinafter referred to as the "Reserve"), the purpose of which is to provide a trained force of officers and men which, added to regular personnel of the Coast Guard, will be adequate to enable that service to perform such extraordinary duties as may be necessitated by emergency conditions.

SEC. 202. The Reserve shall be composed of male citizens of the United States and of its Territories and possessions, except the Philippine Islands, between the ages of seventeen and sixty-four, who are physically and otherwise qualified for the performance of duty with the Coast Guard, and who, through appointment or enlistment therein, obligate themselves to serve in the Coast Guard in time of war or during any period of national emergency declared by the President to exist.

SEC. 203. The ranks, grades, and ratings in the Reserve shall be the various ranks, grades, and ratings, not above lieutenant commander, prescribed by law for the Coast Guard.

SEC. 204. The Reserve shall be a military organization administered by the Commandant, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Commandant shall, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy, prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this title.

SEC. 205. Any member of the Reserve may be ordered to active duty by the Commandant in time of war or during any period of national emergency declared by the President to exist and be required to perform active duty throughout the war or until the President declares that such national emergency no longer exists; but in time of peace, except for disciplinary purposes as provided in section 209 hereof, no such member shall be ordered to or continued on active duty without his consent: *Provided*, That the Commandant may release any member from active duty either in time of war or in time of peace. Members of the Reserve while engaged on active duty shall be vested with the same power, authority, rights, and privileges as members of the regular Coast Guard of similar ranks, grades, or ratings.

SEC. 206. Commissioned officers, chief warrant officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Reserve when engaged on active duty, or on active duty while undergoing training, or when engaged in authorized travel to or from such duty, shall receive the same pay and allowances as are received by commissioned officers, chief warrant officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the regular Coast Guard of the same rank, grade, rating, and length of service. In determining length of service for the purposes of this section, there shall be included (a) all periods of active duty under this Act, except active duty while undergoing training, and (b) all other service for which credit is given by law to members of the regular Coast Guard. When members of the Reserve perform active duty or active duty while undergoing training for a period of less than thirty days, such duty performed on the thirty-first day of any month shall be paid for at the same rate as for other days: *Provided*, That members of the Reserve while engaged on active duty which involves the actual flying in aircraft in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commandant shall receive the same increase of pay of their ranks, grades, or ratings as may be received by members of the regular Coast Guard in similar ranks, grades, or ratings, for the performance of similar duty.

SEC. 207. The Commandant, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is hereby authorized to enroll for active duty, as temporary members of the Reserve, such owners, regular officers, and members of the crew of any motorboat or yacht placed at the disposal of the Coast Guard as are citizens of the United States or of its Territories or possessions, except the Philippine Islands, define their powers and duties, and confer upon them, appropriate to their qualifications and experience, the same ranks, grades, and ratings as are provided for the personnel of the regular Coast Guard Reserve. When on active duty with the

Coast Guard, as herein authorized, temporary members of the Reserve shall be entitled to receive the pay of their respective ranks, grades, or ratings, and such allowances, not to exceed those prescribed for members of the regular Coast Guard, as the Commandant may deem appropriate: *Provided*, That temporary membership in the Reserve and the other benefits conferred by this section as a result thereof shall extend only for such period as the motorboat or yacht to which such members are attached is utilized in the service of the Coast Guard.

SEC. 208. Members of the Reserve, other than temporary members as provided for in section 207 hereof, shall receive the same exemption from registration and liability for training and service as members of the Naval Reserve, and no member of the Reserve, other than temporary members thereof, shall be a member of any other naval or military organization except the Auxiliary or the Coast Guard as provided for in sections 214 and 215 of this title: *Provided*, That temporary members of the Reserve who may be members of any other military reserve, if ordered to active duty therein, shall be forthwith released from all active duty with the Coast Guard, and their status as temporary members of the Reserve terminated.

SEC. 209. All members of the Reserve when employed on active duty, or when employed in authorized travel to or from such duty, or while wearing a uniform prescribed for the Reserve, shall be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders for the government of the Coast Guard: *Provided*, That disciplinary action for an offense committed while subject to the laws, regulations, and orders for the government of the Coast Guard shall not be barred by reason of release from duty status of any person charged with the commission thereof: *Provided further*, That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this section into effect, members of the Reserve may be retained on or returned to a duty status without their consent, but not for a longer period of time than may be required for disciplinary action.

SEC. 210. Members of the Reserve may be allowed the cost of or issued such items of uniform, bedding, and equipment, as may be prescribed by the Commandant, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, *Provided*, That the value of such allowances or of items so issued to any one person during any three-year period shall not exceed $100.

SEC. 211. Members of the Reserve, other than temporary members thereof, who suffer sickness, disease, disability, or death in line of duty shall be entitled to the same benefits as are or may hereafter be prescribed by law for members of the Naval Reserve who suffer sickness, disease, disability, or death under similar conditions.

SEC. 212. When any temporary member of the Reserve is physically injured in line of duty while performing active Coast Guard service, or dies as a result of such physical injury, he or his beneficiary shall be entitled to all the benefits prescribed by law for civil employees of the United States, and the United States Employees' Compensation Commission shall have jurisdiction in such cases and shall perform the same duties with reference thereto as in the case of civil employees of the United States. Temporary members of the Reserve who contract sickness or disease while performing active duty shall be entitled to the same hospital treatment as is afforded members of the regular Coast Guard.

SEC. 213. Officers and employees of the United States or of the District of Columbia who may become members of the Reserve shall be entitled to the same leave of absence with pay while on training duty and, except as otherwise provided by this Act, to all other benefits which are now or hereafter may be applicable by law to officers and employees of the United States or of the District of Columbia who are members of the Naval Reserve.

SEC. 214. Chief warrant and warrant officers and enlisted men of the regular Coast Guard may, under regulations promulgated pursuant to section 204 of this Act, be issued appointments as commissioned, chief warrant, or warrant officers in the Reserve, under which appointments they may be required to serve only in time of war or during any period of national emergency declared by the President to exist: *Provided*, That while serving on active duty under such appointments, the regular status of such appointees shall be considered as in abeyance, and upon termination of active duty thereunder they shall revert to the status held by them immediately preceding such active duty: *Provided further*, That active duty in the Reserve performed under the provisions of this Act shall be counted for all purposes as though it had been rendered by the individuals concerned in the status held by them immediately preceding such active duty.

SEC. 215. Members of the regular Coast Guard called to active duty in the Reserve, as provided by section 214 of this Act, shall not thereby suffer any reduction in pay and allowances: *Provided*, That if while so serving on active duty

such members contract sickness or disease or sustain injury, or die as a result of such sickness, disease, or injury, they or their beneficiaries shall be entitled to all the benefits provided for commissioned, chief warrant, or warrant officers of the Reserve of the same rank, or to the benefits to which they would have been entitled had such active service been performed in their prior status as chief warrant or warrant officers or enlisted men of the regular Coast Guard, whichever may be the greater.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. The term of enrollment in the Auxiliary and appointment and enlistment in the Reserve (except for temporary members of the Reserve) shall be three years.

SEC. 302. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prescribe one or more suitable distinguishing flags or pennants to be flown from the motorboats and yachts owned by members of the Auxiliary or the Reserve, and one or more suitable insignia which may be worn by such members. Such flags and insignia shall be furnished by the Coast Guard at actual cost, and the proceeds received therefor shall be credited to the appropriation from which paid: *Provided*, That any member of the Auxiliary who surrenders flags, pennants, or insignia which were furnished to him by the Coast Guard as a member of the former Coast Guard Reserve shall be entitled to a like number of the flags, pennants, and insignia prescribed for the Auxiliary without additional charge. Any person who shall, without proper authority fly from a motorboat, yacht, or other vessel, any flag or pennant or wear any insignia of the Auxiliary or of the Reserve shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $100.

SEC. 303. Pursuant to such rules and regulations as the Commandant may prescribe, correspondence courses of the Coast Guard Institute may be made available to members of the Auxiliary and to members of the Reserve: *Provided*, That the actual cost of the study materials for each such course shall be paid by the member of the Auxiliary taking such course and the proper Coast Guard appropriation shall be credited accordingly: *Provided further*, That such courses shall be made available to members of the Reserve in accordance with Coast Guard regulations applicable to personnel of the regular Coast Guard.

SEC. 304. The services and facilities of the Coast Guard may be employed in the administration and operation of the Auxiliary and of the Reserve; and the appropriations for the Coast Guard shall be available to effectuate the purposes of this Act.

Approved, February 19, 1941.

Exhibit 61

Executive Order No. 8767, June 3, 1941, directing certain personnel of the Coast Guard to operate as a part of the Navy, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy

Whereas section 1 of the act of January 28, 1915, 38 Stat. 800 (U. S. C., title 14, sec. 1), provides:

"That there shall be established in lieu of the existing Revenue Cutter Service and the Lifesaving Service, to be composed of those two existing organizations, with the existing offices and positions and the incumbent officers and men of those two services, the Coast Guard, which shall constitute a part of the military forces of the United States and which shall operate under the Treasury Department in time of peace and operate as a part of the Navy, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, in time of war or when the President shall so direct. When subject to the Secretary of the Navy in time of war the expense of the Coast Guard shall be paid by the Navy Department: *Provided*, That no provision of this act shall be construed as giving any officer of either the Coast Guard or the Navy, military or other control at any time over any vessel, officer, or man of the other service except by direction of the President";

And whereas it is essential, for the strengthening of our national defense within the limits of peace-time authorizations, that certain personnel of the Coast Guard operate as a part of the Navy, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by the statutory provisions above set out, I hereby direct that such number of commissioned, chief warrant, and warrant officers and enlisted men of the Coast Guard required to man

and operate certain naval vessels, as may be agreed upon by the Chief of Naval Operations and the Commandant of the Coast Guard, shall operate as a part of the Navy, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy; and such Coast Guard personnel while serving on such naval vessels shall be subject to the laws enacted for the government of the Navy.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 3, 1941.*

Exhibit 62

An act to restrict or regulate the delivery of checks drawn against funds of the United States, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, to addresses outside the United States, its Territories, and possessions, and for other purposes

[Public No. 828, 76th Cong., S. 4353]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter no check or warrant drawn against funds of the United States, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, shall be sent from the United States (including its Territories and possessions and the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands) for delivery in a foreign country in any case in which the Secretary of the Treasury determines that postal, transportation, or banking facilities in general, or local conditions in the country to which such check or warrant is to be delivered, are such that there is not a reasonable assurance that the payee will actually receive such check or warrant and be able to negotiate the same for full value.

SEC. 2. Any check or warrant, the sending of which is prohibited under the provisions of section 1 hereof, shall be held by the drawer until the close of the calendar quarter next following its date, during which period such check or warrant may be released for delivery if the Secretary of the Treasury determines that conditions have so changed as to provide a reasonable assurance that the payee will actually receive the check or warrant and be able to negotiate it for full value. At the end of such quarter, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall otherwise direct, the drawer shall transmit all checks and warrants withheld in accordance with the provisions of this Act to the drawee thereof, and forward a report stating fully the name and address of the payee; the date, number, and amount of the check or warrant; and the account against which it was drawn, to the Bureau of Accounts of the Treasury Department. The amounts of such undelivered checks and warrants so transmitted shall thereupon be transferred by the drawee from the account of the drawer to a special deposit account with the Treasurer of the United States entitled "Secretary of the Treasury, Proceeds of Withheld Foreign Checks," at which time such checks and warrants shall be marked "Paid into Withheld Foreign Check Account." Thereafter the drawee shall deliver such checks and warrants, together with other paid checks and warrants, to the Comptroller General of the United States, who shall allow credit therefor in the accounts of the drawer and the drawee.

In the case of checks representing payments under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, when the amount transferred to the special deposit account on behalf of any individual payee equals $1,000, the amounts of any further checks, except checks under contracts of insurance, payable to such payee under such laws shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The deposit in the special deposit account or the covering into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, pursuant to the provisions of this section, of the amount of any check issued under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration shall be considered for all purposes, including determinations of rights under section 305 of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, as payment to the person entitled thereto.

SEC. 3. Payment of the amounts which have been deposited in the special deposit account in accordance with section 2 hereof shall be made by checks drawn against such special deposit account by the Secretary of the Treasury, only after the claimant shall have established his right to the amount of the check or warrant to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury (or, in the case of claims based upon checks representing payments under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, to the satisfaction of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs) and the Secretary of the Treasury has determined that there is a reasonable assurance that the claimant will actually receive such check in payment of his claim and be able to negotiate the same for full value.

In the case of the death of the payee of any check in payment of pension, compensation, or emergency officers' retirement pay accruing under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, while the amount thereof remains in the special deposit account, such amount shall, subject to the other conditions of this Act, be payable as follows: (a) Upon death of the veteran, first to the widow; if there is no widow, to his child or children under the age of eighteen at his death; (b) upon death of the widow, to her children under the age of eighteen years at her death; (c) upon the death, prior to disbursement of all or any part of the apportioned amount, of an apportionee of a part of the veteran's pension, compensation, or emergency officers' retirement pay, such apportioned amount not disbursed shall be payable to the veteran; (d) in all other cases no disbursement whatsoever of such pension, compensation, or emergency officers' retirement pay shall be made or allowed except so much as may be necessary to reimburse the person who bore the expense of burial: *Provided, however,* That no disbursement shall be made unless claim therefor be filed in the Veterans' Administration within one year from the date of the death of the person entitled and perfected by the submission of the necessary evidence within six months from the date of the request of the Veterans' Administration therefor. Such benefits shall include only amounts due and unpaid at the time of death under then existing ratings or decisions.

SEC. 4. The provisions of sections 2 and 3 hereof shall apply to all checks or warrants the delivery of which is now being, or may hereafter be, withheld pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, as well as to all checks or warrants the delivery of which is now being withheld pursuant to administrative action, which administrative action is hereby ratified and confirmed: *Provided,* That any check or warrant the delivery of which has already been withheld for more than one quarter prior to the enactment of this Act shall be immediately delivered to the drawee thereof for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 2 and 3 hereof: *Provided further,* That nothing in this Act shall be construed to dispense with the necessity of obtaining a license to authorize the delivery and payment of checks in payment of claims under section 3 hereof in those cases where a license is now or hereafter may be required by law to authorize such delivery and payment.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as he in his discretion may deem necessary or proper for the administration and execution of this Act.

SEC. 6. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as affecting or applying to checks or warrants issued in payment of salaries or wages or for goods purchased by the Government of the United States in foreign countries.

Approved, October 9, 1940.

Exhibit 63

Regulations, March 19, 1941, relating to delivery of checks and warrants to addresses outside the United States, its Territories, and possessions

[Department Circular No. 655. Accounts]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1941.

SECTION 211.1. *Authority for regulations.*—These regulations are prescribed and issued under authority of section 5 of Public No. 828 approved October 9, 1940, "To restrict or regulate the delivery of checks drawn against funds of the United States, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, to addresses outside the United States, its Territories, and possessions, and for other purposes."

SECTION 211.2. *Provisions of act.*—Section 1 of the above-mentioned act provides:

"That hereafter no check or warrant drawn against funds of the United States, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, shall be sent from the United States (including its Territories and possessions and the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands) for delivery in a foreign country in any case in which the Secretary of the Treasury determines that postal, transportation, or banking facilities in general, or local conditions in the country to which such check or warrant is to be delivered, are such that there is not a reasonable assurance that the payee will actually receive such check or warrant and be able to negotiate the same for full value."

In section 2, it is provided that:

"Any check or warrant, the sending of which is prohibited under the provisions of section 1 hereof, shall be held by the drawer until the close of the calendar quarter next following its date, during which period such check or warrant may be released for delivery if the Secretary of the Treasury determines that conditions have so changed as to provide a reasonable assurance that the payee will actually receive the check or warrant and be able to negotiate it for full value. At the end of such quarter, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall otherwise direct, the drawer shall transmit all checks and warrants withheld in accordance with the provisions of this Act to the drawee thereof, and forward a report stating fully the name and address of the payee; the date, number, and amount of the check or warrant; and the account against which it was drawn, to the Bureau of Accounts of the Treasury Department. The amounts of such undelivered checks and warrants so transmitted shall thereupon be transferred by the drawee from the account of the drawer to a special deposit account with the Treasurer of the United States entitled 'Secretary of the Treasury, proceeds of withheld foreign checks,' at which time such checks and warrants shall be marked 'Paid into withheld foreign check account.' "

In section 3, it is provided that:

"Payment of the amounts which have been deposited in the special deposit account in accordance with section 2 hereof shall be made by checks drawn against such special deposit account by the Secretary of the Treasury, only after the claimant shall have established his right to the amount of the check or warrant to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury (or, in the case of claims based upon checks representing payments under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, to the satisfaction of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs) and the Secretary of the Treasury has determined that there is a reasonable assurance that the claimant will actually receive such check in payment of his claim and be able to negotiate the same for full value."

Section 4 provides that:

"The provisions of sections 2 and 3 hereof shall apply to all checks or warrants the delivery of which is now being, or may hereafter be, withheld pursuant to Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended, as well as to all checks or warrants the delivery of which is now being withheld pursuant to administrative action, which administrative action is hereby ratified and confirmed: *Provided*, That any check or warrant the delivery of which has already been withheld for more than one quarter prior to the enactment of this act shall be immediately delivered to the drawee thereof for disposition in accordance with the provisions of sections 2 and 3 hereof: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to dispense with the necessity of obtaining a license to authorize the delivery and payment of checks in payment of claims under section 3 hereof in those cases where a license is now or hereafter may be required by law to authorize such delivery and payment."

Section 211.3. *Withholding of delivery of checks or warrants.*—(*a*) The Secretary of the Treasury hereby determines that postal, transportation, or banking facilities in general or local conditions in Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy and the possessions thereof, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Rumania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Yugoslavia are such that there is not a reasonable assurance that a payee in any of those countries will actually receive checks or warrants drawn against funds of the United States, or agencies or instrumentalities thereof, and be able to negotiate the same for full value.

(*b*) A check or warrant intended for delivery in any of the countries named in paragraph (a) shall be withheld unless the check or warrant is specifically released in accordance with section 2 above quoted. Before a check or warrant intended for delivery in one of the countries designated in Executive Order No. 8389, as amended,[1] may be released, it will be necessary for a license authorizing the release to be issued pursuant to that Executive order, as amended.

(*c*) Checks or warrants referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b), when withheld for the statutory period set forth in sections 2 and 4 above quoted, shall be transmitted to the drawee in accordance with section 2 above quoted, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall otherwise direct.

[1] The foreign countries designated in Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, as of the date of these regulations are Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Hungary. It is to be noted that under the definition contained in that Executive order, as amended, such countries are deemed to include territories, dependencies, and possessions thereof. Care should be taken to ascertain from time to time whether such Executive order, as amended, has been further amended.

SECTION 211.4. *Reports of checks or warrants withheld.*—(*a*) Separate reports shall be made for checks or warrants withheld solely pursuant to Executive Order No. 8389, as amended,[2] or pursuant to both such Executive order, as amended, and the determination of the Secretary of the Treasury under section 1 above quoted, on the one hand, and for checks or warrants withheld solely pursuant to the determination of the Secretary of the Treasury under section 1 above quoted on the other hand. A separate tabulation shall be prepared for checks or warrants withheld under each disbursing officer's symbol applying to each administrative agency, in which report checks or warrants shall be segregated by countries.

(*b*) Reports to the Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department, relating to checks or warrants withheld solely pursuant to Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, or pursuant to both such Executive order, as amended, and the determination of the Secretary of the Treasury under section 1 of Public No. 828, approved October 9, 1940, shall be in the following form:

Date _____

Fiscal Service,
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The following report of foreign checks or warrants drawn under disbursing officer symbol No. — withheld solely pursuant to Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, or pursuant to both such Executive order, as amended, and section 1 of Public No. 828, approved October 9, 1940, and forwarded to the drawee is made for the quarter ended

By _____ Location _____
(Type name of drawer)

Title _____ Drawee of checks _____

Agency _____ Signature _____
(Reporting officer)

Name of payee and identifying No. if any	Last known address of payee	Date of check or warrant	Check No.	Amount	Account [a] against which drawn	Remarks

[a] State appropriation, fund, or other account by symbol and title.

(*c*) Reports to the Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department, relating to checks or warrants withheld solely pursuant to the determination of the Secretary of the Treasury under section 1 of Public No. 828, approved October 9, 1940, shall be in the following form:

Date_____

Fiscal Service,
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The following report of foreign checks or warrants drawn under disbursing officer symbol No. — withheld solely pursuant to the determination of the Secretary of the Treasury under section 1 of Public No. 828, approved October 9, 1940, and forwarded to the drawee is made for the quarter ended

By _____ Location _____
(Type name of drawer)

Title _____ Drawee of checks _____

Agency _____ Signature _____
(Reporting officer)

Name of payee and identifying No. if any	Last known address of payee	Date of check or warrant	Check No.	Amount	Account [a] against which drawn	Remarks

[a] State appropriation, fund, or other account by symbol and title.

[2] Checks or warrants intended for delivery in Territories, dependencies, and possessions of the foreign countries designated in Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, are withheld solely pursuant to the Executive order, as amended.

(*d*) An original and six copies of each report will be required. The Reporting Officer will forward the original to the Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department; one copy to the Foreign Funds Control Section, Treasury Department; one copy to the Administrative Office; three copies to the drawee for verification and distribution, as hereinafter provided; and will retain one copy for his files. After verification the drawee will forward one copy to the Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department, together with a copy of the certificate of deposit; one copy to the General Accounting Office, together with a statement of the account; and will retain one copy for his files.

(*e*) A supply of report forms is available, but pending the receipt of forms by drawer, there will be no objection to his preparing the reports on letter-size paper, with writing running lengthwise, leaving a 1-inch margin at the top and on the left side. Requests for forms should be addressed to the Bureau of Accounts, Room 376, Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.

(*f*) Checks or warrants forwarded to drawees shall be accompanied by a set of certificates of deposit, Form 6599, showing that the proceeds of the checks or warrants are to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States in the account "Secretary of the Treasury, proceeds of withheld foreign checks."

(*g*) Checks or warrants withheld shall be delivered or mailed to drawees, and the reports thereof forwarded, as indicated above, promptly at the close of each quarter.

SECTION 211.5. *Claims for the release of withheld checks or warrants, or for the proceeds of checks or warrants withheld and deposited in the account "Secretary of the Treasury, proceeds of withheld foreign checks."*—(*a*) Claims for the release of checks or warrants withheld from delivery pursuant to the determination of the Secretary of the Treasury under section 1 of Public No. 828, approved October 9, 1940, or Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, or both, and claims for the proceeds of checks or warrants so withheld, which have been deposited in the account "Secretary of the Treasury, proceeds of withheld foreign checks," shall be filed with the Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., except that claims arising out of checks or warrants representing payments under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration shall be filed with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C. The Bureau of Accounts will obtain from the administrative agency concerned its report and recommendation upon each claim submitted, prior to payment.

(*b*) Claims for the release of checks or warrants withheld solely pursuant to Executive Order No. 8389, as amended, or pursuant to both such Executive order, as amended, and the determination of the Secretary of the Treasury under section 1 of Public No. 828, approved October 9, 1940, as well as claims for the proceeds of checks or warrants so withheld which have been deposited in the account "Secretary of the Treasury, proceeds of withheld foreign checks" must be accompanied by an application for a license on Form TFE–1 (revised), executed in the manner indicated in the Regulations of April 10, 1940, as amended, issued under Executive Order No. 8389, as amended. Such application should state, if possible: (1) The permanent and temporary residence of the claimant; (2) the citizenship of the claimant; (3) if applicant is someone other than the claimant, whether the payment has been specifically requested by the claimant; and (4) whether the funds are to be used for the necessary living expenses of the claimant, and if not, the purpose for which the funds are to be used. Applications for licenses will be transmitted by the Bureau of Accounts to the Foreign Funds Control Section.

SECTION 211.6. *Advices as to nonreceipt or inability to cash checks abroad.*—It is requested that the Bureau of Accounts, Treasury Department, be advised promptly of any correspondence or information received indicating, with respect to countries other than those listed in section 211.3 (a) hereof, that checks are not being received or that difficulty is being experienced in cashing checks for full value.

SECTION 211.7. *Salaries and wages or goods purchased by Government abroad.*—These regulations do not affect or apply to checks or warrants issued in payment of salaries or wages or for goods purchased by the Government of the United States in foreign countries.

D. W. BELL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 64

An act relating to foreign accounts in Federal Reserve Banks and insured banks

[Public Law 31, 77th Cong., S. 390]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That subsection (c) of section 14 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is amended by inserting before the period at the end of the first sentence thereof the following: ", or for foreign banks or bankers, or for foreign states as defined in section 25 (b) of this Act".

SEC. 2. Section 25 (b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"Whenever (1) any Federal Reserve bank has received any property from or for the account of a foreign state which is recognized by the Government of the United States, or from or for the account of a central bank of any such foreign state, and holds such property in the name of such foreign state or such central bank; (2) a representative of such foreign state who is recognized by the Secretary of State as being the accredited representative of such foreign state to the Government of the United States has certified to the Secretary of State the name of a person as having authority to receive, control, or dispose of such property; and (3) the authority of such person to act with respect to such property is accepted and recognized by the Secretary of State, and so certified by the Secretary of State to the Federal Reserve bank, the payment, transfer, delivery, or other disposal of such property by such Federal Reserve bank to or upon the order of such person shall be conclusively presumed to be lawful and shall constitute a complete discharge and release of any liability of the Federal Reserve bank for or with respect to such property.

"Whenever (1) any insured bank has received any property from or for the account of a foreign state which is recognized by the Government of the United States, or from or for the account of a central bank of any such foreign state, and holds such property in the name of such foreign state or such central bank; (2) a representative of such foreign state who is recognized by the Secretary of State as being the accredited representative of such foreign state to the Government of the United States has certified to the Secretary of State the name of a person as having authority to receive, control, or dispose of such property; and (3) the authority of such person to act with respect to such property is accepted and recognized by the Secretary of State, and so certified by the Secretary of State to such insured bank, the payment, transfer, delivery, or other disposal of such property by such bank to or upon the order of such person shall be conclusively presumed to be lawful and shall constitute a complete discharge and release of any liability of such bank for or with respect to such property. Any suit or other legal proceeding against any insured bank or any officer, director, or employee thereof, arising out of the receipt, possession, or disposition of any such property shall be deemed to arise under the laws of the United States and the district courts of the United States shall have exclusive jurisdiction thereof, regardless of the amount involved; and any such bank or any officer, director, or employee thereof which is a defendant in any such suit may, at any time before trial thereof, remove such suit from a State court into the district court of the United States for the proper district by following the procedure for the removal of causes otherwise provided by law.

"Nothing in this section shall be deemed to repeal or to modify in any manner any of the provisions of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 (ch. 6, 48 Stat. 337), as amended, the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 (ch. 674, 48 Stat. 1178), as amended, or subdivision (b) of section 5 of the Act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411), as amended, or any actions, regulations, rules, orders, or proclamations taken, promulgated, made, or issued pursuant to any of such statutes. In any case in which a license to act with respect to any property referred to in this section is required under any of said statutes, regulations, rules, orders, or proclamations, notification to the Secretary of State by the proper Government officer or agency of the issuance of an appropriate license or that appropriate licenses will be issued on application shall be a prerequisite to any action by the Secretary of State pursuant to this section, and the action of the Secretary of State shall relate only to such property as is included in such notification. Each such notification shall include the terms and conditions of such license or licenses and a description of the property to which they relate.

"For the purposes of this section, (1) the term 'property' includes gold, silver, currency, credits, deposits, securities, choses in action, and any other form of property, the proceeds thereof, and any right, title, or interest therein; (2) the term 'foreign state' includes any foreign government or any department, district, province, county, possession, or other similar governmental organization or subdivision of a foreign government, and any agency or instrumentality of any such foreign government or of any such organization or subdivision; (3) the term 'central bank' includes any foreign bank or banker authorized to perform any one or more of the functions of a central bank; (4) the term 'person' includes any individual, or any corporation, partnership, association, or other similar organization; and (5) the term 'insured bank' shall have the meaning given to it in section 12B of this Act."

Approved, April 7, 1941.

OBLIGATIONS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

Exhibit 65

Correspondence exchanged between the Government of the United States and various foreign governments, legislation, statements, etc., concerning foreign debts owing to the United States

BELGIUM

To the Secretary of State from the Belgian Ambassador, December 13, 1940

[Translation]

EXCELLENCY:

I had the honor to receive the note of December 4, 1940, by which Your Excellency was good enough to transmit to me a statement of the payment envisaged by the Belgian-American debt agreement of August 18, 1925, and by the moratorium agreement of June 10, 1932.

I did not fail to transmit this communication to my Government which has now instructed me to inform the Government of the United States that the Royal Government keenly regrets to find that the reasons which have forced it to suspend, since December 15, 1932, the service of its debt to the United States, have lost none of their validity.

No new element having arisen which would permit Belgium to modify its attitude, my country finds it impossible to effect, on June 15, 1940, the payment in question.

I avail myself [etc.].

VAN DER STRATEN.

FINLAND

To the Secretary of State from the Minister of Finland, November 20, 1940

EXCELLENCY:

Referring to Your Excellency's note of June 2nd, 1940, regarding the Public Resolution No. 84, approved on June 15th, 1940, by the President of the United States to authorize the postponement of payment of amounts payable to the United States by the Republic of Finland during the period from January 1, 1940, to December 31, 1940, under the agreements dated May 1st, 1923, and May 23rd, 1932, I have the honor to submit to Your Excellency the following.

In spite of the many difficulties confronting Finland at present and notwithstanding her limited resources that are badly needed in the rehabilitation of the country, it is the firm intention and desire of the Finnish Government to maintain her credit record and to keep all her obligations in the same way as she has always done in the past.

However, the Finnish Government has with sincere gratitude noted the abovementioned resolution, which, having been passed by both Houses of the Congress, was enacted by the President of the United States on the 15th of June, 1940, and offers the Finnish Government the opportunity of the postponement of payments specified therein. My Government appreciates this renewed proof of understanding and sympathy, so much the more as They see in this resolution itself and in the debates, which preceded it a sign of willingness on the part of the United

States Government for a more extensive consideration of the two debt agreements to which the resolution refers.

Under these circumstances and taking into consideration the present difficulties confronting Finland, my Government most gratefully accepts the offer contained in the said resolution.

In consequence of the aforesaid I have the honor, under instructions from my Government, most respectfully to inform Your Excellency that my Government is ready to enter into an agreement for the postponement of the payment of amounts payable by Finland to the United States on December 15th, 1940, as provided for in the Public Resolution No. 84.

Accept [etc.].

H. J. Procopé.

Announcement concerning the agreement between the Republic of Finland and the United States (Treasury Department press release, May 1, 1941)

Mr. Hjalmar J. Procopé, Minister of Finland, and Secretary Morgenthau today executed an agreement under which the Republic of Finland will undertake to pay the sum of $235,398 to the United States, in ten annual payments with interest at three percent.

The sum of $235,398 was payable by Finland to the United States on December 15, 1940, but was postponed under a joint resolution of Congress approved on June 15, 1940.

Under the terms of the agreement, Finland is required to pay annually $27,390.12. These payments are to be made in two installments of $13,695.06 on June 15 and on December 15. The first payment under this agreement will be due on June 15, 1941.

Agreement between the Republic of Finland and the United States, May 1, 1941

AGREEMENT, MADE THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1941, AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND, HEREINAFTER CALLED FINLAND, PARTY OF THE FIRST PART, AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, HEREINAFTER CALLED THE UNITED STATES, PARTY OF THE SECOND PART

Whereas, under the terms of the debt funding agreement between Finland and the United States, dated May 1, 1923, and the agreement between Finland and the United States, dated May 23, 1932, there was payable by Finland to the United States on December 15, 1940, in respect of the indebtedness of Finland to the United States, the aggregate amount of $235,398; and

Whereas, section 1 of the Joint Resolution of the Congress of the United States, approved June 15, 1940 (Public Resolution No. 84, 76th Congress), provides:

"That the Republic of Finland, at its option, may postpone the payment of amounts payable to the United States of America during the period from January 1, 1940, to December 31, 1940, inclusive, under the agreements between that Republic and the United States of America dated May 1, 1923, and May 23, 1932; and, in the event of the exercise of the option herein granted, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make, on behalf of the United States of America, an agreement with the Republic of Finland for the payment of the postponed amount, with interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum beginning January 1, 1941, in ten annuities, the first to be paid during the calendar year beginning January 1, 1941, and one during each of the nine calendar years following, each annuity payment to be payable in one or more installments: *Provided, however,* That the amounts postponed shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum from the date payment of such amounts was postponed to January 1, 1941."; and

Whereas, Finland has exercised its option under such Joint Resolution to postpone the payment of the above-mentioned amount of $235,398, payable by Finland to the United States on December 15, 1940;

Now, Therefore, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants herein contained it is agreed as follows:

1. Payment of the amount of $235,398, payable by Finland to the United States on December 15, 1940, in respect to the indebtedness of Finland to the United States, according to the terms of the agreements of May 1, 1923, and May 23, 1932, above mentioned, with interest of $328.91, at the rate of 3 per centum per annum from the date the payment of such amount was postponed to January 1, 1941, amounting in all to $235,726.91, is hereby postponed so that the amount of $235,-726.91 together with interest thereon at the rate of 3 per centum per annum

beginning January 1, 1941, shall be paid by Finland to the United States in ten equal annuities of $27,390.12 each, payable in United States dollars in equal semiannual installments on June 15 and December 15 of each calendar year beginning January 1, 1941, and concluding with the calendar year beginning January 1, 1950. The bonds numbered 9, dated December 15, 1922, matured December 15, 1931, in the principal amount of $55,000, and numbered 18, dated December 15, 1922, matured December 15, 1940, in the principal amount of $76,000, and delivered by Finland to the United States under the agreement of May 1, 1923, shall be retained by the United States until the annuities due under this agreement shall have been paid.

2. Except so far as otherwise expressly provided in this Agreement, payments of annuities under this Agreement shall be subject to the same terms and conditions as payments under the agreement of May 1, 1923, above mentioned. The proviso in paragraph 2 of such agreement, authorizing the postponement of payments on account of principal, and the option of Finland provided for in paragraph 4, to pay in obligations of the United States, shall not apply to annuities payable under this Agreement.

3. The agreements of May 1, 1923, and May 23, 1932, between Finland and the United States, above mentioned, shall remain in all respects in full force and effect except so far as expressly modified by this Agreement.

4. Finland and the United States, each for itself, represents and agrees that the execution and delivery of this Agreement have in all respects been duly authorized and that all acts, conditions and legal formalities which should have been completed prior to the making of this Agreement have been completed as required by the laws of Finland and the United States, respectively, and in conformity therewith.

5. This Agreement shall be executed in two counterparts, each of which shall have the force and effect of an original.

In Witness Whereof, Finland has caused this Agreement to be executed on its behalf by its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, thereunto duly authorized, and the United States has likewise caused this Agreement to be executed on its behalf by the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to a Joint Resolution of Congress approved June 15, 1940, all on the day and year first above written.

THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND,
By Hj. J. Procopé,
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
By H. Morgenthau, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Joint resolution to authorize the postponement of payment of amounts payable to the United States by the Republic of Finland on its indebtedness under agreements between that Republic and the United States dated May 1, 1923, May 23, 1932, and May 1, 1941

[Public Law 110, 77th Cong., S. J. Res. 74]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Republic of Finland, at its option, may postpone the payment of amounts payable to the United States of America during the period from January 1, 1941, to December 31, 1942, inclusive, under the agreements between that Republic and the United States of America dated May 1, 1923, May 23, 1932, and May 1, 1941. In the event of the exercise of the option granted in this section the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make, on behalf of the United States of America, an agreement with the Republic of Finland for the payment of the postponed amounts in forty semiannual installments, the first two such installments to be paid during the calendar year beginning January 1, 1945, and two to be paid during each of the nineteen calendar years following: *Provided*, That the amounts postponed shall not bear any interest beyond the dates when such amounts first become payable under the above mentioned agreements.

Sec. 2. The agreement authorized in the first section of this joint resolution shall be in such form that payments thereunder shall, unless otherwise provided in such agreement, be in accordance with, and subject to the same terms and conditions as payments under, the agreement with the Republic of Finland dated May 1, 1923.

Approved, June 12, 1941.

FRANCE

To the Secretary of State from the French Ambassador, December 10, 1940

[Translation]

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, dated December 4, 1940, transmitting a statement of the amounts due by France to the United States on December 15 next, under the terms of the agreements signed by the French Government.

In presenting this statement, you took occasion to reiterate that the Government of the United States is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which the French Government may desire to put forward in regard to the settlement of this indebtedness and to give them careful consideration with a view to their eventual submission to the American Congress.

The French Government thanks the Government of the United States for having been so kind as to renew these assurances and desires on its part to emphasize again its sincere desire to seek the basis for a debt settlement acceptable to both countries.

As soon as a satisfactory development of the situation will permit, the French Government will not fail to seize the opportunity, which it hopes will be soon, to enter into conversations for the negotiation of an agreement to the conclusion of which, like the Government of the United States, it attaches great importance.

Please accept [etc.].

HENRY-HAYE.

GREAT BRITAIN

To the Secretary of State from the British Chargé d'Affaires, December 15, 1940

SIR:

In accordance with instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 4th December enclosing a statement of the amounts due from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the debt agreement of the 19th June, 1923, and the moratorium agreement of the 4th June, 1932.

I am directed to express the appreciation of His Majesty's Government of the assurance that the Government of the United States is fully disposed to discuss any proposals which His Majesty's Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of this indebtedness; and in return I am to assure you that His Majesty's Government will be willing to reopen discussions on the subject whenever circumstances are such as to warrant the hope that a satisfactory result might be reached.

I have the honour [etc.].

NEVILE BUTLER.

GREECE

Announcing the receipt of payments from Greece (Treasury Department press release, September 6, 1940)

The Secretary of the Treasury today announced that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, at the direction of the Bank of Greece, for account of the Greek Government, paid to the Treasurer of the United States on September 3, 1940, the amount of $87,168, representing payment by the Greek Government to the Government of the United States of forty percent of the semiannual interest amounting to $217,920 due on November 10, 1938, on the four percent loan of 1929 made to the Greek Government by the United States under the agreement of May 10, 1929.

This amount has been received by the Treasury in the same manner as the previous payments made by the Greek Government to the United States on account of the amounts due during the period since 1932 were received by the United States namely, without prejudice to the contractual rights of the United States which are set forth in part II of the debt agreement of May 10, 1929, and in accordance with the position of the United States as stated in the note addressed by the Secretary of State to the Greek Minister at Washington on February 8, 1936.

HUNGARY

To the Secretary of State from the Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, December 13, 1940

SIR:

By order of my Government I have the honor to inform you that the amount of $9,828.16 has been paid today at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York on account of the relief indebtedness of Hungary to the Government of the United States.

May I again express the earnest hope of my Government that the Congress of the United States will give favorable consideration to the offer of my Government submitted in the Aide Memoire of February 7, 1938, seeking to regularize its debt payments by a new agreement on a permanent basis which would pay off completely the original relief debt without interest in equal installments in the lifetime of the present generation, that is in approximately thirty years.

Accept [etc.].

S. ROTHKUGEL.

Announcement concerning the receipt of payment from Hungary (State Department press release, December 16, 1940)

The Department notes with gratification that the Hungarian Government has again made a partial payment on its relief debt contracted in 1920 for the purchase of flour from the United States Grain Corporation through the American Relief Administration. In its communication of December 13 on this subject, the Hungarian Government has expressed the earnest hope that favorable consideration will be given to its offer to undertake a new agreement on a permanent basis whereby payment of the original relief debt, without interest, would be completed in about thirty equal annual installments. The President, in his message of March 28, 1938, recommending these proposals to the consideration of the Congress, expressed the belief that they represented a noteworthy wish and effort of the Hungarian Government to meet its obligations to this Government.

ITALY

To the Secretary of State from the Italian Ambassador, December 10, 1940

HONORABLE SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of December 4, 1940, whereby you have sent me a statement of the amounts due from the Italian Government up to December 15, 1940, under the provisions of the debt agreement of November 14, 1925, and the moratorium agreement of June 3, 1932.

My Government has taken note with appreciation of the renewed assurance that the United States Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposals which the Italian Government may desire to put forward in regard to the payment of its indebtedness and that such proposals would receive careful consideration with a view to eventual submission to the American Congress.

While thanking you for the above communication, my Government regrets to be still unable, at the present moment, to submit any proposals and wishes to refer to the considerations previously brought to the attention of the Federal Government.

Accept [etc.].

COLONNA.

POLAND

To the Secretary of State from the Polish Ambassador, December 14, 1940

SIR:

Acting upon instructions of my Government, and in answer to your note of December 4, 1940, I beg to thank you for the assurance that the United States Government is fully disposed to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposal which my Government desire to put forward in regard to payments resulting from the terms of the debt agreement of November 14, 1924, and the moratorium agreement of June 10, 1932.

In connection with the above, I have the honor to inform you that, owing to the aggression against Poland by Germany and the U. S. S. R. and the subsequent invasion of her territory by the forces of the said countries, which unfortunately enhances the reasons as contained in the note of December 8, 1932, and confirmed by later declarations, the Polish Government are obliged to request similarly a deferment of payment of the installment payable on December 15, 1940, the Polish Government, to their great regret, still not being in a position to resume the service of the debt towards the United States.

Accept [etc.].

JERZY POTOCKI.

RUMANIA

To the Secretary of State from the Rumanian Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, December 14, 1940

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your note of December 4, 1940, enclosing the statement showing the amounts due from the Romanian Government up to December 15, 1940, pursuant to the terms of the debt agreement of December 4, 1925, and the moratorium agreement of June 11, 1932.

As stated in the Romanian Minister's note of June 15, 1940, the Royal Government earnestly desires to fulfill its obligations toward the United States, but, because of circumstances and reasons beyond its control, which were only aggravated by the events which have occurred since June 15, finds it impossible to carry out the terms of the agreements referred to above.

I have the honor, therefore, to inform you that the Royal Government deeply regrets that it is unable to effect payment of the installment falling due on December 15, 1940, and stresses once more its desire, as expressed in this Legation's notes of May 3, 1939, December 14, 1939, and June 15, 1940, to negotiate a new agreement.

Accept [etc.].

BRUTUS COSTE.

YUGOSLAVIA

To the Secretary of State from the Yugoslav Minister, December 9, 1940

MR. SECRETARY:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 4, 1940, with which you were good enough to send me a statement showing the amount due and payable on June 15, 1932, to June 15, 1940, inclusive, and December 15, 1940, by the Yugoslav Government, pursuant to the terms of its debt agreement of May 3, 1926.

The Royal Government, while appreciating the willingness of the United States Government to discuss, through diplomatic channels, any proposal in regard to payment of this indebtedness, are, to their sincere regret, still unable to resume the payment under the said agreement or to bring forward, at the present moment, any new proposal to this effect.

Accept [etc.].

CONSTANTIN FOTITCH.

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE

Exhibit 66

Orders relating to organization and procedure in the Treasury Department

TREASURY DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 34, JULY 5, 1940

Effective at once, the direction of the marksmanship training of Treasury Department employees previously trained by the Coast Guard is placed under the supervision of the Coordinator, Treasury Enforcement Agencies. The Coordinator will assign responsibility for this program to the respective district coordinators throughout the service and will issue the necessary instructions to be followed in the performance of these duties.

HERBERT E. GASTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 35, JULY 16, 1940

Effective from and after this date, the Bureau of Customs will report to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Gaston. Department Circular No. 244 of June 28, 1940, is modified accordingly.

H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 36, JULY 19, 1940

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. IV (House Document No. 692, 76th Cong.), prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1939 and transmitted to the Congress by the President on April 11, 1940, which plan, by virtue of the joint resolution of June 4, 1940 (Pub. Res. No. 75, 76th Cong.), became effective June 30, 1940, I hereby designate the Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue in charge of the Alcohol Tax Unit to exercise the functions relating to the approval of compromises made in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, which functions were formerly vested in the Attorney General and were transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury by said section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. IV.

H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 37, JULY 26, 1940

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the act of May 10, 1934 (48 Stat. 759), by section 161 of the Revised Statutes and otherwise, I hereby designate Joseph P. Chamberlain, Assistant to the Secretary, and delegate to him all authority, duties and functions which I am authorized or required to exercise or perform under section 5 (b) of the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411, 415), as amended, and any proclamations, orders, regulations, or rulings that have been or may be issued thereunder.

H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved:
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 26, 1940.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 38, SEPTEMBER 25, 1940

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me by the act of May 10, 1934 (48 Stat. 759), by section 161 of the Revised Statutes and otherwise, I hereby designate John W. Pehle, Assistant to the Secretary, and delegate to him all authority, duties, and functions which I am authorized or required to exercise or perform under section 5 (b) of the act of October 6, 1917 (40 Stat. 411, 415), as amended, and any proclamations, orders, regulations, or rulings that have been or may be issued thereunder.

H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Approved:
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 25, 1940.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 39, MARCH 19, 1941

There is hereby established in the Office of the Secretary a Defense Savings Staff, which will have charge of promoting the sale of United States savings bonds, and other similar Government securities offered to the public.

The Defense Savings Staff will report to the Secretary through Mr. Harold N. Graves, Assistant to the Secretary.

Mr. Eugene W. Sloan is designated Executive Director of the Defense Savings Staff, and will be generally responsible for its administration. Mr. Gale F. Johnston is designated Field Director, and Mr. Harford Powel, Information Director.

H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT ORDER NO. 40, JUNE 17, 1941

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby direct that all authority, duties, and functions relating to foreign funds control which heretofore have been delegated or assigned to any other officer or office of the Department shall continue to be exercised and performed by such officer or office subject to the general supervision of Edward H. Foley, Jr., as Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 67

An act authorizing overtime rates of compensation for certain per annum employees of the field services of the War Department, the Panama Canal, the Navy Department, and the Coast Guard, and providing additional pay for employees who forego their vacations

[Public Law 100, 77th Cong., S. 1541]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That compensation for employment in excess of forty hours in any administrative workweek computed at a rate of one and one-half times the regular rate is hereby authorized to be paid, under such regulations as the President may prescribe, to those per annum employees in the field service of the War Department, the Panama Canal, the Navy Department, and the Coast Guard, whose overtime services are essential to and directly connected with the expeditious prosecution of the overtime work upon which the employees enumerated in section 5 (a) of the Act of June 28, 1940, and section 1 of the Act of October 21, 1940, are engaged: *Provided*, That in determining the overtime compensation of the foregoing per annum employees the pay for one day shall be considered to be one three-hundred-and-sixtieth of the respective per annum salaries.

SEC. 2. Employees of the field service of the War Department and the Panama Canal Zone may, during the period of the national emergency declared by the President on September 8, 1939, to exist, be employed during the time they would otherwise be on vacation without deprivation of their vacation pay for the time so worked. Employees who forego their vacations in accordance with the provisions of this section may be paid, in addition to their regular pay, the equivalent of the pay they would have drawn during the period of such vacation. The provisions of this section shall be applicable only to employees whose service at the time cannot, in the judgment of the Secretary of War or the Governor of the Panama Canal, as the case may be, be spared without detriment to the national defense.

SEC. 3. The provisions of section 2 of this Act and of section 7 of the Act of June 28, 1940 (Public, Numbered 671), shall be administered in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this Act shall be effective during the national emergency declared by the President on September 8, 1939, to exist, and shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide.

Approved, June 3, 1941.

MISCELLANEOUS

Exhibit 68

Executive Order No. 8512, August 13, 1940, prescribing regulations pertaining to budgetary administration and financial reporting

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, approved June 10, 1921 (42 Stat. 20), and as President of the United States. I hereby prescribe the following regulations with respect to the compilation and

reporting of information on the financial condition and operations of the Government and with respect to the budgetary control of expenditures:

SECTION 1. The term "agencies" as used in this order shall include executive departments and independent establishments and corporations in which the United States has a proprietary interest, direct or indirect, except Federal savings and loan associations and those corporations in which the proprietary interest of the United States is evidenced only by preferred stock or capital notes acquired through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or production credit corporations.

SECTION 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prepare and transmit to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, for the information of the President, such financial reports as may be necessary or desirable to make known in all practicable detail the financial condition and operations of the Government and its various agencies; and he shall prepare and furnish to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget such other reports relating to the financial activities of the Government and the status of appropriations or funds and the apportionments thereof as the Director may require for the compilation of the budget or for other purposes of budgetary administration. The above-described reports shall relate to such periods of time as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may designate and shall include such information as the Director may determine to be necessary and desirable for adequate budgetary and executive control.

SECTION 3. The Secretary of the Treasury shall establish, as soon as practicable, and maintain such accounting records as are necessary to coordinate and integrate the financial data reported by agencies as required herein with the financial data of the Treasury Department and to provide a basis for the expeditious compilation and prompt submission of the financial reports required to be furnished to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. These accounting records shall be operated, on the double-entry principle of bookkeeping, as a summary but complete system of central accounts for the entire Government; and they shall be so established by the Secretary of the Treasury as to effect suitable coordination with the accounting systems prescribed by the Comptroller General of the United States under authority of section 309 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921.

SECTION 4. The several agencies shall furnish the Secretary of the Treasury such information and data relating to their financial condition, activities, and operations as may be required to enable the Treasury Department to maintain the accounting records and prepare the financial reports necessary for compliance with the provisions of this order, and shall furnish such information relative to their accounting principles and practices as the Secretary of the Treasury may require for the proper processing of the data reported by such agencies.

SECTION 5. The head of each agency shall, under such rules and regulations as the Director of the Bureau of the Budget may prescribe, submit to the Bureau of the Budget recommendations for the apportionment of each appropriation made to such agency, and such apportionments, when approved by the Director, shall be binding upon the agency concerned in controlling its budgetary plans and rate of expenditures, subject only to revision of such apportionments by the Director. No agency shall make expenditures or involve the Government in any contract or other obligation for the future payment of money in excess of the amount currently available therefor under the apportionments so approved or revised: *Provided, however,* That such apportionments may be exceeded when such action is necessary to prevent the loss of life or Government property; and in such cases the head of the agency concerned shall promptly justify such action in writing to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the amounts made available by the Congress for the administrative expenses of governmental corporations.

SECTION 6. The following specific requirements shall be observed by all agencies in reporting the financial data required under the provisions of this order:

(*a*) The reports of financial condition and operations shall reflect all uncollected revenues and other amounts owed to the Government, whether assessed, due, or accrued, and also all bonded or other indebtedness of the Government, whether due or accrued, including all current liabilities. Such reports shall also reflect, so far as ascertainable, all contingent liabilities of the United States and its corporate and other instrumentalities.

(*b*) A uniform accounting terminology and uniform classifications of assets and liabilities, and revenues and expenditures shall be employed. Such classifications shall, so far as practicable, distinguish between expenditures which are of a recover-

able nature, such as loans and investments, and those of a nonrecoverable nature.

(*c*) Uniform standards shall be employed, to the fullest extent practicable, in the valuation of assets and the determination of liabilities and the treatment of revenues and expenditures in relation thereto.

(*d*) The data shall be compiled on the basis of the accounting records of the respective agencies, or shall be susceptible of ready reconciliation therewith.

SECTION 7. The uniform terminology, classifications, principles, and standards referred to in this order shall be established by the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and shall be observed by all agencies in the financial reporting required by this order.

SECTION 8. The Director of the Bureau of the Budget is authorized, in accordance with the provisions of section 213 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, to analyze the financial records of any agency in order to secure such information as the Bureau of the Budget may require for the formulation or revision of reporting requirements or for assuring compliance therewith.

SECTION 9. Executive Orders No. 5614 of May 1, 1931, No. 6226 of July 27, 1933, No. 6869 of October 10, 1934, No. 7126 of August 15, 1935, as amended, and all other orders or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this order, are hereby revoked.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 13, 1940.

Exhibit 69

Declaration of valuables, September 6, 1940, under the Government Losses in Shipment Act (Notice No. 2)

The articles, things or representatives of value listed or referred to hereinafter have been declared by the Secretary of the Treasury, to be "valuables" within the meaning of that term in section 7 (a) of the Government Losses in Shipment Act, approved July 8, 1937, 50 Stat. 480, as amended by section 3 of the act approved August 10, 1939, 53 Stat. 1359 (U. S. C., Sup. V, title 5, sec. 134 f).

A. MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Currency, including mutilated currency and canceled currency, coins, including uncurrent coins, and specie.

B. SECURITIES AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS OR DOCUMENTS, PRIVATE AND PUBLIC

Abstracts of title.
Assignments.
Bills.
Bonds.
Certificates of deposit.
Certificates of indebtedness.
Checks, drafts and money orders.
Coupons.
Debentures.
Deeds.
Equipment trust certificates.
Mortgages.
Notes.
Stamps, including postage, revenue, license, food order and public debt.
Stamped envelopes and postal cards.
Stock certificates.
Trust receipts.
Voting trust certificates.
Warehouse receipts.
Warrants.

And other instruments or documents similar to the foregoing and whether complete, incomplete, mutilated, canceled, in definitive form or represented by interim documents.

C. PRECIOUS METALS AND STONES

Diamonds and other precious stones.

Gold, silver and any other precious or rare metal, including articles composed thereof.[1]

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[1] These articles, things or representatives of value were declared to be valuables under the Government Losses in Shipment Act, effective July 22, 1940. During the period August 10, 1939, to July 22, 1940, gold and silver were considered as valuables under the act upon the following basis:

"Gold, silver, in such state or condition that its value depends primarily upon its gold or silver content and not upon its form."

D. ALL OTHER

Works and collections of artistic, historical, scientific or educational value which are the property of the United States or which may be loaned to the United States at its request or which may be shipped on authority of the United States for its examination or acceptance as a gift.[2]

E. F. BARTELT,
Commissioner of Accounts.

Exhibit 70

Portions of the act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate and to put into effect charges for electrical energy generated at Boulder Dam, providing for the application of revenues from said project, authorizing the operation of the Boulder Power Plant by the United States directly or through agents, and for other purposes (Public No. 756, July 19, 1940)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to, and he shall, promulgate charges, or the basis of computation thereof, for electrical energy generated at Boulder Dam during the period beginning June 1, 1937, and ending May 31, 1987, computed to be sufficient, together with other net revenues from the project, to accomplish the following purposes:

(a) To meet the cost of operation and maintenance, and to provide for replacements, of the project during the period beginning June 1, 1937, and ending May 31, 1987;

(b) To repay to the Treasury, with interest, the advances to the Colorado River Dam Fund for the project made prior to June 1, 1937, within fifty years from that date (excluding advances allocated to flood control by section 2 (b) of the Project Act, which shall be repayable as provided in section 7 hereof), and such portion of such advances made on and after June 1, 1937, as (on the basis of repayment thereof within such fifty-year period or periods as the Secretary may determine) will be repayable prior to June 1, 1987;

(c) To provide $600,000 for each of the years and for the purposes specified in section 2 (c) hereof; and

(d) To provide $500,000 for each of the years and for the purposes specified in section 2 (d) hereof.

Such charges may be made subject to revisions and adjustments at such times, to such extent, and in such manner, as by the terms of their promulgation the Secretary shall prescribe.

SEC. 2. All receipts from the project shall be paid into the Colorado River Dam Fund and shall be available for:

(a) Annual appropriation for the operation, maintenance, and replacements of the project, including emergency replacements necessary to insure continuous operations;

(b) Repayment to the Treasury, with interest (after making provision for the payments and transfers provided in subdivisions (c) and (d) hereof), of advances to the Colorado River Dam Fund for the construction of the project (excluding the amount allocated to flood control by section 2 (b) of the Project Act), and any readvances made to said fund under section 5 hereof; and

(c) Payment subject to the provisions of section 3 hereof, in commutation of the payments now provided for the States of Arizona and Nevada in section 4 (b) of the Project Act, to each of said States of the sum of $300,000 for each year of operation, beginning with the year of operation ending May 31, 1938, and continuing annually thereafter until and including the year of operation ending May 31, 1987, and such payments for any year of operation which shall have expired at the time when this subdivision (c) shall become effective shall be due immediately, and be paid, without interest, as expeditiously as administration of this Act will permit, and each such payment for subsequent years of operation shall be made on or before July 31, following the close of the year of operation for which it is made. All such payments shall be made from revenues hereafter received in the Colorado River Dam Fund.

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[2] These articles, things or representatives of value were declared to be valuables under the Government Losses in Shipment Act, effective July 22, 1940.

All other articles, things or representatives of value listed or referred to were declared to be valuables, effective August 10, 1939.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this subsection, in the event that there are levied and collected by or under authority of Arizona or Nevada or by any lawful taxing political subdivision thereof, taxes upon—

(i) the project as herein defined;

(ii) the electrical energy generated at Boulder Dam by means of facilities, machinery, or equipment both owned and operated by the United States, or owned by the United States and operated under contract with the United States;

(iii) the privilege of generating or transforming such electrical energy or of use of such facilities, machinery, or equipment or of falling water for such generation or transforming; or

(iv) the transmission or control of such electrical energy so generated or transformed (as distinguished from the transmission lines and other physical properties used for such transmission or control) or the use of such transmission lines or other physical properties for such transmission or control,

payments made hereunder to the State by or under the authority of which such taxes are collected shall be reduced by an amount equivalent to such taxes. Nothing herein shall in anywise impair the right of either the State of Arizona or the State of Nevada, or any lawful taxing political subdivision of either of them, to collect nondiscriminatory taxes upon that portion of the transmission lines and all other physical properties, situated within such State and such political subdivision, respectively, and belonging to any of the lessees and/or allottees under the Project Act and/or under this Act, and nothing herein shall exempt or be construed so as to exempt any such property from nondiscriminatory taxation, all in the manner provided by the constitution and laws of such State. Sums, if any, received by each State under the provisions of the Project Act shall be deducted from the first payment or payments to said State authorized by this Act. Payments under this section 2 (c) shall be deemed contractual obligations of the United States, subject to the provisions of section 3 of this Act.

(d) Transfer, subject to the provisions of section 3 hereof, from the Colorado River Dam Fund to a special fund in the Treasury, hereby established and designated the "Colorado River Development Fund", of the sum of $500,000 for the year of operation ending May 31, 1938, and the like sum of $500,000 for each year of operation thereafter, until and including the year of operation ending May 31, 1987. The transfer of the said sum of $500,000 for each year of operation shall be made on or before July 31 next following the close of the year of operation for which it is made: *Provided*, That any such transfer for any year of operation which shall have ended at the time this section 2 (d) shall become effective, shall be made, without interest, from revenues received in the Colorado River Dam Fund, as expeditiously as administration of this Act will permit, and without readvances from the general funds of the Treasury.* * *

Sec. 3. If, by reason of any act of God, or of the public enemy, or any major catastrophe, or any other unforeseen and unavoidable cause, the revenues, for any year of operation, after making provision for costs of operation, maintenance, and the amount to be set aside for said year for replacements, should be insufficient to make the payments to the States of Arizona and Nevada and the transfers to the Colorado River Development Fund herein provided for, such payments and transfers shall be proportionately reduced, as the Secretary may find to be necessary by reason thereof. * * *

Sec. 5. If at any time there shall be insufficient sums in the Colorado River Dam Fund to meet the cost of replacements, however necessitated, in addition to meeting the other requirements of this Act, or of regulations authorized hereby and promulgated by the Secretary, the Secretary of the Treasury, upon request of the Secretary of the Interior, shall readvance to the said fund, in amounts not exceeding, in the aggregate, moneys repaid to the Treasury pursuant to Section 2 (b) hereof, the amount required for replacements, however necessitated, in excess of the amount currently available therefor in said Colorado River Dam Fund. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums, not exceeding said aggregate amount, as may be necessary to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to make such readvances. All such readvances shall bear interest.

SEC. 6. Whenever by the terms of the Project Act or this Act payment of interest is provided for, and whenever interest shall enter into any computation thereunder, such interest shall be computed at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, compounded annually.

SEC. 7. The first $25,000,000 of advances made to the Colorado River Dam Fund for the project shall be deemed to be the sum allocated to flood control by section 2 (b) of the Project Act and repayment thereof shall be deferred without interest until June 1, 1987, after which time such advances so allocated to flood control shall be repayable to the Treasury as the Congress shall determine. * * *

SEC. 12. The following terms wherever used in this Act shall have the following respective meanings:

"Project Act" shall mean the Boulder Canyon Project Act; * * *

"Year of operation" shall mean the period from and including June 1 of any calendar year to and including May 31 of the following calendar year. * * *

SEC. 16. This Act may be cited as "Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act".

Exhibit 71

An act to carry to the surplus fund of the Treasury certain trust funds derived from compensating taxes collected pursuant to section 15 (e) of title I of the act of May 12, 1933 (48 Stat. 40), as amended, upon certain articles coming into the United States

[Public Law 62, 77th Cong., H. R. 4239]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to carry to the surplus fund of the Treasury the balances now standing on the books of the Treasury to the credit of the following trust accounts:

12X8768—Philippine trust fund (processing taxes, miscellaneous), $813,811.42;

12X8769—Virgin Islands trust fund (processing taxes, miscellaneous), $929.94;

12X8770—American Samoa trust fund (processing taxes, miscellaneous), $1,613.82;

12X8771—Island of Guam trust fund (processing taxes, miscellaneous), $83.30;

12X8772—Canal Zone trust fund (processing taxes, miscellaneous), $21,218.38.

Approved, May 9, 1941.

Exhibit 72

First amendment, April 22, 1941, to Department Circular No. 394, relating to distinctive paper for United States currency and other securities

[Department Circular No. 394, First Amendment. Public Debt]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 22, 1941.

The second sentence of paragraph 2 of Department Circular No. 394, dated February 1, 1928 (31 CFR 300.2), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"The distinctive feature of the new paper consists of small segments of silk or synthetic fiber, colored red and blue, incorporated in the body of the paper while in process of manufacture and evenly distributed throughout."

D. W. BELL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Exhibit 73

Letter of the Postmaster General to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated November 8, 1941, certifying extraordinary expenditures contributing to the deficiencies of postal revenues for the fiscal year 1941, in pursuance of Public No. 316, Seventy-first Congress, approved June 9, 1930 (46 Stat. 523)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 8, 1941.*

THE HONORABLE THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY:

In accordance with the provisions of the act of June 9, 1930 (39 U. S. C. 793), embodied in section 260, Postal Laws and Regulations, the amounts set forth below with respect to certain mailings during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, are certified to you in order that they may be separately classified on the books of the Treasury Department in stating the expenditures made from the appropriation to supply the deficiency of postal revenues:

(*a*) The estimated amount which would have been collected at regular rates of postage on matter mailed during the year by officers of the Government (other than those of the Post Office Department) under the penalty privilege, including registry fees:		
Postage	$49,020,190.00	
Registry fees, including surcharges	2,537,306.00	
		$51,557,496.00
(*b*) The estimated amount which would have been collected at regular rates of postage on matter during the year by—		
1. Members of Congress under the franking privilege	926,686.00	
2. By others under the franking privilege	157.00	
		926,843.00
(*c*) The estimated amount which would have been collected during the year at regular rates of postage on publications going free in the county		616,353.00
(*d*) The estimated amount which would have been collected at regular rates of postage on matter mailed free to the blind during the year		265,656.00
(*e*) The estimated difference between the postage revenue collected during the year on mailings of newspapers and periodicals published by and in the interests of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, and fraternal organizations, and that which would have been collected at zone rates of postage		314,868.00
(*f* The estimated excess during the year of the cost of aircraft service over the postage revenues derived from air mail		5,156,254.07
Total		58,837,470.07

Very truly yours,

SMITH W. PURDUM,
Acting Postmaster General.

TABLES

EXPLANATION OF BASES USED IN TABLES

Figures in the following tables are shown on various bases, namely: (1) Daily Treasury statements, unrevised (current cash); (2) daily Treasury statements, revised (actual); (3) warrants issued; (4) checks issued; and (5) collections reported by collecting officers.

Daily Treasury statements (unrevised) (receipts and expenditures).—The figures shown in the daily statement of the United States Treasury are compiled from the latest daily reports received by the Treasurer of the United States from Treasury officers and public depositaries holding Government funds. The daily Treasury statement, therefore, is a current report compiled from latest available information, and, by reason of the promptness with which the information is obtained and made public, it has come into general use as reflecting the financial operations of the Government covering a given period, and giving an accurate idea of the actual condition of the Treasury as far as it is ascertainable from day to day. This is known as "current cash basis," according to daily Treasury statements (unrevised). Tables 3 and 5 (pp. 418 and 430) show receipts and expenditures on this basis. The current assets and liabilities of the Treasury are also available on this basis.

Daily Treasury statements (revised) (receipts and expenditures).—On account of the distance of some of the Treasury offices and depositaries from the Treasury, it is obvious that the reports from all officers covering a particular day's transactions cannot be received and assembled in the Treasury at one time without delaying for several days the publication of the daily Treasury statement. It is necessary, therefore, in order to exhibit the actual receipts and expenditures for any given month or fiscal year, to take into consideration those reports covering the transactions for the last few days of the month or fiscal year concerned which have not been received in the Treasury until the succeeding month or fiscal year, and to eliminate receipts and expenditures relating to the preceding month. After taking into consideration these reports, the revised figures indicate the condition of the Treasury on the basis of actual transactions occurring during the period under review. This is known as "the basis of daily Treasury statements (revised)."

It is not practical to delay the publication of the daily Treasury statement in order to include the later reports, as the difference between the revised and the unrevised figures is not substantial. The unrevised figures as shown in current daily Treasury statements are the basis for the Budget estimates submitted to Congress by the President. The revised figures are of no practical use except to enable the use of a true General Fund balance on the monthly Statement of the Public Debt of the United States and to bring the daily Treasury statement figures into agreement with the figures based on warrants issued. The outstanding public debt (pp. 529 to 549) is available on this basis.

Warrants issued (receipts).—Section 305 of the Revised Statutes provides that receipts for all moneys received by the Treasurer of the United States shall be endorsed upon warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without which warrants, so signed, no acknowledgment for money received into the Public Treasury shall be valid. The issuance of warrants by the Secretary of the Treasury, as provided by law, represents the formal covering of receipts into the Treasury.

Certificates of deposit covering actual deposits in Treasury offices and depositaries, upon which covering warrants are based, cannot reach the Treasury simultaneously, and for that reason all receipts for a fiscal year cannot be covered into the Treasury by warrants of the Secretary immediately upon the close of that fiscal year. It is necessary to have all certificates of deposit before a statement can be issued showing the total receipts for a particular fiscal year on a warrant basis. The figures thus compiled will agree with the figures compiled on the basis of daily Treasury statements (revised). Table 2 (p. 412), for years prior to 1916, shows receipts on this basis.

Warrants issued (expenditures).—The Constitution of the United States provides that no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law. Section 305 of the Revised Statutes requires that the Treasurer of the United States shall disburse the moneys of the United States upon warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury. As the warrants are issued by the Secretary they are charged against the appropriate appropriations provided by law. Some of these warrants do not represent actual payments to claimants, but are merely advances of funds to be placed to the credit of disbursing officers of the Government with the Treasurer of the United States for the payment of Government obligations. The disbursing officer then issues his check on the Treasurer in payment of such obligations. As far as the appropriation accounts are concerned, the warrants issued and charged thereto constitute expenditures, but it will be observed that such expenditures necessarily include unexpended balances to the credit of the disbursing officers.

Checks issued (expenditures).—This basis, more than any other, reflects the real expenditures of the Government. Expenditures for a given fiscal year on the basis of checks issued differ from the corresponding figures on the basis of warrants in that the former include expenditures made by disbursing officers from credits granted during the previous fiscal year, and exclude the amount of unexpended balances remaining to their credit at the end of the fiscal year. The basis of checks issued differs from the basis of the daily Treasury statement (revised) in that the former includes checks outstanding at the end of the fiscal year, and excludes unpaid checks outstanding at the beginning of the fiscal year. A detailed explanation of the basis of checks issued will be found on page 89 of the Secretary's report for 1927. Table 11 (p. 488) shows expenditures on this basis.

Collections reported by collecting officers (receipts).—Statements showing receipts on a collection basis are compiled from reports received by the various administrative offices from collecting officers in the field, such as collectors of internal revenue and collectors of customs. These reports cover the collections actually made by these officers during the period specified. The collections are then deposited in a designated Government depositary to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, which depositary renders a report to the Treasurer. The reports of the collecting officers and the depositaries do not, of course, coincide, for the reason that the collecting officers make collections during the last few days of the fiscal year which are not deposited until after the close of the fiscal year. On this account the two reports do not agree. The receipts are reported on a collection basis merely for statistical purposes and to furnish information as to detailed sources of revenue. Classification of such items on the basis of deposits has been found to be impracticable and uneconomical. Tables 10 and 13 (pp. 484 and 496) show receipts on a collection basis.

DESCRIPTION OF ACCOUNTS THROUGH WHICH TREASURY OPERATIONS ARE EFFECTED

All receipts of the Government are covered into the General Fund of the Treasury from which all expenditures are made. Receipts and expenditures, however, are classified in the Treasury's records according to the class of accounts through which operations are effected. Transactions are segregated in order to exhibit separately those effected through general and special accounts, as contrasted with those effected through trust accounts. This classification was first shown for the warrants and checks-issued bases and on the daily Treasury statements beginning with the July 1, 1933, issue, in order to conform to the practice of the Bureau of the Budget. In some tables in this report, however, transactions in the three types of accounts are combined for purposes of historical comparison. A brief general explanation of the three classes of accounts is presented below.

General accounts.—The principal sources of general account receipts are income taxes, miscellaneous internal revenue, social security taxes, taxes upon carriers and their employees, and customs duties. In addition, a large number of miscellaneous receipts come under this head, including such items as proceeds of Government-owned securities (except those which are applicable to public debt retirement), sale of surplus and condemned property, Panama Canal tolls, fees (including consular and passport fees), fines, penalties, forfeitures, rentals, royalties, reimbursements, immigration head tax, sale of public land, tax on national bank circulation, interest on public deposits, seigniorage on coinage of subsidiary silver and minor coins, etc. Moneys represented in the general accounts may be withdrawn from the Treasury only in pursuance of appropriations made by Congress. There are four classes of appropriations payable through the general accounts of the Treasury, namely: (*a*) Annual, being those made each year in the several departmental supply bills and limited for obligation during the fiscal year for which made; (*b*) continuing (no year) being available until expended or until the object for which appropriated has been accomplished, such as construction of public works; (*c*) permanent-specific, being fixed amounts provided for each of a series of years by permanent legislation, without annual action of Congress; and (*d*) permanent-indefinite, being indefinite amounts (so much as may be necessary) provided by permanent legislation without annual action of Congress, such as the indefinite appropriation to cover interest on the public debt.

A statement of general account receipts and expenditures is, therefore, in the nature of a general operating statement, and gives a picture of the relationship between the general revenues of the Government and the operating expenditures (including capital outlays and fixed charges) chargeable against them.

Special accounts.—Special account receipts may be generally defined as funds received under special authorizations of law which may be expended only for the particular purposes specified therein. Special account receipts may not be used for the general expenditures of the Government. The most important items of receipts included under this heading, from the standpoint of amounts, are those applicable to the retirement of the public debt. Other important special account receipts are the reclamation fund and receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act under the Department of the Interior, and the national forest funds under the Department of Agriculture. There are many other special account receipts of lesser importance.

Trust accounts.—Trust account receipts represent moneys received by the Government for the benefit of individuals or classes of individuals and are used for purposes specified in the trust. Moneys held in trust, being payable to or for the use of beneficiaries only, are not available for general expenditures of the Government. There are several classes of trust account receipts, the beneficiaries under which may be either individuals or groups of individuals. The accounts may represent (*a*) moneys received directly from or for account of individuals, as in the case of moneys received from foreign governments or other sources in trust for citizens of the United States or others under the act of February 27, 1896; (*b*) moneys collected as revenues and held in trust, such as the proceeds of sales of Indian lands which are held as interest-bearing funds for the benefit of Indian tribes; (*c*) proceeds of grants from the general accounts of the Treasury in pursuance of treaty or other obligations such as the perpetual trust fund created for the Ute Indians under section 5 of the act of June 15, 1880; (*d*) deposits, donations, or contributions for specified purposes, such as funds received for the purchase of lands in the national parks; and (*e*) deposits to be held until appropriate disposition thereof can be made, such as proceeds from the redemption of bonds found and whose owners are unknown.

Checking accounts of governmental corporations.—The manner in which certain checking accounts of governmental corporations are handled in the daily statement of the Treasury was explained in the announcement appearing on page 347 of the annual report for 1938.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Summary tables on receipts and expenditures

TABLE 1.—*Summary of receipts and expenditures, fiscal years 1932 to 1941 and monthly July 1940 to June 1941*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised) (see p. 405), revised to provide uniform classification of receipts and expenditures on a basis comparable to that in effect during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, including changes as a result of the President's Reorganization Plans III, IV, and V]

PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

Fiscal year or month	Receipts					
	Internal revenue	Customs	Other	Total receipts	Deduct: Net transfers to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [1]	Net receipts
1932	$1, 561, 006, 334. 38	$327, 754, 969. 12	$116, 964, 133. 64	$2, 005, 725, 437. 14		$2, 005, 725, 437. 14
1933	1, 604, 423, 956. 56	250, 750, 251. 27	224, 522, 533. 93	2, 079, 696, 741. 76		2, 079, 696, 741. 76
1934	2, 640, 603, 828. 30	313, 434, 302. 19	161, 515, 919. 04	3, 115, 554, 049. 53		3, 115, 554, 049. 53
1935	3, 277, 690, 027. 82	343, 353, 033. 56	179, 424, 140. 58	3, 800, 467, 201. 96		3, 800, 467, 201. 96
1936	3, 512, 851, 608. 15	386, 811, 593. 69	216, 293, 413. 29	4, 115, 956, 615. 13		4, 115, 956, 615. 13
1937	4, 597, 140, 102. 49	486, 356, 598. 90	210, 343, 535. 48	5, 293, 840, 236. 87	$265, 000, 000. 00	5, 028, 840, 236. 87
1938	5, 674, 318, 436. 66	359, 187, 249. 57	208, 155, 540. 76	6, 241, 661, 226. 99	387, 000, 000. 00	5, 854, 661, 226. 99
1939	5, 161, 220, 846. 63	318, 837, 311. 27	187, 765, 467. 69	5, 667, 823, 625. 59	503, 000, 000. 00	5, 164, 823, 625. 59
1940	5, 303, 133, 988. 29	348, 590, 635. 21	273, 111, 779. 26	5, 924, 836, 402. 76	537, 711, 733. 00	5, 387, 124, 669. 76
1941	7, 361, 674, 982. 23	391, 870, 013. 27	514, 967, 590. 00	8, 268, 512, 585. 50	661, 300, 733. 42	7, 607, 211, 852. 08
1940: July	326, 140, 912. 09	25, 225, 304. 44	15, 697, 312. 78	367, 063, 529. 31	35, 842, 714. 94	331, 220, 814. 37
August	522, 813, 202. 68	23, 630, 230. 52	19, 944, 936. 96	566, 388, 370. 16	119, 192, 109. 36	447, 196, 260. 80
September	672, 539, 799. 34	22, 627, 155. 51	15, 956, 947. 74	711, 123, 902. 59	540, 301. 20	710, 583, 601. 39
October	318, 578, 012. 59	29, 370, 767. 76	17, 402, 585. 10	365, 351, 365. 45	32, 093, 218. 52	333, 258, 146. 93
November	438, 484, 399. 48	27, 922, 668. 27	18, 388, 694. 03	484, 795, 761. 78	122, 717, 357. 13	362, 078, 404. 65
December	692, 936, 916. 46	29, 782, 717. 07	18, 209, 682. 41	740, 929, 315. 94	703, 660. 66	740, 225, 655. 28
1941: January	319, 168, 882. 30	33, 256, 684. 04	19, 179, 821. 43	371, 605, 387. 77	31, 827, 347. 55	339, 778, 040. 22
February	502, 046, 026. 68	31, 630, 445. 48	140, 013, 735. 40	673, 690, 207. 56	132, 337, 722. 05	541, 352, 485. 51
March	1, 513, 016, 548. 25	39, 949, 643. 09	13, 904, 609. 55	1, 566, 870, 800. 89	462, 420. 04	1, 566, 408, 380. 85
April	362, 004, 694. 05	49, 197, 017. 11	191, 241, 593. 87	602, 443, 305. 03	37, 025, 348. 63	565, 417, 956. 40
May	482, 857, 959. 49	41, 060, 000. 88	17, 241, 155. 62	541, 159, 115. 99	147, 475, 854. 26	393, 683, 261. 73
June	1, 211, 087, 628. 82	38, 217, 379. 10	27, 786, 515. 11	1, 277, 091, 523. 03	1, 082, 679. 08	1, 276, 008, 843. 95

Fiscal year or month	Expenditures							Excess of receipts or expenditures (−)	
	General, including recovery and relief	National defense [2]	Revolving funds (net)	Transfers to trust accounts, etc.	Total expenditures, excluding debt retirements	Debt retirements (sinking fund, etc.) [3]	Total expenditures, including debt retirements	Gross surplus or deficit (−) [4]	Net surplus or deficit (−) [5]
1932	$3,499,048,548.89	$753,166,387.24	$61,867,202.03	$221,065,000.00	$4,535,147,138.16	$412,629,750.00	$4,947,776,888.16	−$2,942,051,451.02	−$2,529,421,701.02
1933	2,988,779,846.72	679,694,732.58	73,804,343.13	121,266,000.00	3,863,544,922.43	461,604,800.00	4,325,149,722.43	−2,245,452,980.67	−1,783,848,180.67
1934	4,913,527,176.54	530,744,983.70	495,668,393.88	71,142,700.00	6,011,083,254.12	359,864,092.90	6,370,947,347.02	−3,255,393,297.49	−2,895,529,204.59
1935	5,905,015,737.68	688,521,488.67	345,328,985.37	71,009,100.00	7,009,875,311.72	573,558,250.00	7,583,433,561.72	−3,782,966,359.76	−3,209,408,109.76
1936	5,940,969,107.77	899,510,200.00	11,011,182.19	1,814,154,931.72	8,665,645,421.68	403,240,150.00	9,068,885,571.68	−4,952,928,956.55	−4,549,688,806.55
1937	6,441,508,362.08	928,963,909.90	203,535,759.04	603,400,724.68	8,177,408,755.70	103,971,200.00	8,281,379,955.70	−3,252,539,718.83	−3,148,568,518.83
1938	5,869,408,525.28	1,028,803,375.04	120,952,670.86	219,657,587.18	7,238,822,158.36	65,464,950.00	7,304,287,108.36	−1,449,625,881.37	−1,384,160,931.37
1939	7,226,352,198.48	1,206,081,773.86	92,453,595.38	182,204,012.82	8,707,091,580.54	58,246,450.00	8,765,338,030.54	−3,600,514,404.95	−3,542,267,954.95
1940	7,078,984,905.53	1,657,432,455.90	53,918,945.04	207,853,400.00	8,998,189,706.47	129,184,100.00	9,127,373,806.47	−3,740,249,136.71	−3,611,065,036.71
1941	6,532,267,391.60	6,080,083,536.31	[a] *136,286,103.94*	234,565,000.00	12,710,629,823.97	64,260,500.00	12,774,890,323.97	−5,167,678,471.89	−5,103,417,971.89
1940: July	514,349,666.75	185,444,795.16	5,072,022.24	113,520,110.00	818,386,594.15	12,212,250.00	830,598,844.15	−499,378,029.78	−487,165,779.78
August	483,151,102.71	210,469,346.89	[a] *13,009,378.73*	25,194,890.00	705,805,960.87	2,575,600.00	708,381,560.87	−261,185,300.07	−258,609,700.07
September	532,373,905.99	225,162,122.96	[a] *8,953,612.15*	10,000,000.00	758,582,416.80	1,703,950.00	760,286,366.80	−49,702,765.41	−47,998,815.41
October	576,579,682.23	297,356,123.39	[a] *4,939,132.04*	----------	868,996,673.58	1,243,900.00	870,240,573.58	−536,982,426.65	−535,738,526.65
November	441,257,586.96	378,563,762.95	[a] *22,725,678.82*	20,000,000.00	817,095,671.09	792,350.00	817,888,021.09	−455,809,616.44	−455,017,266.44
December	702,467,196.37	470,072,477.15	[a] *486,098.96*	----------	1,172,053,574.56	15,223,350.00	1,187,276,924.56	−447,051,269.28	−431,827,919.28
1941: January	522,735,468.67	568,692,541.99	1,702,101.77	17,500,000.00	1,110,630,112.43	7,213,500.00	1,117,843,612.43	−778,065,572.21	−770,852,072.21
February	470,346,706.19	584,039,867.77	929,570.38	20,000,000.00	1,075,316,144.34	2,122,250.00	1,077,438,394.34	−536,085,908.83	−533,963,658.83
March	639,392,178.62	748,344,569.25	1,398,806.82	10,000,000.00	1,399,135,554.69	1,539,100.00	1,400,674,654.69	165,733,726.16	167,272,826.16
April	531,714,347.07	763,061,078.21	2,154,968.86	18,350,000.00	1,315,280,394.14	1,171,350.00	1,316,451,744.14	−751,033,787.74	−749,862,437.74
May	400,747,422.28	836,881,495.16	[a] *96,756,032.32*	----------	1,140,872,885.12	1,334,500.00	1,142,207,385.12	−748,524,123.39	−747,189,623.39
June	717,152,127.76	811,995,355.43	[a] *673,640.99*	----------	1,528,473,842.20	17,128,400.00	1,545,602,242.20	−269,593,398.25	−252,464,998.25

[a] Excess credits (deduct).

[1] Figures for fiscal year 1937 through Dec. 31, 1939, include amounts formerly classified as expenditures under transfers to trust accounts, etc., for the old-age reserve account which was thereafter designated as the "Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund." The amounts in this statement are deducted from receipts in order to conform to the classification effective with the fiscal year 1941. Figures for 1940 and 1941 are exclusive of reimbursements from the trust fund to the General Fund for administrative expenses as provided under sec. 201 (b) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939.

[2] Figures for all years have been revised by transferring expenditures of the United States Maritime Commission from the departmental group, included in the classification "General," to "National defense." The expenditures for Maritime Commission include expenditures heretofore classified as "Emergency ship construction." The figures for the Maritime Commission are net and include receipts credited to the construction loan fund.

[3] Represents retirements required by law, chargeable to the sinking fund, and retirements under special provisions of law from other accounts.

[4] Gross surplus or deficit after giving effect to expenditures for retirement of public debt, chargeable to sinking fund, etc.

[5] Net surplus or deficit before giving effect to expenditures for retirement of public debt, chargeable to sinking fund, etc.

TABLE 1.—*Summary of receipts and expenditures, fiscal years 1932 to 1941 and monthly July 1940 to June 1941*—Continued

PART B. TRUST ACCOUNTS, INCREMENT ON GOLD, ETC.

Fiscal year or month	Receipts						
	Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	Unemployment trust fund	Railroad retirement account	Other trust accounts	Increment resulting from reduction in weight of gold dollar	Seigniorage	Total receipts
1932				$381, 259, 630. 12			$381, 259, 630. 12
1933				280, 075, 438. 80			280, 075, 438. 80
1934				233, 472, 590. 63	$2, 811, 375, 756. 72		3, 044, 848, 347. 35
1935				300, 819, 334. 35	1, 738, 019. 63	$140, 111, 441. 47	442, 668, 795. 45
1936		$18, 949, 421. 44		2, 053, 132, 867. 22	784, 464. 60	175, 789, 415. 49	2, 248, 656, 168. 75
1937	$267, 261, 810. 97	294, 439, 871. 20		857, 521, 545. 82	1, 676, 187. 53	39, 786, 924. 30	1, 460, 686, 339. 82
1938	402, 412, 232. 89	762, 832, 518. 88	$147, 813, 409. 10	322, 527, 677. 06	1, 094, 842. 97	90, 351, 012. 40	1, 727, 031, 693. 30
1939	529, 951, 054. 81	838, 087, 109. 99	109, 299, 289. 54	349, 275, 703. 83	481, 398. 61	90, 267, 427. 02	1, 917, 361, 983. 80
1940	[6] 580, 200, 560. 85	958, 639, 162. 80	122, 932, 516. 39	365, 483, 281. 36	402, 359. 49	48, 879, 863. 70	[6] 2, 076, 537, 744. 59
1941	717, 259, 011. 54	1, 113, 922, 996. 42	126, 883, 857. 53	524, 637, 840. 33	398, 606. 27	20, 190, 852. 24	2, 503, 293, 164. 33
1940: July	35, 852, 577. 95	59, 283, 850. 08	20, 000, 000. 00	117, 011, 644. 86	19, 805. 33	2, 916, 323. 47	235, 084, 201. 69
August	119, 208, 958. 68	142, 636, 583. 18	26, 000, 000. 00	15, 132, 445. 29	19, 711. 78	2, 354, 695. 24	305, 352, 394. 17
September	617, 725. 86	66, 590, 556. 58	10, 000, 000. 00	22, 041, 654. 25	34, 468. 66	1, 464, 030. 54	100, 658, 435. 89
October	32, 135, 547. 29	106, 846, 124. 57		26, 141. 217. 07	127, 805. 50	2, 607, 648. 51	167, 858, 342. 94
November	122, 771, 603. 71	144, 818, 719. 70	20, 000, 000. 00	16, 532, 178. 53	16, 794. 10	1, 223, 849. 64	305, 363, 145. 68
December	875, 104, 49	51, 425, 179. 49		33, 529, 147. 15	20, 991. 24	1, 633, 266. 32	87, 483, 688. 69
1941: January	31, 991, 320. 15	78, 217, 157. 55	10, 000, 000. 00	35, 433, 139. 95	34, 575. 09	2, 044, 604. 81	157, 720, 797. 58
February	132, 433, 886. 43	148, 627, 798. 36	20, 000, 000. 00	32, 287, 487. 55	23, 383. 61	1, 146, 408. 28	334, 518, 964. 23
March	703, 685. 79	28, 251, 593. 52	10, 000, 000. 00	44, 520, 197. 16	25, 277. 77	1, 065, 338. 94	84, 566, 093. 18
April	37, 264, 115. 76	69, 381, 944. 08	8, 350, 000. 00	55, 639, 771. 35	26, 191. 91	1, 148, 295. 23	171, 810, 318. 32
May	147, 606, 950. 15	167, 029, 857. 61	36, 706. 85	42, 009, 534. 90	27, 653. 95	984, 841. 86	357, 695, 545. 32
June	55, 797, 535. 28	50, 903, 631. 70	2, 497, 150. 68	84, 359, 422. 27	21, 947. 33	1, 601, 549. 37	195, 181, 236. 63

Fiscal year or month	Expenditures							Excess of receipts or expenditures (—)
	Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	Unemployment trust fund	Railroad retirement account	Other trust funds and accounts	Charges against increment on gold	Transactions in checking accounts of governmental agencies, etc. (net)	Total expenditures	
1932				$386,437,680.15		$205,868,006.52	$592,305,686.67	—$211,046,056.55
1933				285,085,427.53		817,803,904.18	1,102,889,331.71	—822,813,892.91
1934				209,968,239.61	$2,000,000,000.00	734,102,737.93	2,944,070,977.54	100,777,369.81
1935				237,118,762.87	113,022,629.27	[a] *637,137,145.71*	[a] *286,995,753.57*	729,664,549.02
1936		$18,909,000.00		2,019,436,888.15	403,828,779.50	[a] *108,298,620.74*	2,333,876,046.91	—85,219,878.16
1937	$267,126,969.35	294,386,000.00		837,343,848.17	100,781,944.13	[a] *313,840,604.95*	1,185,798,156.70	274,888,183.12
1938	400,604,062.87	750,680,000.00	$146,049,056.18	327,047,497.83	51,638,418.49	[a] *203,986,966.47*	1,472,032,068.90	254,999,624.40
1939	528,791,583.23	836,795,000.00	106,774,077.31	323,540,918.03	5,499,693.74	[a] *768,325,461.87*	1,033,075,810.44	884,286,173.36
1940	576,705,088.55	957,316,273.97	125,299,073.50	322,697,618.64	4,574.58	[a] *41,068,903.61*	1,940,953,725.63	[6] 135,584,018.96
1941	706,841,884.66	1,118,127,110.94	115,773,514.47	484,985,733.70	1,821.67	225,626,704.26	2,651,356,769.70	—148,063,605.37
1940: July	[b] *1,883,222.36*	70,101,747.33	9,758,314.31	102,670,747.52		3,291,365.56	183,938,952.36	51,145,249.33
August	[b] *1,435,246.42*	137,665,556.76	15,891,833.51	14,600,499.01	124.79	[a] *181,209,973.57*	[a] *14,487,206.32*	319,839,600.49
September	151,378,252.64	63,433,279.38	9,996,523.01	17,026,595.29	935.28	17,083,822.56	258,919,408.16	—158,260,972.27
October	[b] *58,178.38*	114,966,775.89	10,026,221.51	16,935,078.93		49,489,421.42	191,359,319.40	—23,500,976.46
November	[b] *216,913.56*	143,668,965.05	10,027,935.87	5,508,989.24		[a] *69,939,781.88*	89,049,194.72	216,313,950.96
December	156,069,137.88	43,859,259.73	10,027,777.80	24,549,482.42	751.95	61,544,739.65	296,051,149.43	—208,567,460.74
1941: January	[b] *4,578,344.95*	70,086,161.98	9,988,930.70	49,618,835.31		17,524,900.03	142,640,483.07	15,080,314.51
February	887,003.53	156,084,599.17	9,947,188.39	41,657,535.59	9.65	128,868,792.43	337,445,128.76	—2,926,164.53
March	166,517,960.56	26,563,609.91	10,258,179.14	48,963,753.61		68,586,452.22	320,889,955.44	—236,323,862.26
April	[b] *3,248,590.65*	75,168,438.12	10,391,179.19	47,978,176.59		[a] *361,103,528.78*	[a] *230,814,325.53*	402,624,643.86
May	1,974,725.35	167,105,387.41	9,116,233.25	32,459,446.97		411,088,574.04	621,744,367.02	—264,048,821.70
June	241,435,301.02	49,423,330.21	343,197.76	83,016,593.22		80,401,920.98	454,620,343.19	—259,439,106.56

[a] Excess credits (deduct).
[b] Excess redemptions (deduct).
[6] Revised to reflect adjustment of $1,000,000 under the title "Transfers to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund," and to bring classification into agreement with the accounts.

TABLE 2.—*Receipts and expenditures*

[On basis of warrants issued from 1789 to 1915, and on basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised) for 1916 1930. Trust accounts excluded for 1931 and subsequent

Year	Total receipts	Customs (including tonnage tax)	Internal revenue		Other receipts[2]	Total expenditures excluding public debt retirements
			Income and profits taxes	Other		
1789-91	$4, 418, 913	$4, 399, 473			$19, 440	$4, 269, 027
1792	3, 669, 960	3, 443, 071		$208, 943	17, 946	5, 079, 532
1793	4, 652, 923	4, 255, 307		337, 706	59, 910	4, 482, 313
1794	5, 431, 905	4, 801, 065		274, 090	356, 750	6, 990, 839
1795	6, 114, 534	5, 588, 461		337, 755	188, 318	7, 539, 809
1796	8, 377, 530	6, 567, 988		475, 290	1, 334, 252	5, 726, 986
1797	8, 688, 781	7, 549, 650		575, 491	563, 640	6, 133, 634
1798	7, 900, 496	7, 106, 062		644, 358	150, 076	7, 676, 504
1799	7, 546, 813	6, 610, 449		779, 136	157, 228	9, 666, 455
1800	10, 848, 749	9, 080, 933		809, 396	958, 420	10, 786, 075
1801	12, 935, 331	10, 750, 779		1, 048, 033	1, 136, 519	9, 394, 582
1802	14, 995, 794	12, 438, 236		621, 899	1, 935, 659	7, 862, 118
1803	11, 064, 098	10, 479, 418		215, 180	369, 500	7, 851, 653
1804	11, 826, 307	11, 098, 565		50, 941	676, 801	8, 719, 442
1805	13, 560, 693	12, 936, 487		21, 747	602, 459	10, 506, 234
1806	15, 559, 931	14, 667, 698		20, 101	872, 132	9, 803, 617
1807	16, 398, 019	15, 845, 522		13, 051	539, 446	8, 354, 151
1808	17, 060, 662	16, 363, 551		8, 211	688, 900	9, 932, 492
1809	7, 773, 473	7, 296, 021		4, 044	473, 408	10, 280, 748
1810	9, 384, 215	8, 583, 309		7, 431	793, 475	8, 156, 510
1811	14, 423, 529	13, 313, 223		2, 296	1, 108, 010	8, 058, 337
1812	9, 801, 133	8, 958, 778		4, 903	837, 452	20, 280, 771
1813	14, 340, 410	13, 224, 623		4, 755	1, 111, 032	31, 681, 852
1814	11, 181, 625	5, 998, 772		1, 662, 985	3, 519, 868	34, 720, 926
1815	15, 729, 024	7, 282, 942		4, 678, 059	3, 768, 023	32, 708, 139
1816	47, 677, 671	36, 306, 875		5, 124, 708	6, 246, 088	30, 586, 691
1817	33, 099, 050	26, 283, 348		2, 678, 101	4, 137, 601	21, 843, 820
1818	21, 585, 171	17, 176, 385		955, 270	3, 453, 516	19, 825, 121
1819	24, 603, 375	20, 283, 609		229, 594	4, 090, 172	21, 463, 810
1820	17, 880, 670	15, 005, 612		106, 261	2, 768, 797	18, 260, 627
1821	14, 573, 380	13, 004, 447		69, 028	1, 499, 905	15, 810, 753
1822	20, 232, 428	17, 589, 762		67, 666	2, 575, 000	15, 000, 220
1823	20, 540, 666	19, 088, 433		34, 242	1, 417, 991	14, 706, 840
1824	19, 381, 213	17, 878, 326		34, 663	1, 468, 224	20, 326, 708
1825	21, 840, 858	20, 098, 713		25, 771	1, 716, 374	15, 857, 229
1826	25, 260, 434	23, 341, 332		21, 590	1, 897, 512	17, 035, 797
1827	22, 966, 364	19, 712, 283		19, 886	3, 234, 195	16, 139, 168
1828	24, 763, 630	23, 205, 524		17, 452	1, 540, 654	16, 394, 843
1829	24, 827, 627	22, 681, 966		14, 503	2, 131, 158	15, 203, 333
1830	24, 844, 116	21, 922, 391		12, 161	2, 909, 564	15, 143, 066
1831	28, 526, 821	24, 224, 442		6, 934	4, 295, 445	15, 247, 651
1832	31, 865, 561	28, 465, 237		11, 631	3, 388, 693	17, 288, 950
1833	33, 948, 427	29, 032, 509		2, 759	4, 913, 159	23, 017, 552
1834	21, 791, 936	16, 214, 957		4, 196	5, 572, 783	18, 627, 569
1835	35, 430, 087	19, 391, 311		10, 459	16, 028, 317	17, 572, 813
1836	50, 826, 796	23, 409, 941		370	27, 416, 485	30, 868, 164
1837	24, 954, 153	11, 169, 290		5, 494	13, 779, 369	37, 243, 496
1838	26, 302, 562	16, 158, 800		2, 467	10, 141, 295	33, 865, 059
1839	31, 482, 749	23, 137, 925		2, 553	8, 342, 271	26, 899, 128
1840	19, 480, 115	13, 499, 502		1, 682	5, 978, 931	24, 317, 579
1841	16, 860, 160	14, 487, 217		3, 261	2, 369, 682	26, 565, 873
1842	19, 976, 198	18, 187, 909		495	1, 787, 794	25, 205, 761
1843 [1]	8, 302, 702	7, 046, 844		103	1, 255, 755	11, 858, 075
1844	29, 321, 374	26, 183, 571		1, 777	3, 136, 026	22, 337, 571
1845	29, 970, 106	27, 528, 113		3, 517	2, 438, 476	22, 937, 408
1846	29, 699, 967	26, 712, 668		2, 897	2, 984, 402	27, 766, 925
1847	26, 495, 769	23, 747, 865		375	2, 747, 529	57, 281, 412
1848	35, 735, 779	31, 757, 071		375	3, 978, 333	45, 377, 226
1849	31, 208, 143	28, 346, 739			2, 861, 404	45, 051, 657
1850	43, 603, 439	39, 668, 686			3, 934, 753	39, 543, 492
1851	52, 559, 304	49, 017, 568			3, 541, 736	47, 709, 017
1852	49, 846, 816	47, 339, 327			2, 507, 489	44, 194, 919
1853	61, 587, 054	58, 931, 866			2, 655, 188	48, 184, 111
1854	73, 800, 341	64, 224, 190			9, 576, 151	58, 044, 862
1855	65, 350, 575	53, 025, 794			12, 324, 781	59, 742, 668
1856	74, 056, 699	64, 022, 863			10, 033, 836	69, 571, 026
1857	68, 965, 313	63, 875, 905			5, 089, 408	67, 795, 708
1858	46, 655, 366	41, 789, 621			4, 865, 745	74, 185, 270
1859	53, 486, 465	49, 565, 824			3, 920, 641	69, 070, 977

Footnotes at end of table.

for the fiscal years 1789 to 1941 [1]

and subsequent years, see p. 405. General, special, emergency, and trust accounts combined from 1789 to years. For explanation of accounts, see p. 406]

Ordinary expenditures				Public debt retirements (sinking fund, etc.)[5]	Excess of receipts or expenditures (—)	
Civil and miscellaneous [3]	War Department (including rivers and harbors and Panama Canal)[4]	Navy Department[4]	Interest on the public debt		Gross surplus or deficit[6]	Net surplus or deficit[7]
$1,286,216	$632,804	$570	$2,349,437		$149,886	$149,886
777,149	1,100,702	53	3,201,628		−1,409,572	−1,409,572
579,822	1,130,249		2,772,242		170,610	170,610
806,039	2,639,098	61,409	3,490,293		−1,558,934	−1,558,934
1,459,186	2,480,910	410,562	3,189,151		−1,425,275	−1,425,275
996,883	1,260,264	274,784	3,195,055		2,650,544	2,650,544
1,411,556	1,039,403	382,632	3,300,043		2,555,147	2,555,147
1,232,353	2,009,522	1,381,348	3,053,281		223,992	223,992
1,155,138	2,466,947	2,858,082	3,186,288		−2,119,642	−2,119,642
1,401,775	2,560,879	3,448,716	3,374,705		62,674	62,674
1,197,301	1,672,944	2,111,424	4,412,913		3,540,749	3,540,749
1,642,369	1,179,148	915,562	4,125,039		7,133,676	7,133,676
1,965,538	822,056	1,215,231	3,848,828		3,212,445	3,212,445
2,387,602	875,424	1,189,833	4,266,583		3,106,865	3,106,865
4,046,954	712,781	1,597,500	4,148,999		3,054,459	3,054,459
3,206,213	1,224,355	1,649,641	3,723,408		5,756,314	5,756,314
1,973,823	1,288,686	1,722,964	3,369,578		8,043,868	8,043,868
1,719,437	2,900,834	1,884,068	3,428,153		7,128,170	7,128,170
1,641,142	3,345,772	2,427,759	2,866,075		−2,507,275	−2,507,275
1,362,514	2,294,324	1,654,244	2,845,428		1,227,705	1,227,705
1,594,210	2,032,828	1,965,566	2,465,733		6,365,192	6,365,192
2,052,335	11,817,798	3,959,365	2,451,273		−10,479,638	−10,479,638
1,983,784	19,652,013	6,446,600	3,599,455		−17,341,442	−17,341,442
2,465,589	20,350,807	7,311,291	4,593,239		−23,539,301	−23,539,301
3,499,276	14,794,294	8,660,000	5,754,569		−16,979,115	−16,979,115
3,453,057	16,012,097	3,908,278	7,213,259		17,090,980	17,090,980
4,135,775	8,004,237	3,314,598	6,389,210		11,255,230	11,255,230
5,232,264	5,622,715	2,953,695	6,016,447		1,760,050	1,760,050
5,946,332	6,506,300	3,847,640	5,163,538		3,139,565	3,139,565
6,116,148	2,630,392	4,387,990	5,126,097		−379,957	−379,957
2,942,944	4,461,292	3,319,243	5,087,274		−1,237,373	−1,237,373
4,491,202	3,111,981	2,224,459	5,172,578		5,232,208	5,232,208
4,183,465	3,096,924	2,503,766	4,922,685		5,833,826	5,833,826
9,084,624	3,340,940	2,904,582	4,996,562		−945,495	−945,495
4,781,462	3,659,914	3,049,084	4,366,769		5,983,629	5,983,629
4,960,220	3,943,194	4,218,902	3,973,481		8,224,637	8,224,637
4,450,241	3,938,978	4,263,877	3,486,072		6,827,196	6,827,196
5,231,711	4,145,545	3,918,786	3,098,801		8,368,787	8,368,787
4,627,454	4,724,291	3,308,745	2,512,843		9,624,294	9,624,294
5,222,975	4,767,129	3,239,429	1,913,533		9,701,050	9,701,050
5,166,049	4,841,836	3,856,183	1,383,583		13,279,170	13,279,170
7,113,983	5,446,035	3,956,370	772,562		14,576,611	14,576,611
12,108,379	6,704,019	3,901,357	303,797		10,930,875	10,930,875
8,772,967	5,696,189	3,956,260	202,153		3,164,367	3,164,367
7,890,854	5,759,157	3,864,939	57,863		17,857,274	17,857,274
12,891,219	12,169,227	5,807,718			19,958,632	19,958,632
16,913,847	13,682,734	6,646,915			−12,289,343	−12,289,343
14,821,242	12,897,224	6,131,596	14,997		−7,562,497	−7,562,497
11,400,004	8,916,996	6,182,294	399,834		4,583,621	4,583,621
10,932,014	7,097,070	6,113,897	174,598		−4,837,464	−4,837,464
11,474,253	8,805,565	6,001,077	284,978		−9,705,713	−9,705,713
9,423,081	6,611,887	8,397,243	773,550		−5,229,563	−5,229,563
4,649,469	2,957,300	3,727,711	523,595		−3,555,373	−3,555,373
8,826,285	5,179,220	6,498,199	1,833,867		6,983,803	6,983,803
9,847,487	5,752,644	6,297,245	1,040,032		7,032,698	7,032,698
9,676,388	10,792,867	6,454,947	842,723		1,933,042	1,933,042
9,956,041	38,305,520	7,900,636	1,119,215		−30,785,643	−30,785,643
8,075,962	25,501,963	9,408,476	2,390,825		−9,641,447	−9,641,447
16,846,407	14,852,966	9,786,706	3,565,578		−13,843,514	−13,843,514
18,456,213	9,400,239	7,904,709	3,782,331		4,059,947	4,059,947
23,194,572	11,811,793	9,005,931	3,696,721		4,850,287	4,850,287
23,016,573	8,225,247	8,952,801	4,000,298		5,651,897	5,651,897
23,652,206	9,947,291	10,918,781	3,665,833		13,402,943	13,402,943
32,441,630	11,733,629	10,798,586	3,071,017		15,755,479	15,755,479
29,342,443	14,773,826	13,312,024	2,314,375		5,607,907	5,607,907
36,577,226	16,948,197	14,091,781	1,953,822		4,485,673	4,485,673
34,107,692	19,261,774	12,747,977	1,678,265		1,169,605	1,169,605
33,148,280	25,485,383	13,984,551	1,567,056		−27,529,904	−27,529,904
28,545,700	23,243,823	14,642,990	2,638,464		−15,584,512	−15,584,512

TABLE 2.—*Receipts and expenditures*

Year	Total receipts	Customs (including tonnage tax)	Internal revenue		Other receipts [2]	Total expenditures excluding public debt retirements
			Income and profits taxes	Other		
1860	$56,064,608	$53,187,512			$2,877,096	$63,130,598
1861	41,509,931	39,582,126			1,927,805	66,546,645
1862	51,987,456	49,056,398			2,931,058	474,761,819
1863	112,697,291	69,059,642	$2,741,858	$34,898,930	5,996,861	714,740,725
1864	264,626,771	102,316,153	20,294,732	89,446,402	52,569,484	865,322,642
1865	333,714,605	84,928,261	60,979,329	148,484,886	39,322,129	1,297,555,224
1866	558,032,620	179,046,652	72,982,159	236,244,654	69,759,155	520,809,417
1867	490,634,010	176,417,811	66,014,429	200,013,108	48,188,662	357,542,675
1868	405,638,083	164,464,600	41,455,598	149,631,991	50,085,894	377,340,285
1869	370,943,747	180,048,427	34,791,856	123,564,605	32,538,859	322,865,278
1870	411,255,477	194,538,374	37,775,874	147,123,882	31,817,347	309,653,561
1871	383,323,945	206,270,408	19,162,651	123,935,503	33,955,383	292,177,188
1872	374,106,868	216,370,287	14,436,862	116,205,316	27,094,403	277,517,963
1873	333 738,205	188,089,523	5,062,312	108,667,002	31,919,368	290,345,245
1874	304,978,756	163,103,834	139,472	102,270,313	39,465,137	302,633,873
1875	288,000,051	157,167,722	233	110,007,261	20,824,835	274,623,393
1876	294,095,865	148,071,985	588	116,700,144	29,323,148	265,101,085
1877	281,406,419	130,956,493	98	118,630,310	31,819,518	241,334,475
1878	257,763,879	130,170,680		110,581,625	17,011,574	236,964,327
1879	273,827,185	137,250,048		113,561,611	23,015,526	266,947,884
1880	333,526,611	186,522,064		124,009,374	22,995,173	267,642,958
1881	360,782,293	198,159,676	3,022	135,261,364	27,358,231	260,712,888
1882	403,525,250	220,410,730		146,497,596	36,616,924	257,981,440
1883	398,287,582	214,706,497		144,720,369	38,860,716	265,408,138
1884	348,519,870	195,067,490	55,628	121,530,445	31,866,307	244,126,244
1885	323,690,706	181,471,939		112,498,726	29,720,041	260,226,935
1886	336,439,726	192,905,023		116,805,936	26,728,767	242,483,139
1887	371,403,277	217,286,893		118,823,391	35,292,993	267,932,181
1888	379,266,075	219,091,174		124,296,872	35,878,029	267,924,801
1889	387,050,059	223,832,742		130,881,514	32,335,803	299,288,978
1890	403,080,984	229,668,585		142,606,706	30,805,693	318,040,711
1891	392,612,447	219,522,205		145,686,250	27,403,992	365,773,904
1892	354,937,784	177,452,964		153,971,072	23,513,748	345,023,331
1893	385,819,629	203,355,017		161,027,624	21,436,988	383,477,953
1894	306,355,316	131,818,531		147,111,233	27,425,552	367,525,281
1895	324,729,419	152,158,617	77,131	143,344,541	29,149,130	356,195,298
1896	338,142,447	160,021,752		146,762,865	31,357,830	352,179,446
1897	347,721,705	176,554,127		146,688,574	24,479,004	365,774,159
1898	405,321,335	149,575,062		170,900,642	84,845,631	443,368,583
1899	515,960,621	206,128,482		273,437,162	36,394,977	605,072,179
1900	567,240,852	233,164,871		295,327,927	38,748,054	520,860,847
1901	587,685,338	238,585,456		307,180,664	41,919,218	524,616,925
1902	562,478,233	254,444,708		271,880,122	36,153,403	485,234,249
1903	561,880,722	284,479,582		230,810,124	46,591,016	517,006,127
1904	541,087,085	261,274,565		232,904,119	46,908,401	583,659,900
1905	544,274,685	261,798,857		234,095,741	48,380,087	567,278,914
1906	594,984,446	300,251,878		249,150,213	45,582,355	570,202,278
1907	665,860,386	332,233,363		269,666,773	63,960,250	579,128,842
1908	601,861,907	286,113,130		251,711,127	64,037,650	659,196,320
1909	604,320,498	300,711,934		246,212,644	57,395,920	693,743,885
1910	675,511,715	333,683,445	20,951,781	268,981,738	51,894,751	693,617,065
1911	701,832,911	314,497,071	33,516,977	289,012,224	64,806,639	691,201,512
1912	692,609,204	311,321,672	28,583,304	293,028,896	59,675,332	689,881,334
1913	724,111,230	318,891,396	35,006,300	309,410,666	60,802,868	724,511,963
1914	734,673,167	292,320,014	71,381,275	308,659,733	62,312,145	735,081,431
1915	697,910,827	209,786,672	80,201,759	335,467,887	72,454,509	760,586,802
1916	782,534,548	213,185,846	124,937,253	387,764,776	56,646,673	734,056,202
1917	1,124,324,795	225,962,393	359,681,228	449,684,980	88,996,194	1,977,681,751
1918	3,664,582,865	179,998,385	2,314,006,292	872,028,020	298,550,168	12,696,702,471
1919	5,152,257,136	184,457,867	3,018,783,687	1,296,501,292	652,514,290	18,514,879,955
1920	6,694,565,389	322,902,650	3,944,949,288	1,460,082,287	966,631,164	6,403,343,841
1921	5,624,932,961	308,564,391	3,206,046,158	1,390,379,823	719,942,589	5,115,927,690
1922	4,109,104,151	356,443,387	2,068,128,193	1,145,125,064	539,407,507	3,372,607,900
1923	4,007,135,481	561,928,867	1,678,607,428	945,865,333	820,733,853	3,294,627,529
1924	4,012,044,702	545,637,504	1,842,144,418	953,012,618	671,250,162	3,048,677,965
1925	3,780,148,685	547,561,226	1,760,537,824	828,638,068	643,411,567	3,063,105,332

Footnotes at end of table.

for the fiscal years 1789 to 1941 [1]—Continued

Ordinary expenditures				Public debt retirements (sinking fund, etc.) [5]	Excess of receipts or expenditures (−)	
Civil and miscellaneous [3]	War Department (including rivers and harbors and Panama Canal) [4]	Navy Department [4]	Interest on the public debt		Gross surplus or deficit [6]	Net surplus or deficit [7]
$32,028,551	$16,409,767	$11,514,965	$3,177,315	----------	−$7,065,990	−$7,065,990
27,144,433	22,981,150	12,420,888	4,000,174	----------	−25,036,714	−25,036,714
24,534,810	394,368,407	42,668,277	13,190,325	----------	−422,774,363	−422,774,363
27,490,313	599,298,601	63,221,964	24,729,847	----------	−602,043,434	−602,043,434
35,119,382	690,791,843	85,725,995	53,685,422	----------	−600,695,871	−600,695,871
66,221,206	1,031,323,361	122,612,945	77,397,712	----------	−963,840,619	−963,840,619
59,967,855	284,449,702	43,324,118	133,067,742	----------	37,223,203	37,223,203
87,502,657	95,224,415	31,034,011	143,781,592	----------	133,091,335	133,091,335
87,894,088	123,246,648	25,775,503	140,424,046	----------	28,297,798	28,297,798
93,668,286	78,501,991	20,000,758	130,694,243	----------	48,078,469	48,078,469
100,982,157	57,655,676	21,780,230	129,235,498	----------	101,601,916	101,601,916
111,369,603	35,799,992	19,431,027	125,576,566	----------	91,146,757	91,146,757
103,538,156	35,372,157	21,249,810	117,357,840	----------	96,588,905	96,588,905
115,745,162	46,323,138	23,526,257	104,750,688	----------	43,392,960	43,392,960
122,267,544	42,313,927	30,932,587	107,119,815	----------	2,344,883	2,344,883
108,911,576	41,120,646	21,497,626	103,093,545	----------	13,376,658	13,376,658
107,823,615	38,070,889	18,963,310	100,243,271	----------	28,994,780	28,994,780
92,167,292	37,082,736	14,959,935	97,124,512	----------	40,071,944	40,071,944
84,944,003	32,154,148	17,365,301	102,500,875	----------	20,799,552	20,799,552
106,069,147	40,425,661	15,125,127	105,327,949	----------	6,879,301	6,879,301
120,231,482	38,116,916	13,536,985	95,757,575	----------	65,883,653	65,883,653
122,051,014	40,466,461	15,686,672	82,508,741	----------	100,069,405	100,069,405
128,301,693	43,570,494	15,032,046	71,077,207	----------	145,543,810	145,543,810
142,053,187	48,911,383	15,283,437	59,160,131	----------	132,879,444	132,879,444
132,825,661	39,429,603	17,292,601	54,578,379	----------	104,393,626	104,393,626
150,149,021	42,670,578	16,021,080	51,386,256	----------	63,463,771	63,463,771
143,670,952	34,324,153	13,907,888	50,580,146	----------	93,956,587	93,956,587
166,488,451	38,561,026	15,141,127	47,741,577	----------	103,471,096	103,471,096
167,760,920	38,522,436	16,926,438	44,715,007	----------	111,341,274	111,341,274
192,473,414	44,435,271	21,378,809	41,001,484	----------	87,761,081	87,761,081
215,352,383	44,582,838	22,006,206	36,099,284	----------	85,040,273	85,040,273
253,392,808	48,720,065	26,113,896	37,547,135	----------	26,838,543	26,838,543
245,575,620	46,895,456	29,174,139	23,378,116	----------	9,914,453	9,914,453
276,435,704	49,641,773	30,136,084	27,264,392	----------	2,341,676	2,341,676
253,414,651	54,567,930	31,701,294	27,841,406	----------	−61,169,965	−61,169,965
244,614,713	51,804,759	28,797,796	30,978,030	----------	−31,465,879	−31,465,879
238,815,764	50,830,921	27,147,732	35,385,029	----------	−14,036,999	−14,036,999
244,471,235	48,950,268	34,561,546	37,791,110	----------	−18,052,454	−18,052,454
254,967,542	91,992,000	58,823,985	37,585,056	----------	−38,047,248	−38,047,248
271,391,896	229,841,254	63,942,104	39,896,925	----------	−89,111,558	−89,111,558
289,972,668	134,774,768	55,953,078	40,160,333	----------	46,380,005	46,380,005
287,151,271	144,615,697	60,506,978	32,342,979	----------	63,068,413	63,068,413
276,050,860	112,272,216	67,803,128	29,108,045	----------	77,243,984	77,243,984
287,202,239	118,629,505	82,618,034	28,556,349	----------	44,874,595	44,874,595
290,857,397	165,199,911	102,956,102	24,646,490	----------	−42,572,815	−42,572,815
299,043,768	126,093,894	117,550,308	24,590,944	----------	−23,004,229	−23,004,229
298,093,372	137,326,066	110,474,264	24,308,576	----------	24,782,168	24,782,168
307,744,131	149,775,084	97,128,469	24,481,158	----------	86,731,544	86,731,544
343,892,632	175,840,453	118,037,097	21,126,138	----------	−57,334,413	−57,334,413
363,907,134	192,486,904	115,546,011	21,803,836	----------	−89,423,387	−89,423,387
359,276,990	189,823,379	123,173,717	21,342,979	----------	−18,105,350	−18,105,350
352,753,043	197,199,491	119,937,644	21,311,334	----------	10,631,399	10,631,399
347,550,285	184,122,793	135,591,956	22,616,300	----------	2,727,870	2,727,870
366,221,282	202,128,711	133,262,862	22,899,108	----------	−400,733	−400,733
364,185,542	208,349,746	139,682,186	22,863,957	----------	−408,264	−408,264
393,688,117	202,160,134	141,835,654	22,902,897	----------	−62,675,975	−62,675,975
374,125,327	183,176,439	153,853,567	22,900,869	----------	48,478,346	48,478,346
1,335,365,422	377,940,870	239,632,757	24,742,702	----------	−853,356,956	−853,356,956
6,358,163,421	4,869,955,286	1,278,840,487	189,743,277	$1,134,234	−9,033,253,840	−9,032,119,606
6,884,277,812	9,009,075,789	2,002,310,785	619,215,569	8,014,750	−13,370,637,569	−13,362,622,819
3,025,117,668	1,621,953,095	736,021,456	1,020,251,622	78,746,350	212,475,198	291,221,548
2,348,332,700	1,118,076,423	650,373,836	999,144,731	[8] 422,281,500	86,723,771	509,005,271
1,447,075,808	457,756,139	476,775,194	991,000,759	422,694,600	313,801,651	736,496,251
1,508,451,881	397,050,596	333,201,362	1,055,923,690	402,850,491	309,657,461	712,507,952
1,418,809,037	357,016,878	332,249,137	940,602,913	457,999,750	505,366,987	963,366,737
1,464,175,961	370,980,708	346,142,001	881,806,662	466,538,114	250,505,239	717,043,353

TABLE 2.—*Receipts and expenditures*

Year	Total receipts	Customs (including tonnage tax)	Internal revenue		Other receipts [2]	Total expenditures excluding public debt retirements
			Income and profits taxes	Other		
1926	$3,962,755,690	$579,430,093	$1,982,010,088	$855,599,289	$545,686,220	$3,097,611,823
1927	4,129,394,441	605,499,983	2,224,992,800	644,421,542	654,480,116	2,974,029,674
1928	4,042,348,156	568,986,188	2,173,952,557	621,018,666	678,390,745	3,103,264,855
1929	4,033,250,225	602,262,786	2,330,711,823	607,307,549	492,968,067	3,298,859,486
1930	4,177,941,702	587,000,903	2,410,986,978	628,308,036	551,645,785	3,440,268,884
1931	3,189,638,632	378,354,005	1,860,394,295	569,386,721	381,503,611	3,651,515,712
1932	2,005,725,437	[9] 327,754,969	1,057,335,853	503,670,481	116,964,134	4,535,147,138
1933	2,079,696,742	[9] 250,750,251	746,206,445	858,217,512	224,522,534	3,863,544,922
1934	3,115,554,050	[9] 313,434,302	817,961,481	[11] 1,822,642,347	161,515,920	6,011,083,254
1935	3,800,467,202	[9] 343,353,054	1,099,118,638	[11] 2,178,571,390	179,424,120	7,009,875,312
1936	4,115,956,615	[9] 386,811,594	1,426,575,434	[11] 2,086,276,174	216,293,413	8,665,645,422
1937 [10]	5,028,840,237	[9] 486,356,599	[12] 2,163,413,817	[11] 2,168,726,286	210,343,535	8,177,408,756
1938 [10]	5,854,661,227	[9] 359,187,249	[12] 2,640,284,711	[11] 2,647,033,726	208,155,541	7,238,822,158
1939 [10]	5,164,823,626	[9] 318,837,311	[12] 2,188,757,289	[11] 2,469,463,558	187,765,468	8,707,091,581
1940 [10]	5,387,124,670	348,590,636	[12] 2,125,324,635	[11] 2,640,097,620	273,111,779	8,998,189,706
1941 [10]	7,607,211,852	391,870,013	[12] 3,469,637,849	[11] 3,230,736,400	[13] 514,967,590	[13] 12,710,629,824

[1] From 1789 to 1842 the fiscal year ended Dec. 31; from 1844 to date, on June 30. Figures for 1843 are for a half year, Jan. 1 to June 30.

[2] Includes railroad unemployment insurance contributions, proceeds of Government-owned securities, Panama Canal tolls, etc., seigniorage, and other miscellaneous. For details of Panama Canal receipts and receipts from sales of public lands, see tables 19 and 21.

[3] Includes civil expenditures under War and Navy Departments in Washington, to and including fiscal year 1915, and unavailable funds charged off under act of June 3, 1922 (42 Stat. 1592). For details of expenditures for pensions and Indians, see table 21.

[4] Exclusive of civil expenditures under War Department and Navy Department in Washington to and including fiscal year 1915. For details of Panama Canal expenditures, see table 19.

[5] Represents retirements (at par) required by law, chargeable to the sinking fund, and retirements under special provisions of law from other funds.

[6] Gross surplus or deficit is after giving effect to expenditures for retirement of public debt, chargeable to sinking fund, etc.

[7] Net surplus or deficit is before giving effect to expenditures for retirement of public debt, chargeable to sinking fund, etc.

[8] Receipts and public debt retirements for 1921 exclude $4,842,066.45 written off the debt Dec. 31, 1920. See note 4, p. 586.

[9] Beginning with the fiscal year 1932, tonnage tax has been covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts reflected in column "other receipts."

[10] Exclusive of net receipts under title VIII of the Social Security Act. In the fiscal year 1941 amounts representing appropriations equal to "Social security—Unemployment taxes" collected and deposited as provided under sec. 201 (a) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939, less reimbursements to the General Fund for administrative expenses, are deducted on the daily Treasury statement from total receipts. Such net amounts are reflected under trust account receipts as net appropriations to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. The fiscal years 1937, 1938, 1939, and 1940 have been revised in this statement to reflect similar treatment.

for the fiscal years 1789 to 1941[1]—Continued

Ordinary expenditures				Public debt retirements (sinking fund, etc.) [5]	Excess of receipts or expenditures (−)	
Civil and miscellaneous [3]	War Department (including rivers and harbors and Panama Canal) [4]	Navy Department [4]	Interest on the public debt		Gross surplus or deficit [6]	Net surplus or deficit [7]
$1, 588, 840, 768	$364, 089, 945	$312, 743, 410	$831, 937, 700	$487, 376, 051	$377, 767, 816	$865, 143, 867
1, 498, 986, 878	369, 114, 122	318, 909, 096	787, 019, 578	519, 554, 845	635, 809, 921	1, 155, 364, 766
1, 639, 175, 204	400, 989, 683	331, 335, 492	731, 764, 476	540, 255, 020	398, 828, 281	939, 083, 301
1, 830, 020, 348	425, 947, 194	364, 561, 544	678, 330, 400	549, 603, 704	184, 787, 035	734, 390, 739
1, 941, 902, 117	464, 853, 515	374, 165, 639	659, 347, 613	553, 883, 603	183, 789, 215	737, 672, 818
2, 207, 466, 030	478, 418, 974	354, 071, 004	611, 559, 704	440, 082, 000	−901, 959, 080	−461, 877, 080
3, 102, 047, 362	476, 305, 311	357, 517, 834	599, 276, 631	412, 629, 750	−2,942,051,451	−2,529,421,701
2, 390, 186, 162	434, 620, 860	349, 372, 794	689, 365, 106	461, 604, 800	−2,245,452,980	−1,783,848,180
4, 548, 951, 854	408, 586, 783	296, 927, 490	756, 617, 127	359, 864, 093	−3,255,393,297	−2,895,529,204
5, 264, 688, 207	487, 995, 220	436, 265, 532	820, 926, 353	573, 558, 250	−3,782,966,360	−3,209,408,110
6, 768, 779, 293	618, 587, 184	528, 882, 143	749, 396, 802	403, 240, 150	−4,952,928,957	−4,549,688,807
6, 126, 246, 074	628, 104, 285	556, 674, 066	866, 384, 331	103, 971, 200	−3,252,539,719	−3,148,568,519
5, 072, 147, 863	644, 263, 842	596, 129, 739	926, 280, 714	65, 464, 950	−1,449,625,881	−1,384,160,931
6, 398, 573, 009	695, 256, 481	672, 722, 327	940, 539, 764	58, 246, 450	−3,600,514,405	−3,542,267,955
6, 158, 609, 335	907, 160, 151	891, 484, 523	1, 040, 935, 697	129, 184, 100	−3,740,249,136	−3,611,065,036
5, 486, 331, 457	3, 896, 782, 392	2, 216, 823, 163	1, 110, 692, 812	64, 260, 500	−5,167,678,472	−5,103,417,972

[11] Includes processing tax on farm products, taxes on carriers and their employees, and taxes on employers of eight or more (title IX of the Social Security Act) as shown in table 4, p. 424; and since 1937, the amount of social security taxes shown in the following table:

Social security taxes	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Employment taxes (title VIII)	$194, 346, 309	$514, 405, 671	$530, 357, 680	$604, 694, 236	$690, 554, 674
Less: Net amounts transferred to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	265, 000, 000	387, 000, 000	503, 000, 000	537, 711, 733	661, 300, 733
Amount included in the column	*70, 653, 691*	127, 405, 671	27, 357, 680	66, 982, 503	29, 253, 941

[12] Includes unjust enrichment tax.
[13] Includes return of capital funds by governmental corporations as follows:

Federal savings and loan associations	$10, 466, 200
Reconstruction Finance Corporation:	
Purchase of stock of Federal home loan banks	124, 741, 000
Reduction in capital or surplus funds	175, 000, 000
Purchase of securities from Public Works Administration	9, 000, 000

NOTE.—Beginning with the fiscal year 1932, classifications of expenditures have been revised to reflect the five Presidential Reorganization Plans under the Reorganization Act of 1939. For postal receipts and expenditures, see table 20.

Detail tables on receipts

TABLE 3.—*Monthly receipts, fiscal year 1941, classified by major sources*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised), see p. 405]

PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

SOURCE	1940						1941
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
Internal revenue:							
Income tax (including unjust enrichment tax)	$49,655,148.79	$37,644,507.93	$431,668,977.80	$44,038,560.43	$48,906,319.64	$428,722,133.93	$62,759,357.16
Miscellaneous internal revenue	237,388,714.87	346,155,634.85	212,940,730.07	236,926,433.39	251,652,016.88	231,349,681.62	209,801,298.46
Social security taxes:							
Employment taxes	38,063,666.27	123,829,080.25	2,759,179.03	34,500,153.35	125,124,291.96	3,141,174.73	33,922,752.36
Tax on employers of 8 or more	503,935.79	8,131,733.73	584,083.05	2,746,826.26	7,997,964.33	557,641.47	12,081,795.43
Taxes upon carriers and their employees	529,446.37	7,052,245.92	24,586,829.39	366,039.16	4,803,806.67	29,166,284.71	603,678.89
Railroad unemployment insurance contributions	1,178.07	118,025.71	1,506,475.19	805.96	86,777.08	1,633,129.79	4,388.28
Customs	25,225,304.44	23,630,230.52	22,627,155.51	29,370,767.76	27,922,668.27	29,782,717.07	33,256,684.04
Miscellaneous receipts:							
Proceeds of Government-owned securities:							
Principal—foreign obligations							
Interest—foreign obligations			87,168.00			9,828.16	
Other	4,116,950.86	6,449,891.31	1,221,481.24	1,048,798.87	907,108.04	225,498.46	1,579,668.43
Panama Canal tolls, etc	1,815,139.16	1,735,434.05	1,827,842.86	2,850,835.41	1,723,330.98	2,029,325.74	1,606,623.09
Seigniorage	3,045,089.35	4,826,178.64	5,244,050.48	7,398,974.47	7,464,888.39	7,260,172.21	5,097,969.98
Other miscellaneous	6,718,955.34	6,815,407.25	6,069,929.97	6,103,170.39	8,206,589.54	7,051,728.05	10,891,171.65
Total receipts	367,063,529.31	566,388,370.16	711,123,902.59	365,351,365.45	484,795,761.78	740,929,315.94	371,605,387.77
Deduct:							
Net appropriation to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [1]	35,842,714.94	119,192,109.36	540,301.20	32,093,218.52	122,717,357.13	703,660.66	31,827,347.55
Net receipts	331,220,814.37	447,196,260.80	710,583,601.39	333,258,146.93	362,078,404.65	740,225,655.28	339,778,040.22

Source	1941					Total fiscal year	
	February	March	April	May	June	1941	1940
Internal revenue:							
Income tax (including unjust enrichment tax)	$104,408,150.89	$1,207,512,891.97	$74,881,021.00	$63,270,628.40	$916,170,150.54	$3,469,637,848.48	$2,125,324,634.92
Miscellaneous internal revenue	204,316,155.69	273,046,971.50	244,077,527.29	254,476,159.13	264,732,475.08	2,966,863,798.83	2,344,625,130.84
Social security taxes:							
Employment taxes	134,433,126.87	2,588,404.09	39,228,336.45	149,678,842.08	3,285,666.89	[2] 690,554,674.33	604,694,236.48
Tax on employers of 8 or more	53,474,664.59	917,548.10	2,447,261.27	7,453,332.27	779,797.90	97,676,584.19	107,523,266.69
Taxes upon carriers and their employees	5,413,928.64	28,950,732.59	1,370,548.04	7,978,997.61	26,119,538.41	136,942,076.40	120,966,719.36
Railroad unemployment insurance contributions	56,863.20	1,674,789.77	6,992.63	93,141.65	1,632,150.19	6,814,717.52	4,918,040.78
Customs	31,630,445.48	39,949,643.09	49,197,017.11	41,060,000.88	38,217,379.10	391,870,013.27	348,590,635.21
Miscellaneous receipts:							
Proceeds of Government-owned securities:							
Principal—foreign obligations							79,729.87
Interest—foreign obligations							334,017.45
Other	128,874,457.78	148,341.91	175,350,022.19	749,049.96	9,169,780.80	96,996.16	72,903,240.79
Panama Canal tolls, etc	1,478,873.18	1,154,570.62	1,885,198.56	1,404,530.27	936,820.91	329,841,049.85	22,719,562.65
Seigniorage	3,638,209.90	3,178,082.54	6,240,130.31	6,678,446.17	7,834,691.27	20,448,524.83	43,929,955.04
Other miscellaneous	5,965,331.34	7,748,824.71	7,759,250.18	8,315,987.57	8,213,071.94	67,906,883.71	[3] 128,227,232.68
Total receipts	673,690,207.56	1,566,870,800.89	602,443,305.03	541,159,115.99	1,277,091,523.03	89,859,417.93	5,924,836,402.76
Deduct:						8,268,512,585.50	
Net appropriation to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [1]	132,337,722.05	462,420.04	37,025,348.63	147,475,854.26	1,082,679.08	661,300,733.42	[4] 537,711,733.00
Net receipts	541,352,485.51	1,566,408,380.85	565,417,956.40	393,683,261.73	1,276,008,843.95	7,607,211,852.08	5,387,124,669.76

[1] Represents appropriations equal to "Social security—Employment taxes" collected and deposited as provided under sec. 201 (a) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939 less reimbursements to the General Fund for administrative expenses in the amount reflected under receipts for the Federal old-age and survivors insurance fund. Figures for periods prior to July 1, 1940, were formerly included as expenditures under the caption "Transfers to trust accounts, etc.: Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund," (see table 5, Part A, sec. IV) but are deducted from receipts in order to facilitate comparison with classification effective with the fiscal year 1941.

[2] Includes $2,413,946.05 for the fiscal year representing receipts from "Social security taxes—Employment taxes" collected prior to July 1, 1940, which are not available for appropriation to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

[3] Includes $43,756,731.01 representing repayment of amounts paid to the Commodity Credit Corporation for capital impairment.

[4] Includes transfers of $550,000,000 less reimbursements from the trust fund to the General Fund for administrative expenses as provided under sec. 201 (f) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939 amounting to $12,288,267. Also includes adjustment of $1,000,000 under the title "Transfers to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund," and to bring classification into agreement with the accounts.

TABLE 3.—*Monthly receipts, fiscal year 1941, classified by major sources*—Continued

PART B. TRUST ACCOUNTS, INCREMENT ON GOLD, ETC.

SOURCE	1940						1941
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
Trust accounts:							
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Appropriations	$38,063,666.27	$121,413,060.69	[5] $2,761,252.54	$34,500,153.35	$125,124,291.96	$3,141,174.73	$33,922,752.36
Transfers from General Fund [6]							
Less reimbursements to General Fund	2,220,951.33	2,220,951.33	2,220,951.34	2,406,934.83	2,406,934.83	2,437,514.07	2,095,404.81
Net appropriations [7]	35,842,714.94	119,192,109.36	540,301.20	32,093,218.52	122,717,357.13	703,660.66	31,827,347.55
Interest on investments [6]	9,863.01	16,849.32	77,424.66	42,328.77	54,246.58	171,443.83	163,972.60
Net receipts	35,852,577.95	119,208,958.68	617,725.86	32,135,547.29	122,771,603.71	875,104.49	31,991,320.15
Unemployment trust fund:							
Deposits by States	58,839,785.58	141,574,353.78	9,277,660.44	56,740,736.79	143,023,454.27	12,819,115.93	68,204,163.86
Railroad unemployment insurance account:							
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board	10,606.23	1,062,229.40	13,558,292.55	20,970.29	781,098.09	14,698,178.61	39,597.77
Advance from Treasury (act June 25, 1938)							
Transfers from States (act June 25, 1938)	413,757.18		43,548,570.98	50,016,143.04	1,014,167.34	1,451,974.62	2,461,793.71
Transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund (act Oct. 10, 1940)							7,500,000.00
Interest on investments	19,701.09		116,032.61	68,274.45		22,455,910.33	11,602.21
Railroad retirement account:							
Transfers from General Fund	20,000,000.00	26,000,000.00	10,000,000.00		20,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
Interest on investments							
Other trust accounts:							
District of Columbia	2,228,471.35	2,368,739.45	6,050,452.22	10,465,448.79	3,165,323.90	2,411,570.32	2,794,633.35
Government life insurance fund	6,888,438.27	4,566,989.87	7,031,657.58	5,693,914.09	4,255,804.65	5,696,807.46	6,036,875.10
National service life insurance fund:							
Premiums				7,013.10	32,609.82	105,102.23	116,106.83
Interest on investments							
Adjusted service certificate fund:							
Transfers from General Fund							
Interest on loans and investments	10,415.22	612.66	14,429.08	204.30	10,497.36	19,640.58	380,076.05

Source	1941					Total fiscal year	
	February	March	April	May	June	1941	1940
Trust accounts:							
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Appropriations	$134,433,126.87	$2,588,404.09	$39,228,336.45	$149,678,842.08	$3,285,666.89	[8] $688,140,728.28	
Transfers from General Fund [6]							[9] $550,000,000.00
Less reimbursements to General Fund	2,095,404.82	2,125,984.05	2,202,987.82	2,202,987.82	2,202,987.81	26,839,994.86	12,288,267.00
Net appropriations [7]	132,337,722.05	462,420.04	37,025,348.63	147,475,854.26	1,082,679.08	661,300,733.42	[9] 537,711,733.00
Interest on investments [8]	96,164.38	241,265.75	238,767.13	131,095.89	54,714,856.20	55,958,278.12	42,488,827.85
Net receipts	132,433,886.43	703,685.79	37,264,115.76	147,606,950.15	55,797,535.28	717,259,011.54	[9] 580,200,560.85
Unemployment trust fund:							
Deposits by States	145,648,955.33	13,140,675.09	66,517,166.40	166,135,479.11	10,101,677.69	892,023,224.27	859,863,884.26
Railroad unemployment insurance account:							
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board	511,786.01	15,063,957.11	62,940.31	863,375.30	14,674,239.97	61,347,271.64	44,248,661.68
Advance from Treasury (act June 25, 1938)							15,000,000.00
Transfers from States (act June 25, 1938)	2,467,057.02		2,695,483.78	31,003.20		104,099,950.87	1,800,818.02
Transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund (act Oct. 10, 1940)						7,500,000.00	
Interest on investments		46,961.32	106,353.59		26,127,714.04	48,952,549.64	37,725,798.84
Railroad retirement account:							
Transfers from General Fund	20,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	8,350,000.00			124,350,000.00	120,650,000.00
Interest on investments				36,706.85	2,497,150.68	2,533,857.53	2,282,516.39
Other trust accounts:							
District of Columbia	3,076,263.86	8,025,452.59	10,186,871.86	3,468,247.64	1,903,658.57	56,145,133.90	54,168,476.38
Government life insurance fund	4,505,598.34	7,700,979.53	5,612,714.11	4,607,086.84	28,839,651.51	91,436,517.35	92,861,727.21
National service life insurance fund:							
Premiums	273,331.41	703,471.44	657,806.85	810,409.23	791,937.27	3,497,788.18	
Interest on investments					15,425.35	15,425.35	
Adjusted service certificate fund:							
Transfers from General Fund			10,000,000.00			10,000,000.00	
Interest on loans and investments	27.15	194.07	3,387.96	64.32	4,965.69	444,514.44	794,095.68

[5] Includes $2,073.51 appropriated in September on account of receipts reflected in the daily Treasury statements in July and August.
[6] Includes transactions formerly classified under the caption "Old-age reserve account."
[7] See footnote 1, p. 419.
[8] Exclusive of receipts amounting to $2,413,946.05, reflected in daily Treasury statements for the fiscal year 1941, representing social security taxes collected prior to July 1, 1940, and, therefore, not available for appropriation to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. See footnote 2, p. 419.
[9] Revised to reflect adjustment of $1,000,000 under the title "Transfers to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund" and to bring classification into agreement with the accounts

TABLE 3.—*Monthly receipts, fiscal year 1941, classified by major sources*—Continued

PART B. TRUST ACCOUNTS, INCREMENT ON GOLD, ETC.—Continued

SOURCE	1940						1941
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
Trust accounts—Continued.							
Other trust accounts—Continued.							
Civil service retirement fund:							
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)	$90,754,000.00						
District of Columbia share	805,110.00						
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	3,757,457.08	$4,070,037.90	$4,124,646.72	$4,122,911.44	$4,244,464.79	$4,460,145.92	$6,006,585.92
Interest and profits on investments		32,482.19	13,347.95	23,671.23	29,589.04	69,786.30	37,698.63
Foreign service retirement fund:							
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)	609,000.00						
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	232,540.85	7,723.75	5,074.86	17,182.83	7,994.53	6,901.54	7,883.98
Interest on investments		67.95	228.82	157.81	295.89	355.07	447.67
Canal Zone retirement fund:							
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)	1,177,000.00						
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	60,224.96	60,959.46	62,868.47	64,601.89	67,139.00	71,307.96	70,320.38
Interest on investments		416.88	123.95	197.26	82.19	512.88	282.74
Alaska Railroad retirement fund:							
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)	175,000.00						
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	9,469.43	10,727.90	11,536.04	10,994.72	10,563.67	8,781.19	8,033.74
Interest on investments							
Indian tribal funds	[a] *53,778.33*	395,206.95	409,664.42	515,436.10	616,878.14	404,225.71	600,609.71
Insular possessions	1,610,632.88	1,303,209.55	1,591,300.36	1,278,961.56	1,463,658.39	2,108,110.18	444,465.32
Other	7,588,993.41	3,441,094.04	2,986,974.86	3,543,780.26	2,798,365.24	18,394,504.68	16,673,497.69
Unclassified	1,158,669.74	[a] *1,125,823.26*	[a] *260,651.08*	396,741.69	[a] *171,088.08*	[a] *228,604.87*	2,255,622.84
Other funds and accounts:							
Increment resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar	19,805.33	19,711.78	34,468.66	127,805.50	16,794.10	20,991.24	34,575.09
Seigniorage [10]	2,916,323.47	2,354,695.24	1,464,030.54	2,607,648.51	1,223,849.64	1,633,266.32	2,044,604.84
Total receipts	235,084,201.69	305,352,394.17	100,658,435.89	167,858,342.94	305,363,145.68	87,483,688.69	157,720,797.58

Source	1941					Total fiscal year	
	February	March	April	May	June	1941	1940
Trust accounts—Continued.							
Other trust accounts—Continued.							
Civil service retirement fund:							
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)						$90,754,000.00	$86,329,000.00
District of Columbia share						805,110.00	842,760.00
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	$4,792,674.51	$4,602,267.24	$4,710,376.12	$4,909,746.16	$4,988,229.73	54,789,543.53	43,268,637.15
Interest and profits on investments	34,619.18	39,035.62	49,972.60	40,383.56	24,793,024.05	25,163,610.35	21,564,999.99
Foreign service retirement fund:							
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)						609,000.00	199,400.00
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	7,400.58	9,226.09	4,325.41	3,507.33	2,490.09	312,251.84	433,425.85
Interest on investments	612.49	630.58	799.56	1,211.51	182,069.04	186,876.39	152,333.56
Canal Zone retirement fund:							
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)						1,177,000.00	500,000.00
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	72,778.99	77,413.07	77,147.37	81,346.93	73,983.26	840,091.74	600,181.34
Interest on investments	612.49	1,050.96	766.25	734.25	208,032.44	212,812.29	170,131.47
Alaska Railroad retirement fund:							
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)						175,000.00	175,000.00
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	14,278.59	1,895.16	15,975.67	2,277.93	41,228.29	145,762.33	106,873.23
Interest on investments					38,016.98	38,016.98	29,500.87
Indian tribal funds	603,824.27	460,540.06	551,836.99	502,233.23	524,525.92	5,531,203.17	5,543,464.04
Insular possessions	1,816,177.91	1,715,148.40	1,435,472.21	1,765,049.50	2,282,745.27	18,814,931.53	17,614,458.11
Other	18,950,864.58	21,577,551.73	22,460,196.41	23,728,531.62	22,822,112.35	164,966,466.87	40,517,819.44
Unclassified	[a] *1,861,576.80*	[a] *394,659.38*	[a] *127,878.02*	2,088,704.85	[a] *3,152,673.54*	[a] *1,423,215.91*	[a] *389,002.96*
Other funds and accounts:							
Increment resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar	23,383.61	25,277.77	26,191.91	27,653.95	21,947.33	398,606.27	402,359.49
Seigniorage [10]	1,146,408.28	1,065,338.94	1,148,295.23	984,841.86	1,601,549.37	20,190,852.24	48,879,863.70
Total receipts	334,518,964.23	84,566,093.18	171,810,318.33	357,695,545.32	195,181,236.63	2,503,293,164.33	2,076,537,744.59

[a] Counter entry (deduct).

[10] Represents the difference between the cost value and the monetary value of silver bullion revalued and held to secure silver certificates issued on account of silver acquired under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and under the President's proclamation dated Aug. 9, 1934.

TABLE 4.—*Annual receipts, fiscal years 1932 to 1941, classified by major sources*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised), see p. 405]

PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

SOURCE	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Internal revenue:					
Income tax (including unjust enrichment tax)	$3,469,637,848.48	$2,125,324,634.92	$2,188,757,289.40	$2,640,284,710.28	$2,163,413,817.65
Miscellaneous internal revenue	2,966,863,798.83	2,344,625,130.84	2,231,983,302.37	2,279,453,087.95	2,181,217,856.04
Social security taxes:					
Employment taxes (title VIII)	[1] 690,554,674.33	604,694,236.48	530,357,680.11	514,405,671.38	194,346,309.18
Tax on employers of 8 or more (title IX, sec. 901)	97,676,584.19	107,523,266.69	100,868,935.68	90,103,584.91	57,751,019.29
Unclassified			[a] *2,900.70*	[a] *60,610.39*	63,511.09
Taxes upon carriers and their employees	136,942,076.40	120,966,719.36	109,256,539.77	150,131,981.38	345,088.10
Processing tax on farm products				11.15	2,501.14
Railroad unemployment insurance contributions	6,814,717.52	4,918,040.78			
Customs	391,870,013.27	348,590,635.21	318,837,311.27	359,187,249.57	486,356,598.90
Miscellaneous receipts:					
Proceeds of Government-owned securities:					
Principal—foreign obligations		79,729.87	76,509.49	74,297.58	72,093.83
Interest—foreign obligations	96,996.16	334,017.45	423,943.33	513,773.24	518,492.67
Other	[2] 329,841,049.85	72,903,240.79	58,401,883.14	64,964,946.10	68,258,989.03
Panama Canal tolls, etc	20,448,524.83	22,719,562.65	24,834,261.91	25,107,974.85	25,371,003.00
Seigniorage	67,906,883.71	43,929,955.04	22,758,976.35	35,603,220.44	48,911,891.10
Other miscellaneous	89,859,417.93	[3] 128,227,232.68	81,269,893.47	81,891,328.55	67,211,065.85
Total receipts	8,268,512,585.50	5,924,836,402.76	5,667,823,625.59	6,241,661,226.99	5,293,840,236.87
Deduct:					
Net appropriations to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [4]	661,300,733.42	[5] 537,711,733.00	503,000,000.00	387,000,000.00	265,000,000.00
Net receipts	7,607,211,852.08	[5] 5,387,124,669.76	5,164,823,625.59	5,854,661,226.99	5,028,840,236.87

Source	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Internal revenue:					
Income tax (including unjust enrichment tax)	$1,426,575,433.84	$1,099,118,637.90	$817,961,481.18	$746,206,444.95	$1,057,335,853.19
Miscellaneous internal revenue	2,009,626,581.25	1,657,191,518.70	1,469,593,550.29	858,217,511.61	503,670,481.19
Social security taxes					
Taxes upon carriers and their employees	209.65				
Processing tax on farm products	76,649,383.41	521,379,871.22	353,048,796.83		
Railroad unemployment insurance contributions					
Customs	386,811,593.69	343,353,033.56	313,434,302.19	250,750,251.27	327,754,969.12
Miscellaneous receipts:					
Proceeds of Government-owned securities:					
Principal—foreign obligations	69,897.91	66,709.53	396,755.15	31,567,518.98	
Interest—foreign obligations	477,414.59	601,114.48	20,033,594.10	67,190,207.22	
Other	90,360,932.61	38,105,611.49	57,415,483.61	32,090,746.50	22,367,500.84
Panama Canal tolls, etc	25,899,995.07	24,704,262.38	27,103,068.08	23,267,500.34	22,588,375.22
Seigniorage	39,266,510.41	58,035,251.37	517,204.81	851,655.30	376,193.82
Other miscellaneous	60,218,662.70	57,911,191.33	56,049,813.26	69,554,905.59	71,632,063.76
Total receipts	4,115,956,615.13	3,800,467,201.96	3,115,554,049.53	2,079,696.741.76	2,005,725,437.14
Deduct:					
Net appropriations to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [4]					
Net receipts	4,115,956,615.13	3,800,467,201.96	3,115,554,049.53	2,079,696,741.76	2,005,725,437.14

[a] Counter entry (deduct).

[1] Includes $2,413,946.05 for the fiscal year representing receipts from "Social security taxes—Employment taxes" collected prior to July 1, 1940, which are not available for appropriation to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

[2] Includes return of capital funds by governmental corporations as follows:

Federal savings and loan associations	$10,466,200
Reconstruction Finance Corporation:	
Purchase of stock of Federal home loan banks	124,741,000
Reduction in capital or surplus funds	175,000,000
Purchase of securities from Public Works Administration	9,000,000

[3] Includes $43,756,731.01 representing repayment of amounts paid to the Commodity Credit Corporation for capital impairment.

[4] Represents, prior to the fiscal year 1941, amounts formerly classified as expenditures (see table 6, Part A, sec. IV) under "Transfers to trust accounts, etc.; Old-age reserve account" to and including Dec. 31, 1939; thereafter designated as the "Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund." The amounts in this statement are deducted from receipts in order to conform to the classification effective with the fiscal year 1941. Figures for 1940 and 1941 are exclusive of reimbursements from the trust fund to the General Fund for administrative expenses as provided under sec. 201 (b) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939.

[5] Revised to reflect adjustment of $1,000,000 under the title "Transfers to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund," and to bring classification into agreement with the accounts.

TABLE 4.—*Annual receipts, fiscal years 1932 to 1941, classified by major sources*—Continued

PART B. TRUST ACCOUNTS, INCREMENT ON GOLD, ETC.

SOURCE	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Trust accounts:					
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: [6]					
Appropriations	[7] $688, 140, 728. 28				
Transfers from General Fund		[8] $550, 000, 000. 00	$503, 000, 000. 00	$387, 000, 000. 00	$265, 000, 000. 00
Less reimbursements to General Fund	26, 839, 994. 86	12, 288, 267. 00			
Net appropriations [9]	661, 300, 733. 42	[8] 537, 711, 733. 00	503, 000, 000. 00	387, 000, 000. 00	265, 000, 000. 00
Interest on investments [6]	55, 958, 278. 12	42, 488, 827. 85	26, 951, 054. 81	15, 412, 232. 89	2, 261, 810. 97
Net receipts	717, 259, 011. 54	[8] 580, 200, 560. 85	529, 951, 054. 81	402, 412, 232. 89	267, 261, 810. 97
Unemployment trust fund:					
Deposits by States	892, 023, 224. 27	859, 863, 884. 26	811, 250, 507. 82	747, 660, 496. 77	291, 702, 689. 28
Railroad unemployment insurance account:					
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board	61, 347, 271. 64	44, 248, 661. 68			
Advance from Treasury (act June 25, 1938)		15, 000, 000. 00			
Transfers from States (act June 25, 1938)	104, 099, 950. 87	1, 800, 818. 02			
Transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund (act Oct. 10, 1940)	7, 500, 000. 00				
Interest on investments	48, 952, 549. 64	37, 725, 798. 84	26, 836, 602. 17	15, 172, 022. 11	2, 737, 181. 92
Railroad retirement account:					
Transfers from General Fund	124, 350, 000. 00	120, 650, 000. 00	107, 097, 412. 82	146, 402, 587. 18	
Interest on investments	2, 533, 857. 53	2, 282, 516. 39	2, 201, 876. 72	1, 410, 821. 92	
Other trust accounts:					
District of Columbia	56, 145, 133. 90	54, 168, 476. 38	52, 341, 997. 86	45, 380, 582. 62	38, 698, 079. 60
Government life insurance fund	91, 436, 517. 35	92, 861, 727. 21	95, 020, 729. 20	93, 459, 208. 42	93, 075, 900. 83
National service life insurance fund:					
Premiums	3, 497, 788. 18				
Interest on investments	15, 425. 35				
Adjusted service certificate fund:					
Transfers from General Fund	10, 000, 000. 00				556, 665, 424. 68
Interest on loans and investments	444, 514. 44	794, 095. 68	1, 025, 927. 88	1, 475, 212. 45	4, 136, 905. 76

Source	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Trust accounts:					
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: [6]					
Appropriations					
Transfers from General Fund					
Less reimbursements to General Fund					
Net appropriations [9]					
Interest on investments [6]					
Net receipts					
Unemployment trust fund:					
Deposits by States	$18, 857, 720. 50				
Railroad unemployment insurance account:					
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board					
Advance from Treasury (act June 25, 1938)					
Transfers from States (act June 25, 1938)					
Transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund (act Oct. 10, 1940)					
Interest on investments	91, 700. 94				
Railroad retirement account:					
Transfers from General Fund					
Interest on investments					
Other trust accounts:					
District of Columbia	41, 552, 354. 50	$47, 957, 060. 39	$33, 253, 805. 75	$33, 356, 950. 72	$36, 893, 540. 36
Government life insurance fund	70, 340, 596. 19	69, 531, 574. 98	72, 026, 323. 29	71, 144, 899. 11	71, 906, 719. 56
National service life insurance fund:					
Premiums					
Interest on investments					
Adjusted service certificate fund:					
Transfers from General Fund	1, 773, 492, 531. 72	50, 000, 000. 00	50, 000, 000. 00	100, 000, 000. 00	200, 000, 000. 00
Interest on loans and investments	10, 468, 355. 27	5, 781, 188. 04	4, 807, 393. 08	5, 793, 283. 30	3, 018, 641. 12

[6] Includes transactions classified prior to Jan. 1, 1940, under the caption "Old-age reserve account."

[7] Exclusive of receipts amounting to $2,413,946.05, reflected in daily Treasury statements for the fiscal year 1941, representing social security taxes collected prior to July 1, 1940, and therefore not available for appropriation to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. (See footnote 1, p. 425)

[8] Revised to reflect adjustment of $1,000,000 under the title "Transfers to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund," and to bring classification into agreement with the accounts.

[9] See footnote 4, p. 425.

TABLE 4.—*Annual receipts, fiscal years 1932 to 1941, classified by major sources*—Continued

PART B. TRUST ACCOUNTS, INCREMENT ON GOLD, ETC.—Continued

SOURCE	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Trust accounts—Continued.					
Other trust accounts—Continued.					
Civil service retirement fund:					
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)	$90, 754, 000. 00	$86, 329, 000. 00	$74, 244, 000. 00	$72, 392, 000. 00	$46, 050, 000. 00
District of Columbia share	805, 110. 00	842, 760. 00	842, 760. 00	842, 760. 00	150, 000. 00
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	54, 789, 543. 53	43, 268, 637. 15	39, 172, 242. 48	37, 272, 634. 54	34, 975, 743. 82
Interest and profits on investments	25, 163, 610. 35	21, 564, 999. 99	19, 220, 490. 57	16, 635, 825. 67	13, 012, 960. 98
Foreign service retirement fund:					
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)	609, 000. 00	199, 400. 00	187, 600. 00	188, 000. 00	185, 300. 00
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	312, 251. 84	433, 425. 85	189, 725. 65	190, 248. 95	190, 926. 02
Interest on investments	186, 876. 39	152, 333. 56	141, 332. 72	133, 896. 55	124, 872. 23
Canal Zone retirement fund:					
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)	1, 177, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	500, 000. 00
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	840, 091. 74	600, 181. 34	509, 292. 75	508, 617. 35	508, 491. 78
Interest on investments	212, 812. 29	170, 131. 47	159, 002. 85	145, 882. 53	129, 667. 64
Alaska Railroad retirement fund:					
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)	175, 000. 00	175, 000. 00	175, 000. 00	175, 000. 00	----------
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	145, 762. 33	106, 873. 23	107, 282. 10	156, 207. 87	96, 371. 43
Interest on investments	38, 016. 98	29, 500. 87	21, 089. 87	10, 972. 28	490. 96
Indian tribal funds	5, 531, 203. 17	5, 543, 464. 04	16, 362, 066. 43	6, 725, 897. 33	6, 948, 815. 62
Insular possessions	18, 814, 931. 53	17, 614, 458. 11	19, 554, 439. 64	15, 380, 008. 57	18, 218, 161. 35
Other	164, 966, 466. 87	40, 517, 819. 44	29, 901, 002. 60	30, 355, 263. 54	44, 007, 859. 56
Unclassified	[a] *1, 423, 215. 91*	[a] *389, 002. 96*	[a] *400, 278. 77*	599, 458. 39	[a] *154, 426. 44*
Other funds and accounts					
Increment resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar	398, 606. 27	402, 359. 49	481, 398. 61	1, 094, 842. 97	1, 676, 187. 53
Seigniorage [10]	20, 190, 852. 24	48, 879, 863. 70	90, 267, 427. 02	90, 351, 012. 40	39, 786, 924. 30
Total receipts	2, 503, 293, 164. 33	[b] 2, 076, 537, 744. 59	1, 917, 361, 983. 80	1, 727, 031, 693. 30	1, 460, 686, 339. 82

Source	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Trust accounts—Continued.					
Other trust accounts—Continued.					
Civil service retirement fund:					
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)	$40,000,000.00	$20,850,000.00	$20,850,000.00	$20,850,000.00	$20,850,000.00
District of Columbia share	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	32,248,956.57	29,916,760.79	28,720,103.26	30,336,816.28	30,421,896.76
Interest and profits on investments	11,712,785.15	10,822,890.96	10,518,358.79	9,752,298.53	8,588,812.85
Foreign service retirement fund:					
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)	162,400.00	159,100.00	292,700.00	416,000.00	215,000.00
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	174,364.95	177,052.74	163,733.60	177,520.48	173,904.54
Interest on investments	116,962.74	107,083.29	98,502.69	84,752.99	64,678.69
Canal Zone retirement fund:					
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)	500,000.00				
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	473,633.57	458,329.55	506,262.88	475,945.57	2,207,741.36
Interest on investments	111,226.46	91,031.23	88,894.58	84,985.31	66,385.89
Alaska Railroad retirement fund:					
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)					
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc					
Interest on investments					
Indian tribal funds	6,861,212.44	6,680,888.82	4,640,100.58	2,777,238.42	3,089,342.95
Insular possessions	19,062,420.25	28,951,287.83			
Other	43,361,032.96	31,811,668.29	6,997,512.25	4,674,748.09	3,612,966.04
Unclassified	2,344,034.45	[a] *2,626,582.56*	358,899.88		
Other funds and accounts:					
Increment resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar	784,464.60	1,738,019.63	2,811,375,756.72		
Seigniorage [10]	175,789,415.49	140,111,441.47			
Total receipts	2,248,656,168.75	442,668,795.45	3,044,848,347.35	280,075,438.80	381,259,630.12

[a] Counter entry (deduct).

[5] Revised to reflect adjustment of $1,000,000 under the title "Transfers to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund," and to bring classification into agreement with the accounts.

[10] Represents the difference between the cost value and the monetary value of silver bullion revalued and held to secure certificates issued on account of silver acquired under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and under the President's proclamation dated Aug. 9, 1934.

Detail tables on expenditures

TABLE 5.—*Monthly expenditures, fiscal year 1941, classified by accounts*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised) (see p. 405), adjusted to provide uniform classification of expenditures on a basis comparable to that in effect during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, including changes as a result of the President's Reorganization Plans Nos. III, IV, and V]

SUMMARY SHOWING EXPENDITURES, RECEIPTS, AND EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OR EXPENDITURES

	1940						1941
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS							
Total receipts	$331, 220, 814. 37	$447, 196, 260. 80	$710, 583, 601. 39	$333, 258, 146. 93	$362, 078, 404. 65	$740, 225, 655. 28	$339, 778, 040. 22
Expenditures:							
I. General (including recovery and relief):							
A. Departmental (see p. 432)	76, 275, 994. 85	63, 183, 170. 85	60, 805, 817. 85	66, 283, 975. 85	61, 463, 888. 14	65, 194, 051. 53	70, 168, 686. 87
B. Agricultural programs (see p. 434)	69, 264, 317. 66	75, 535, 227. 01	41, 400, 755. 89	89, 762, 098. 15	69, 476, 275. 66	120, 257, 623. 19	110, 808, 165. 99
C. Federal Loan Agency, Federal Security Agency, and Federal Works Agency (see p. 438)	252, 219, 728. 91	225, 582, 573. 33	190, 607, 598. 85	255, 255, 095. 62	207, 691, 074. 21	211, 985, 440. 68	233, 037, 634. 33
D. Other (see p. 440)	116, 589, 625. 33	118, 850, 131. 52	239, 559, 733. 40	165, 278, 512. 61	102, 626, 348. 95	305, 030, 080. 97	108, 720, 981. 48
Total general expenditures	514, 349, 666. 75	483, 151, 102. 71	532, 373, 905. 99	576, 579, 682. 23	441, 257, 586. 96	702, 467, 196. 37	522, 735, 468. 67
II. National defense (see p. 442)	185, 444, 795. 16	210, 469, 346. 89	225, 162, 122. 96	297, 356, 123. 39	378, 563, 762. 95	470, 072, 477. 15	568, 692, 541. 99
III. Revolving funds (see p. 444)	5, 072, 022. 24	[a] *13, 009, 378. 73*	[a] *8, 953, 612. 15*	[a] *4, 939, 132. 04*	[a] *22, 725, 678. 82*	[a] *486, 098. 96*	1, 702, 101. 77
IV. Transfers to trust accounts (see p. 444)	113, 520, 110. 00	25, 194, 890. 00	10, 000, 000. 00		20, 000, 000. 00		17, 500, 000. 00
V. Debt retirements (see p. 444)	12, 212, 250. 00	2, 575, 600. 00	1, 703, 950. 00	1, 243, 900. 00	792, 350. 00	15, 223, 350. 00	7, 213, 500. 00
Total expenditures	830, 598, 844. 15	708, 381, 560. 87	760, 286, 366. 80	870, 240, 573. 58	817, 888, 021. 09	1, 187, 276, 924. 56	1, 117, 843, 612. 43
Excess of expenditures over receipts	499, 378, 029. 78	261, 185, 300. 07	49, 702, 765. 41	536, 982, 426. 65	455, 809, 616. 44	447, 051, 269. 28	778, 065, 572. 21
PART B. TRUST ACCOUNTS, INCREMENT ON GOLD, ETC.							
Total receipts	235, 084, 201. 69	305, 352, 394. 17	100, 658, 435. 89	167, 858, 342. 94	305, 363, 145. 68	87, 483, 688. 69	157, 720, 797. 58
Expenditures:							
I. Trust accounts (see p. 446)	180, 647, 586. 80	166, 722, 642. 86	241, 834, 650. 32	141, 869, 897. 98	158, 988, 976. 60	234, 505, 657. 83	125, 115, 583. 04
II. Increment on gold, transactions in checking accounts, etc. (see p. 450)	3, 291, 365. 56	[a] *181, 209, 849. 18*	17, 084, 757. 84	49, 489, 421. 42	[a] *69, 939, 781. 88*	61, 545, 491. 60	17, 524, 900. 03
Total expenditures	183, 938, 952. 36	−14, 487, 206. 32	258, 919, 408. 16	191, 359, 319. 40	89, 049, 194. 72	296, 051, 149. 43	142, 640, 483. 07
Excess of receipts over expenditures	51, 145, 249. 33	319, 839, 600. 49			216, 313, 950. 96		15, 080, 314. 51
Excess of expenditures over receipts			158, 260, 972. 27	23, 500, 976. 46		208, 567, 460. 74	

	1941					Total fiscal year	
	February	March	April	May	June	1941	1940
PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS							
Total receipts	$541, 352, 485. 51	$1, 566, 408, 380. 85	$565, 417, 956. 40	$393, 683, 261. 73	$1, 276, 008, 843. 95	$7, 607, 211, 852. 08	$5, 387, 124, 669. 76
Expenditures:							
I. General (including recovery and relief):							
A. Departmental (see p. 433)	61, 180, 214. 36	62, 298, 528. 78	64, 466, 673. 13	66, 253, 239. 60	60, 946, 027. 94	778, 520, 269. 75	705, 370, 694. 01
B. Agricultural programs (see p. 435)	109, 252, 662. 85	121, 720, 221. 08	84, 419, 966. 21	34, 907, 088. 90	43, 588, 575. 48	970, 392, 978. 07	1, 430, 462, 728. 66
C. Federal Loan Agency, Federal Security Agency, and Federal Works Agency (see p. 439)	199, 636, 435. 51	219, 722, 457. 69	224, 038, 342. 58	199, 505, 244. 06	173, 335, 235. 25	2, 592, 616. 861. 02	2, 826, 628, 236. 78
D. Other (see p. 441)	100, 277, 393. 47	235, 650, 971. 07	158, 789, 365. 15	100, 081, 849. 72	439, 282, 289. 09	2, 190, 737, 282. 76	2, 116, 523, 246. 08
Total general expenditures	470, 346, 706. 19	639, 392, 178. 62	531, 714, 347. 07	400, 747, 422. 28	717, 152, 127. 76	6, 532, 267, 391. 60	7, 078, 984, 905. 53
II. National defense (see p. 443)	584, 039, 867. 77	748, 344, 569. 25	763, 061, 078. 21	836, 881, 495. 16	811, 995, 355. 43	6, 080, 083, 536. 31	1, 657, 432, 455. 90
III. Revolving funds (see p. 445)	929, 570. 38	1, 398, 806. 82	2, 154, 968. 86	[a] *96, 756, 032. 32*	[a] *673, 640. 99*	[a] *136, 286, 103. 94*	53, 918, 945. 04
IV. Transfers to trust accounts (see p. 445)	20, 000, 000. 00	10, 000, 000. 00	18, 350, 000. 00	----------	----------	234, 565, 000. 00	207, 853, 400. 00
V. Debt retirements (see p. 445)	2, 122, 250. 00	1, 539, 100. 00	1, 171, 350. 00	1, 334, 500. 00	17, 128, 400. 00	64, 260, 500. 00	129, 184, 100. 00
Total expenditures	1, 077, 438, 394. 34	1, 400, 674, 654. 69	1, 316, 451, 744. 14	1, 142, 207, 385. 12	1, 545, 602, 242. 20	12, 774, 890, 323. 97	9, 127, 373, 806. 47
Excess of receipts over expenditures	----------	165, 733, 726. 16	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Excess of expenditures over receipts	536, 085, 908. 83	----------	751, 033, 787. 74	748, 524, 123. 39	269, 593, 398. 25	5, 167, 678, 471. 89	3, 740, 249, 136. 71
PART B. TRUST ACCOUNTS, INCREMENT ON GOLD, ETC.							
Total receipts	334, 518, 964. 23	84, 566, 093. 18	171, 810, 318. 33	357, 695, 545. 32	195, 181, 236. 63	2, 503, 293. 164. 33	2, 076, 537, 744. 59
Expenditures:							
I. Trust accounts (see p. 447)	208, 576, 326. 68	252, 303, 503. 22	130, 289, 203. 25	210, 655, 792. 98	374, 218, 422. 21	2, 425, 728, 243. 77	1, 982, 018, 054. 66
II. Increment on gold, transactions in checking accounts, etc. (see p. 451)	128, 868, 802. 08	68, 586, 452. 22	[a] *361, 103, 528. 78*	411, 088, 574. 04	80, 401, 920. 98	225, 628, 525. 93	[a] *41, 064, 329. 03*
Total expenditures	337, 445, 128. 76	320, 889, 955. 44	−230, 814, 325. 53	621, 744, 367. 02	454, 620, 343. 19	2, 651, 356, 769. 70	1, 940, 953, 725. 63
Excess of receipts over expenditures	----------	----------	402, 624, 643. 86	----------	----------	----------	135, 584, 018. 96
Excess of expenditures over receipts	2, 926, 164. 53	236, 323, 862. 26	----------	264, 048, 821. 70	259, 439, 106. 56	148, 063, 605. 37	----------

[a] Excess credits (deduct).

TABLE 5.—*Monthly expenditures, fiscal year 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES

PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

	1940						1941
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
1. General (including recovery and relief):							
A. Departmental:							
Legislative establishment	$2,654,523.59	$2,480,732.49	$2,266,097.81	$1,833,599.70	$1,687,070.02	$2,069,747.21	$1,743,958.47
Judicial	809,495.00	897,718.33	845,381.54	994,629.44	1,002,833.73	1,064,272.03	892,227.37
Executive Office:							
Executive proper	39,326.04	41,042.45	42,032.24	43,791.30	37,514.33	42,844.73	49,669.26
Bureau of the Budget	57,878.65	62,223.31	66,920.32	67,735.66	69,989.97	71,593.11	66,900.34
National Resources Planning Board	97,820.83	76,074.69	68,881.23	70,957.21	62,598.85	57,325.16	46,744.16
Other	78,321.87	60,656.48	83,605.19	88,385.32	79,343.29	68,855.97	59,428.61
State Department	1,930,126.47	2,032,881.26	2,404,796.20	1,617,307.17	1,762,349.87	1,844,439.04	1,712,023.50
Treasury Department:							
Refugee relief	----------	----------	----------	1,430.99	602,136.39	2,072,896.40	1,482,466.60
Other	14,876,828.18	17,243,883.36	17,607,819.60	17,333,305.23	15,862,664.33	18,513,054.44	17,307,955.31
War Department (nonmilitary)	1,341,546.55	373,121.52	190,856.69	200,054.35	201,113.32	232,545.77	161,225.66
Department of Justice	4,640,024.57	5,474,090.43	4,222,476.57	5,388,865.92	4,867,160.54	4,717,857.83	5,284,574.69
Post Office Department	12,087.73	[a] *231,747.97*	859,703.46	[a] *861,100.08*	13,058.32	19,586.34	35,788.60
Department of the Interior	10,180,594.46	9,482,169.96	10,292,828.63	11,195,647.00	9,506,434.90	8,644,168.68	8,506,165.28
Department of Agriculture:							
Refugee relief	----------	----------	----------	104,022.75	111,439.10	386,446.52	121,777.88
Other	19,996,789.99	11,107,042.48	9,913,257.35	11,414,300.01	7,423,744.26	8,108,129.55	18,962,861.36
Department of Commerce:							
Civil Aeronautics Authority	3,640,102.40	2,685,435.50	4,535,097.28	5,371,468.06	3,766,143.78	4,374,105.77	4,141,170.69
Other	7,157,204.61	4,656,054.34	3,341,668.23	3,357,773.31	3,390,051.40	3,487,421.38	3,455,260.90
Department of Labor	1,737,751.50	2,613,178.21	1,092,140.31	2,373,108.95	2,091,887.96	1,234,650.97	2,506,711.84
Independent offices and commissions	5,722,352.33	6,027,862.13	5,529,563.51	6,179,609.74	6,264,787.98	6,611,026.21	5,652,694.96
Unclassified	1,933,929.27	[a] *2,271,687.84*	45,157.19	685,166.79	[a] *65,800.34*	675,822.01	[a] *1,336,474.85*
	76,906,704.04	62,810,731.13	63,408,283.35	67,460,058.82	58,736,522.00	64,296,789.12	70,853,130.63
Adjustment for disbursing officers' checks outstanding	−630,709.19	+372,439.72	−2,602,465.50	−1,176,082.97	+2,727,366.14	+897,262.41	−684,443.76
Total departmental [1]	76,275,994.85	63,183,170.85	60,805,817.85	66,283,975.85	61,463,888.14	65,194,051.53	70,168,686.87

	1941					Total fiscal year	
	February	March	April	May	June	1941	1940
I. General (including recovery and relief):							
A. Departmental:							
Legislative establishment	$1,687,979.65	$1,678,468.84	$1,674,997.34	$1,720,827.20	$2,674,233.66	$24,172,235.98	$23,070,529.31
Judicial	945,113.90	960,915.78	1,039,633.77	1,006,756.57	966,871.01	11,425,848.47	6,054,051.71
Executive Office:							
Executive proper	48,905.91	44,017.33	42,247.94	39,937.94	41,984.14	513,313.61	459,317.85
Bureau of the Budget	61,334.19	121,273.76	76,646.44	72,756.05	79,961.17	875,212.97	639,462.84
National Resources Planning Board	47,603.69	55,640.17	41,764.02	73,261.44	69,820.97	768,492.42	767,673.73
Other	40,697.10	44,203.56	46,411.26	48,985.18	43,651.77	742,545.60	794,645.56
State Department	1,742,543.05	2,121,446.23	1,991,287.99	1,827,820.35	1,573,327.29	22,860,348.42	24,292,914.65
Treasury Department:							
Refugee relief	823,953.33	1,959,758.38	1,643,742.42	1,341,727.79	1,133,085.86	11,061,198.16	
Other	17,629,726.49	16,654,270.15	16,332,923.25	17,203,627.51	18,057,322.08	204,623,379.93	177,221,645.02
War Department (nonmilitary)	177,155.05	186,002.30	92,905.49	432,941.84	87,877.98	3,677,346.52	2,182,601.18
Department of Justice	6,922,056.42	5,309,878.38	5,299,375.30	5,548,536.12	5,438,772.42	63,113,669.19	59,138,744.85
Post Office Department	[a] *18,800.95*	173,966.56	24,075.61	[a] *26,845.84*	66,733.91	66,505.69	1,121,043.07
Department of the Interior	7,721,642.53	7,383,544.98	7,891,654.35	8,253,327.11	9,594,337.12	108,652,515.00	111,357,891.92
Department of Agriculture:							
Refugee relief	418,296.74	966,893.65	1,613,742.29	1,592,166.06	84,826.38	5,399,611.37	
Other	8,394,929.24	7,776,932.23	9,351,761.85	7,607,827.32	8,598,053.46	128,655,629.10	145,846,823.06
Department of Commerce:							
Civil Aeronautics Authority	4,411,137.14	5,312,820.27	4,243,638.30	4,409,088.28	6,545,146.24	53,435,353.71	24,062,214.04
Other	3,100,262.27	3,576,290.44	3,311,313.20	3,173,123.61	3,143,412.04	45,149,835.73	42,738,574.43
Department of Labor	2,321,629.65	1,449,660.77	2,863,108.21	1,919,093.11	1,315,820.09	23,518,741.57	19,410,658.62
Independent offices and commissions	5,358,474.56	5,880,823.66	5,935,546.13	5,767,988.45	5,655,177.19	70,585,906.85	[2] 64,693,121.81
Unclassified	646,217.00	[a] *2,220,276.77*	1,529,708.48	862,159.66	[a] *664,569.54*	[a] *180,648.94*	75,042.33
	62,480,856.96	59,736,530.67	65,046,483.64	62,875,105.75	64,505,845.24	779,117,041.35	703,926,955.98
Adjustment for disbursing officers' checks outstanding	−1,300,642.60	+2,561,998.11	−579,810.51	+3,378,133.85	−3,559,817.30	−596,771.60	+1,443,738.03
Total departmental [1]	61,180,214.36	62,298,528.78	64,466,673.13	66,253,239.60	60,946,027.94	778,520,269.75	705,370,694.01

[a] Excess credits (deduct).
[1] Revised to adjust for expenditures of the U. S. Maritime Commission now classified under "National defense" stated in Part A, sec. II, of this table.
[2] Includes $544,115.86 expenditures of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and $11,379.11 expenditures of the Civil Works Administration.

TABLE 5.—*Monthly expenditures, fiscal year 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—Continued

	1940						1941
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
I. General (including recovery and relief)—Continued.							
B. Agricultural programs: [3]							
Agricultural adjustment program:							
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	$216,669.94	$163,116.16	$144,942.95	$151,295.87	$161,710.87	$146,680.04	$152,752.05
Administration of Sugar Act of 1937	3,346,865.89	1,925,195.41	3,314,106.15	4,325,570.70	1,941,985.37	862,441.39	3,696,612.77
Agricultural Adjustment Administration (act Aug. 24, 1935)	5,883,803.21	9,165,017.14	8,610,822.63	14,711,538.75	16,253,823.18	15,633,341.60	16,635,273.12
Surplus Marketing Administration [4]	10,505,534.81	8,939,341.28	8,160,723.05	7,247,846.28	5,527,410.73	4,310,737.15	3,958,808.57
Agricultural contract adjustments	9,198.46	6,354.40	7,307.00	4,151.96	3,190.46	3,488.57	4,517.81
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act	13,134,546.28	17,366,477.61	8,874,517.41	30,948,966.60	60,700,270.40	75,216,325.58	73,352,475.55
Federal Crop Insurance Act:							
Administrative expenses	223,263.08	256,359.66	1,520,500.93	234,647.34	232,490.39	197,392.17	471,125.00
Subscriptions to capital stock of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	----------	6,000,000.00	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Price Adjustment Act of 1938 and parity payments	19,632,364.49	33,163,065.05	44,089,675.08	45,178,420.80	23,561,163.19	12,857,099.59	5,229,417.61
Unclassified	620,915.03	[a] *628,731.50*	7,754.89	[a] *69.81*	127.86	323,995.66	[a] *313,643.21*
Commodity Credit Corporation, restoration of capital impairment	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

	1941					Total fiscal year	
	February	March	April	May	June	1941	1940
I. General (including recovery and relief)—Continued.							
B. Agricultural programs: [3]							
Agricultural adjustment program:							
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	$130,575.31	$153,714.21	$163,036.35	$150,981.58	$176,206.47	$1,911,681.80	$2,032,958.30
Administration of Sugar Act of 1937	5,469,372.14	9,002,261.00	11,727,919.01	2,376,841.09	2,432,918.90	50,422,089.82	48,823,534.06
Agricultural Adjustment Administration (act Aug. 24, 1935)	17,809,292.74	26,719,461.38	17,877,203.29	22,431,658.00	15,312,464.65	187,043,699.69	51,458,176.79
Surplus Marketing Administration [4]	1,952,641.15	2,408,097.53	1,635,248.33	[a] *1,347,790.90*	637,727.94	53,936,325.92	91,131,177.91
Agricultural contract adjustments	5,868.79	5,131.91	3,008.86	4,164.09	3,315.16	59,697.47	274,302.24
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act	67,137,469.43	62,930,631.21	35,807,098.29	12,937,137.13	6,700,288.65	465,136,204.14	605,137,906.69
Federal Crop Insurance Act:							
Administrative expenses	764,856.41	184,616.00	409,790.60	221,757.33	279,823.55	4,996,622.46	3,263,736.63
Subscriptions to capital stock of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation						6,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
Price Adjustment Act of 1938 and parity payments	2,470,852.27	959,951.06	2,966,661.00	2,100,455.83	6,048,060.62	198,257,186.59	215,025,865.62
Unclassified	[a] *10,263.48*	[a] *129.39*	542.70	[a] *613.61*	[a] *474.05*	[a] *588.91*	81.45
Commodity Credit Corporation, restoration of capital impairment							[5] 119,599,918.05

[a] Excess credits (deduct).
[3] Additional expenditures under corresponding captions are included in Part A, sec. I-A, Departmental expenditures.
[4] Includes transactions formerly classified under the caption "Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation." Fiscal year 1941 includes expenditures of the Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements; expenditures of the Division for 1940 are included in Agricultural Adjustment Administration shown above.
[5] Represents capital impairment applicable to fiscal year 1939 but not appropriated by Congress until the fiscal year 1940 (Aug. 9, 1939).

TABLE 5.—*Monthly expenditures, fiscal year 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—Continued

	1940						1941
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
I. General (including recovery and relief)—Continued.							
B. Agricultural programs—Continued.							
Farm Credit Administration: [6]							
Crop loans	$124,059.29	[a] *$503,395.29*	[a] *$1,240,245.81*	[a] *$3,347,223.84*	[a] *$3,538,285.20*	[a] *$1,785,629.87*	[a] *$942,119.54*
Banks for cooperatives—Capital stock reduction			*30,000,000.00*	[a] *8,000,000.00*	[a] *10,000,000.00*		
Other	[a] *2,882,325.24*	[a] *84,697.87*	1,123,804.54	1,562,645.13	8,603,198.23	[a] *129,902.17*	[a] *1,366,980.38*
Unclassified	[a] *241.92*	[a] *119,647.82*	119,647.82	38,940.88	[a] *38,947.88*	3.48	3.62
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, reduction in interest rate on mortgages				1,414,941.25		2,528,156.21	
Federal land banks:							
Capital stock	[a] *324,715.00*	[a] *20,297,035.00*	[a] *8,838,430.00*	[a] *10,200,005.00*	[a] *17,937,520.00*		[a] *98,070.00*
Subscriptions to paid-in surplus	475,980.98	125,873.64	[a] *5,875,045.00*	[a] *5,416,000.00*	[a] *31,226,040.00*	[a] *583,814.25*	427,913.60
Reduction in interest rates on mortgages		6,439,982.64			6,552,607.75	40,786.83	1,160,248.65
Farm Security Administration	9,788,658.42	4,464,478.22	4,362,182.12	4,498,094.11	4,053,432.54	5,370,783.86	4,519,957.24
Farm Tenant Act:							
Loans	4,135,499.34	4,004,743.24	2,885,014.42	2,301,140.08	1,137,154.17	938,003.12	953,072.41
Other	931,976.80	1,016,389.13	810,767.60	754,185.22	732,048.35	836,389.60	834,418.24
Unclassified	102.21	[a] *94.94*				2.05	[a] *.80*
Rural Electrification Administration: [7]							
Loans	2,590,549.35	3,021,826.79	2,178,702.16	2,195,664.48	1,721,961.03	2,041,435.68	1,032,938.49
Other	527,339.65	228,736.30	249,351.81	292,343.15	295,520.37	269,491.30	283,511.62
Unclassified		109.66	[a] *109.66*				3,162.88
Forest roads and trails	324,272.59	881,763.10	894,765.80	865,004.20	738,973.85	1,150,415.60	812,770.69
Subtotal	69,264,317.66	75,535,227.01	41,400,755.89	89,762,098.15	69,476,275.66	120,257,623.19	110,808,165.99

	1941					Total fiscal year	
	February	March	April	May	June	1941	1940
I. General (including recovery and relief)—Continued.							
B. Agricultural programs—Continued.							
Farm Credit Administration:[6]							
Crop loans	$317,907.96	$4,575,673.45	$4,642,729.71	$2,134,231.22	$383,102.75	$820,804.83	$3,679,347.99
Banks for cooperatives—Capital stock reduction				[a] *9,500,000.00*	[a] *2,500,000.00*	[a] *60,000,000.00*	
Other	1,905,179.69	271,064.40	330,664.82	[a] *7,843,430.41*	555,800.42	2,045,021.16	399,408.28
Unclassified	84.15	[a] *84.25*	13.23	[a] *13.23*	[a] *10.20*	[a] *252.12*	241.92
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, reduction in interest rate on mortgages		2,945,378.20			2,451,725.75	9,340,201.41	7,125,158.14
Federal land banks:							
Capital stock	[a] *78,080.00*	[a] *400.00*	290,940.00			[a] *57,483,315.00*	47,680.00
Subscriptions to paid-in surplus			539,763.50	[a] *275,000.00*	234,588.82	[a] *41,571,778.71*	567,862.97
Reduction in interest rates on mortgages	4,646,560.77	2,380,990.08		3,477,969.64	3,230,209.58	27,929,355.94	28,700,224.72
Farm Security Administration	3,883,128.50	5,953,722.88	5,491,695.63	5,063,645.47	4,715,547.98	62,165,326.97	158,536,339.40
Farm Tenant Act:							
Loans	346,769.30	585,468.03	265,688.31	149,760.30	69,651.15	17,771,963.87	30,352,365.44
Other	663,959.93	806,055.06	697,039.53	768,916.16	663,841.87	9,515,987.49	11,426,655.65
Unclassified	[a] *1.25*		[a] *1.00*	1.00		7.27	[a] *11.94*
Rural Electrification Administration:[7]							
Loans	1,180,895.10	1,213,707.27	955,375.43	1,303,170.45	1,229,450.98	20,665,677.21	35,467,565.95
Other	272,181.47	278,039.40	278,145.04	265,875.29	280,939.64	3,521,475.04	2,509,786.35
Unclassified	[a] *3,162.88*						
Forest roads and trails	386,575.35	346,871.65	337,403.58	487,372.47	683,394.85	7,909,583.73	11,902,446.05
Subtotal	109,252,662.85	121,720,221.08	84,419,966.21	34,907,088.90	43,588,575.48	970,392,978.07	1,430,462,728.66

[a] Excess credits (deduct).
[6] Additional transactions are included in revolving funds stated in Part A, sec. III, of this table.
[7] Additional transactions are included under "Transactions in checking accounts of governmental agencies, etc. (net)" stated in Part B, sec. II, of this table.

TABLE 5.—*Monthly expenditures, fiscal year 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—Continued

	1940						1941
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
I. General (including recovery and relief)—Con.							
C. Federal Loan Agency, Federal Security Agency, and Federal Works Agency:							
Federal Loan Agency:							
Federal Housing Admin.[7]	$985,554.43	$1,016,198.56	$610,485.29	$519,285.61	$303,410.88	$364,503.62	$641,952.94
Reconstruction Finance Corp.[7]							
Disaster Loan Corp. stock							
Other	[a] *1,601.48*	650.94	4,057.05	[a] *4,458.23*	7,385.06	[a] *6,115.45*	3,880.91
Other[7]	97,085.92	105,152.71	112,905.90	113,415.69	103,939.38	109,806.56	106,643.70
Federal Security Agency:							
Civilian Conservation Corps	24,485,324.16	22,785,033.54	24,523,845.65	22,416,127.22	19,863,308.03	22,822,185.43	20,798,441.17
National Youth Administration	6,781,196.62	5,637,842.08	5,990,630.92	7,142,600.16	8,596,074.22	12,413,160.81	13,223,978.44
Social Security Board:							
Administrative expenses	2,086,651.96	2,258,788.91	2,205,809.60	2,302,852.90	2,250,307.59	2,090,438.93	1,997,037.48
Grants to States (social security)	58,900,456.51	29,554,922.71	13,340,555.36	50,221,800.57	32,790,480.07	16,035,244.55	46,917,194.61
Other	743,972.98	47,414.18	208,843.48	800,338.00	199,848.22	[a] *32,974.95*	745,906.15
Unclassified			[a] *5.00*	5.00		[a] *17.37*	17.37
Other	12,387,318.08	11,355,355.21	4,711,704.86	9,725,191.67	2,082,733.44	12,587,023.89	20,184,012.39
Federal Works Agency:							
Public Buildings Admin.:							
Construction	6,650,156.09	7,470,188.92	3,977,314.71	6,027,193.30	4,249,537.28	4,033,017.18	4,066,554.85
Other	1,320,348.17	1,500,440.99	1,451,859.25	1,400,331.61	1,343,121.62	1,603,717.86	1,319,347.64
Unclassified	899.22	[a] *51,137.59*	13.86	39,994.19	[a] *34,910.70*	25,915.24	[a] *8,949.59*
Public Roads Administration	15,334,762.48	19,623,604.41	18,254,022.74	21,179,899.88	23,646,831.56	16,408,765.83	11,819,775.99
Public Works Administration:[6]							
Grants (act June 21, 1938)	11,898,084.37	13,351,251.86	10,121,177.30	21,148,397.01	6,461,542.38	8,625,652.95	4,022,316.27
Loans (act June 21, 1938)	[a] *306,988.29*	969,202.73	327,779.56	[a] *5,442.00*	[a] *6,634.12*	[a] *202.22*	[a] *8.44*
Administrative expenses	566,547.93	529,000.91	494,711.65	425,786.37	342,464.55	316,944.54	269,813.94
Unclassified				[a] *70.12*	70.12		
U. S. Housing Authority[7]	114,346.45	365,111.79	70,521.64	867,620.09	205,494.35	[a] *105,104.24*	[a] *165,562.84*
Work Projects Administration	110,123,670.43	108,912,406.90	104,171,442.34	110,892,069.98	105,306,482.71	114,678,669.76	107,071,080.01
Other	51,942.88	151,143.57	29,922.69	42,156.72	[a] *20,412.43*	14,807.76	24,201.34
Subtotal	252,219,728.91	225,582,573.33	190,607,598.85	255,255,095.62	207,691,074.21	211,985,440.68	233,037,634.33

	1941					Total fiscal year	
	February	March	April	May	June	1941	1940
I. General (including recovery and relief)—Con.							
C. Federal Loan Agency, Federal Security Agency, and Federal Works Agency:							
Federal Loan Agency:							
Federal Housing Admin. [7]	$660,142.40	$356,975.61	$4,801,863.63	[a] *$68,804.51*	$7,753.09	$10,199,321.55	$6,987,869.13
Reconstruction Finance Corp.: [7]							
Disaster Loan Corp. stock							6,000,000.00
Other	[a] *2,989.51*	4,217.33	[a] *5,154.95*	3,429.61	718.21	4,019.49	1,618.22
Other [7]	100,445.64	105,393.12	110,292.69	112,173.66	112,597.18	1,289,852.15	1,219,874.51
Federal Security Agency:							
Civilian Conservation Corps	17,789,867.98	22,498,546.56	20,856,376.79	19,003,938.37	19,553,536.22	257,396,531.12	283,244,748.93
National Youth Administration	13,079,559.88	18,011,839.83	15,354,254.24	15,708,965.94	14,412,621.57	136,352,724.71	94,648,335.41
Social Security Board:							
Administrative expenses	1,958,095.74	2,153,520.67	2,097,761.92	2,190,733.61	2,075,885.55	25,667,884.86	22,221,907.85
Grants to States (social security)	25,769,206.40	33,106,537.82	41,802,288.02	31,017,668.96	13,881,708.23	393,338,063.81	337,516,317.61
Other	206,501.96	114,565.69	770,506.57	211,915.38	134,644.56	4,151,482.22	4,476,369.13
Unclassified			2,440.28	[a] *2,440.28*	[a] *51.88*	[a] *51.88*	
Other	15,538,565.79	8,941,941.84	15,467,333.85	7,986,206.39	6,116,439.57	127,083,826.98	62,975,560.94
Federal Works Agency:							
Public Buildings Admin.:							
Construction	2,790,859.84	2,757,184.02	3,058,806.24	3,171,634.52	3,436,310.24	51,688,757.19	58,064,226.75
Other	1,736,867.40	475,511.58	1,701,326.20	1,581,600.09	1,553,621.27	16,988,093.68	16,884,604.25
Unclassified	[a] *22,232.84*	2,268,172.43	[a] *2,265,992.09*	[a] *2,267.96*	24,944.91	[a] *25,550.92*	51,052.17
Public Roads Administration	10,263,009.29	7,966,078.05	7,602,537.10	9,911,953.47	12,044,893.85	174,056,134.65	164,539,863.66
Public Works Administration: [6]							
Grants (act June 21, 1938)	5,512,469.09	5,434,899.49	6,469,317.70	2,080,730.05	3,691,612.79	98,817,451.26	248,650,143.74
Loans (act June 21, 1938)	[a] *220.00*	[a] *22.34*			[a] *2,145.89*	975,318.99	21,789,592.20
Administrative expenses	223,499.97	151,089.59	84,976.63	141,258.38	118,088.94	3,664,183.40	17,864,044.79
Unclassified			3.91	[a] *3.91*			
U. S. Housing Authority [7]	1,047,996.55	2,773,070.12	[a] *5,753.32*	773,125.25	63,665.88	6,004,531.72	1,873,713.47
Work Projects Administration	102,970,516.01	112,588,016.57	106,116,352.54	105,680,760.29	96,082,453.31	1,284,593,920.85	1,477,537,908.00
Other	14,273.92	14,919.71	18,804.63	2,666.75	25,937.65	370,365.19	80,486.02
Subtotal	199,636,435.51	219,722,457.69	224,038,342.58	199,505,244.06	173,335,235.25	2,592,616,861.02	2,826,628,236.78

[a] Excess credits (deduct).
[6] Additional transactions are included in revolving funds stated in Part A, sec. III, of this table.
[7] Additional transactions are included under "Transactions in checking accounts of governmental agencies, etc. (net)" stated in Part B, sec. II, of this table.

TABLE 5.—*Monthly expenditures, fiscal year 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—Continued

	1940						1941
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
I. General (including recovery and relief)—Con.							
D. Other:							
Department of the Interior: [8]							
Reclamation projects	$7,404,900.94	$6,127,726.25	$6,318,579.17	$6,985,053.98	$9,106,747.25	$5,325,802.34	$8,801,044.43
Post Office Department (deficiency):							
Current	5,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	5,000,000.00				
Prior years	25,232.75				14,980.38		
Treasury Department: [8]							
Interest on the public debt	20,353,317.39	19,597,348.59	147,873,685.01	73,240,978.42	10,597,372.62	218,933,668.25	25,108,979.22
Refunds of taxes and duties:							
Customs	4,776,400.18	1,917,512.30	1,778,973.11	2,174,378.78	2,248,293.61	1,625,999.00	1,662,811.54
Internal revenue	6,164,762.82	4,910,412.42	4,304,785.52	3,554,587.41	3,684,470.59	3,920,699.61	3,180,740.26
Processing tax on farm products	456,138.16	616,287.49	1,073,630.63	339,296.93	434,448.48	506,402.47	656,778.84
Unclassified	[a] *4,818.96*	181.67	[a] *203.34*	78.23	18,820.26	61.63	[a] *76.63*
District of Columbia (United States share)	5,053,486.07	946,513.93					
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Administrative expenses	307,575.67	206,046.63	269,108.01	234,929.48	233,562.50	177,237.47	231,928.54
Railroad unemployment insurance administration fund	186,151.13	370,780.15	265,250.39	236,578.70	293,174.82	282,023.44	241,309.02
Tennessee Valley Authority	[a] *561,454.80*	3,627,510.15	3,356,446.15	5,095,777.32	3,665,315.23	4,681,807.21	4,409,110.15
River and harbor work, and flood control	19,145,420.39	22,677,862.00	22,279,196.70	21,909,796.75	23,540,404.39	20,304,105.30	15,699,566.17
Panama Canal	2,023,913.84	1,989,012.44	2,071,534.26	3,272,597.43	3,017,591.96	3,512,556.13	3,098,656.45
Veterans' Administration	46,258,599.75	45,862,937.50	44,968,747.79	48,234,459.18	45,771,166.86	45,759,718.12	45,630,133.49
Subtotal	116,589,625.33	118,850,131.52	239,559,733.40	165,278,512.61	102,626,348.95	305,030,080.97	108,720,981.48

	1941					Total fiscal year	
	February	March	April	May	June	1941	1940
I. General (including recovery and relief)—Con.							
D. Other:							
Department of the Interior: [8]							
Reclamation projects	$5,867,296.80	$6,764,351.91	$7,668,959.96	$8,617,781.50	$6,608,239.77	$85,596,484.30	$96,365,933.56
Post Office Department (deficiency):							
Current					10,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	43,000,000.00
Prior years			4,477.48		19,357.32	64,047.93	[a] [9] *2,129,664.15*
Treasury Department: [8]							
Interest on the public debt	20,506,513.78	150,211,079.91	73,335,167.52	11,503,473.91	339,431,227.29	1,110,692,811.91	1,040,935,696.71
Refunds of taxes and duties:							
Customs	472,930.05	4,801,219.64	2,118,201.08	2,110,523.50	1,644,229.94	27,331,472.73	17,500,944.98
Internal revenue	3,031,430.90	3,561,800.96	5,345,932.76	4,568,325.07	7,992,153.19	54,220,101.51	61,812,222.70
Processing tax on farm products	2,075,367.87	532,452.67	332,910.37	682,260.80	409,741.97	8,115,716.68	11,771,638.90
Unclassified	6.09	17,726.66	[a] *15,409.87*	[a] *2,312.58*	2,866.78	16,919.94	[a] *14,042.86*
District of Columbia (United States share)						6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
Railroad Retirement Board:							
Administrative expenses	225,805.68	259,532.13	289,900.11	278,212.62	248,230.73	2,962,069.57	2,645,441.05
Acquisition of service and compensation data			156,861.00	294,942.00	436,107.50	887,910.50	
Railroad unemployment insurance administration fund	367,011.59	271,338.98	208,413.08	412,909.04	261,936.94	3,396,877.28	4,986,750.43
Unclassified			2,613.55	[a] *2,613.55*	[a] *.10*	[a] *.10*	
Tennessee Valley Authority	4,922,835.42	4,794,089.16	3,863,352.99	6,029,091.95	7,291,290.44	51,175,171.37	39,135,754.44
River and harbor work and flood control	14,011,666.54	15,073,050.27	13,429,197.22	14,654,436.67	15,793,049.97	218,517,752.37	212,857,695.11
Panama Canal	3,536,395.04	3,155,303.73	5,634,589.31	3,999,307.99	3,767,686.11	39,079,144.69	24,981,490.78
Veterans' Administration	45,260,133.71	46,209,025.05	46,414,198.59	46,935,510.80	45,376,171.24	552,680,802.08	556,673,384.43
Subtotal	100,277,393.47	235,650,971.07	158,789,365.15	100,081,849.72	439,282,289.09	2,190,737,282.76	2,116,523,246.08

[a] Excess credits (deduct).
[8] Additional expenditures under corresponding caption are included in Part A, sec. I-A, of this table.
[9] Includes payments of $109,213.32 classified on the daily Treasury statement for June 29, 1940, as current instead of prior years under Post Office Department (deficiency).

TABLE 5.—*Monthly expenditures, fiscal year 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—Continued

	1940						1941
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
II. National defense: [10]							
War Department	$79,146,255.35	$91,469,093.54	$82,035,805.68	$133,931,586.81	$196,418,750.64	$280,865,805.81	$345,537,146.16
Navy Department	98,145,526.08	107,782,033.42	136,396,676.53	149,924,376.87	168,614,828.15	179,013,027.09	215,595,742.72
National defense funds for the President:							
Executive office	33,697.75	74,481.73	242,040.13	104,930.20	229,212.16	79,740.65	344,960.13
State Department		2,148.09	3,670.32	50,782.65	26,287.25	396,686.21	212,175.02
Treasury Department		7,249.28	20,353.22	28,588.14	26,924.57	36,690.54	36,028.40
Navy Department		300.00		82,073.47	70,313.73	1,026,086.77	2,639,863.37
War Department		1,845.24	67,113.88	2,686,509.75	9,151,671.72	8,850,802.67	4,853,518.79
Department of Justice		5,000.00	16,916.95	16,013.30	2,386.42	32,826.70	9,163.82
Department of the Interior						4,000.00	
Department of Commerce					1,913.88	3,841.64	4,722.76
Department of Labor					1,117.75	802.36	1,337.33
Independent offices and commissions:							
Federal Communications Com		12,196.34	40,622.54	112,416.71	143,137.81	97,845.22	134,138.98
Civil Service Commission		189,179.78	406,760.52	230,971.95	279,342.55	211,376.52	274,304.82
Federal Power Commission						40.10	1,865.98
Federal Loan Agency							237,890.75
Federal Security Agency							1,701.18
Unclassified		*[a] 54.17*	54.17		300,000.00	*[a] 299,990.00*	186.43
Selective Service (administrative expenses)				8,898.99	677,348.87	2,659,373.06	2,305,757.27
United States Maritime Commission [11]	8,119,315.98	10,925,873.64	5,932,109.02	10,178,874.55	2,620,527.45	*[a] 3,062,033.39*	*[a] 3,586,135.89*
Defense aid (lend-lease)							
National defense housing (Federal Works Agency)						155,555.20	88,173.97
Subtotal [11]	185,444,795.16	210,469,346.89	225,162,122.96	297,356,123.39	378,563,762.95	470,072,477.15	568,692,541.99

	1941					Total fiscal year	
	February	March	April	May	June	1941	1940
II. National defense: [10]							
War Department	$403,663,262.02	$543,715,947.43	$515,979,446.27	$455,620,234.78	$507,124,814.36	$3,635,508,148.85	$667,138,363.59
Navy Department	171,974,432.20	185,446,283.47	219,548,615.16	337,618,660.10	246,762,961.01	2,216,823,162.80	891,484,523.08
National defense funds for the President:							
Executive office	551,609.34	808,051.86	1,072,196.48	1,494,764.81	1,361,023.21	6,396,708.45	
State Department	287,531.00	338,906.17	413,864.19	270,123.45	229,560.97	2,261,735.32	
Treasury Department	34,184.37	43,669.23	43,361.32	62,707.08	59,664.36	399,520.51	
Navy Department	4,457,169.80	6,964,606.86	9,540,744.03	10,240,353.32	7,248,086.53	42,269,597.88	
War Department	4,750,566.64	3,960,414.50	5,553,814.78	9,474,709.41	[a] [12] *11,816,166.02*	[12] 37,534,801.36	
Department of Justice	23,962.61	28,727.53	34,920.10	34,804.14	37,677.24	242,398.81	
Department of the Interior		3,788.28	1,211.72			9,000.00	
Department of Agriculture			439,479.49	829,947.27	575,313.77	1,844,740.53	
Department of Commerce	5,931.97	6,358.90	6,919.37	6,531.44	9,768.33	45,988.29	
Department of Labor	1,170.70	2,095.02	2,025.31	1,341.31	2,329.09	12,218.87	
United States Maritime Commission	2,435.84	[a] *2,669.17*	233.33	654.90	5,186.85	5,841.75	
Independent offices and commissions:							
Federal Communications Com	173,436.85	127,491.66	145,154.15	162,617.69	177,795.92	1,326,853.87	
Civil Service Commission	260,926.75	292,761.32	270,182.33	349,554.25	382,839.49	3,148,200.28	
Federal Power Commission	5,719.99	9,051.17	11,798.81	11,942.67	19,045.89	59,464.61	
Federal Loan Agency	4,004,599.57	222,435.60	338,752.29	1,161,436.71	1,370,904.16	7,336,019.08	
Federal Security Agency	3,276.14	20,216.05	21,187.63	62,590.74	102,085.12	211,056.86	
Unclassified	[a] *196.43*	[a] *2,222.00*		[a] *24,062.69*	26,284.69		
Selective Service (administrative expenses)	2,245,231.22	2,818,849.80	2,373,202.53	2,423,571.72	2,004,512.66	17,516,746.12	
United States Maritime Commission [11]	[a] *8,501,971.05*	2,882,553.86	4,273,781.62	3,614,033.65	10,358,175.51	43,755,104.95	98,809,569.23
Defense aid (lend-lease):							
Executive office				1,469.41	9,246.77	10,716.18	
Treasury Department				1,790,018.53	2,173,588.59	3,963,607.12	
Navy Department				560,584.71	3,838,748.11	4,399,332.82	
War Department				164,466.44	4,461,387.85	4,625,854.29	
Department of Agriculture					902,509.63	902,509.63	
United States Maritime Commission				4,241,707.63	3,250,963.69	7,492,671.32	
National defense housing (Federal Works Agency)	96,588.24	657,251.71	2,960,187.30	6,706,731.69	[12] 31,317,047.65	[12] 41,981,535.76	
Subtotal [11]	584,039,867.77	748,344,569.25	763,061,078.21	836,881,495.16	811,995,355.43	6,080,083,536.31	1,657,432,455.90

[a] Excess credits (deduct).

[10] Additional expenditures attributable to national defense, payable from funds which have supplemented regular appropriations of the civil establishment, are included in Part A, sec. I, of this table.

[11] Figures have been revised by transferring expenditures of the U. S. Maritime Commission from the "Departmental" classification to "National defense." The expenditures for the Maritime Commission include expenditures heretofore classified as "Emergency ship construction." The figures for the Maritime Commission are net and include receipts credited to the construction loan fund.

[12] Reflects adjustment to give effect to sec. 5, act of Oct. 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1127), by merging funds allotted to Federal Works Agency from allocations made by the President to the War Department for national defense housing with funds appropriated to Federal Works Agency for the same purpose.

TABLE 5.—*Monthly expenditures, fiscal year 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—Continued

	1940						1941
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
III. Revolving funds (net):							
Farm Credit Administration:							
Crop production loans	[a] *$20,698.76*	[a] *$25,439.23*	[a] *$34,520.61*	[a] *$52,008.18*	[a] *$47,990.81*	[a] *$65,945.78*	[a] *$49,246.82*
Regional agricultural credit corporations	[a] *193,214.87*	[a] *164,053.58*	[a] *400,421.96*	[a] *885,968.55*	[a] *356,332.86*	[a] *204,301.61*	2,007.68
Loans to joint stock land banks	[a] *704.31*			28,439.19	2,689.99		
Farm mortgage relief				20.00			30.00
Federal intermediate credit banks		[a] *10,000,000.00*	[a] *10,000,000.00*	[a] *10,000,000.00*	[a] *10,000,000.00*		
Production credit corporations—capital stock reduction					[a] *15,000,000.00*		
Other	[a] *91,050.25*	[a] *109,981.02*	[a] *135,568.60*	[a] *196,740.10*	[a] *351,101.91*	[a] *399,249.88*	[a] *282,726.60*
Unclassified	46.78	[a] *4,279.28*	4,159.81		[a] *71,993.00*	71,993.00	
Public Works Administration:							
Loans and grants to States, municipalities, etc	5,377,643.65	[a] *2,705,625.62*	1,612,739.21	6,167,125.60	3,099,049.77	111,396.31	2,032,037.51
Subtotal	5,072,022.24	[a] *13,009,378.73*	[a] *8,953,612.15*	[a] *4,939,132.04*	[a] *22,725,678.82*	[a] *486,098.96*	1,702,101.77
IV. Transfers to trust accounts, etc.:							
Railroad retirement account	20,000,000.00	26,000,000.00	10,000,000.00		20,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
Railroad unemployment insurance administration fund transfers to unemployment trust fund (act Oct. 10, 1940)							7,500,000.00
Government employees' retirement funds (United States share):							
Civil service retirement fund	90,754,000.00						
Foreign service retirement fund	609,000.00						
Canal Zone retirement fund	1,177,000.00						
Alaska Railroad retirement fund	175,000.00						
Unclassified	805,110.00	[a] *805,110.00*					
Subtotal	113,520,110.00	25,194,890.00	10,000,000.00		20,000,000.00		17,500,000.00
V. Debt retirements:							
Sinking fund	12,211,750.00	2,575,100.00	1,700,950.00	1,243,900.00	791,850.00	5,574,450.00	6,709,700.00
Retirements from excess capital of Commodity Credit Corporation						9,648,900.00	503,800.00
Estate taxes, forfeitures, gifts, etc	500.00	500.00	3,000.00		500.00		
Subtotal	12,212,250.00	2,575,600.00	1,703,950.00	1,243,900.00	792,350.00	15,223,350.00	7,213,500.00

	1941					Total fiscal year	
	February	March	April	May	June	1941	1940
III. Revolving funds (net):							
Farm Credit Administration:							
Crop production loans	[a] $50,874.67	[a] $46,306.26	[a] $37,122.14	[a] $26,289.52	[a] $21,273.46	[a] $477,716.24	[a] $490,107.99
Regional agricultural credit corporations	[a] 108,867.09	6,262.83	215,802.38	433,046.11	299,571.95	[a] 1,356,469.57	[a] 2,440,398.78
Loans to joint stock land banks						30,424.87	[a] 30,493.70
Farm mortgage relief						50.00	
Federal intermediate credit banks						[a] 40,000,000.00	
Production credit corporations—capital stock reduction						[a] 15,000,000.00	
Other	[a] 204,137.74	[a] 166,568.17	[a] 142,412.38	[a] 97,768.67	[a] 112,425.42	[a] 2,289,721.74	[a] 2,509,096.85
Unclassified	172.77	[a] 172.77	[a] 16.84	16.84		[a] 72.69	[a] 49,927.31
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (capital stock reduction, act June 25, 1940)				[a] 100,000,000.00		[a] 100,000,000.00	
Public Works Administration:							
Loans and grants to States, municipalities, etc	1,293,277.11	1,605,591.19	2,118,717.84	2,934,962.92	[a] 839,514.06	22,807,401.43	59,438,969.67
Subtotal	929,570.38	1,398,806.82	2,154,968.86	[a] 96,756,032.32	[a] 673,640.99	[a] 136,286,103.94	53,918,945.04
IV. Transfers to trust accounts, etc.:							
Railroad retirement account	20,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	8,350,000.00			124,350,000.00	120,650,000.00
Railroad unemployment insurance administration fund transfers to unemployment trust fund (act Oct. 10, 1940)						7,500,000.00	
Railroad unemployment insurance account:							
Advance July 5, 1939 (act June 25, 1938)							15,000,000.00
Repayment of advance Jan. 26, 1940							[a] 15,000,000.00
Adjusted service certificate fund			10,000,000.00			10,000,000.00	
Government employees' retirement funds (United States share):							
Civil service retirement fund						90,754,000.00	86,329,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund						609,000.00	199,400.00
Canal Zone retirement fund						1,177,000.00	500,000.00
Alaska Railroad retirement fund						175,000.00	175,000.00
Unclassified							
Subtotal	20,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	18,350,000.00			234,565,000.00	207,853,400.00
V. Debt retirements:							
Sinking fund	1,915,650.00	1,392,000.00	1,029,750.00	1,167,100.00	698,700.00	37,010,900.00	128,349,100.00
Retirements from excess capital of Commodity Credit Corporation	205,100.00	146,600.00	141,600.00	157,400.00	14,560,500.00	25,363,900.00	
Estate taxes, forfeitures, gifts, etc	1,500.00	500.00		10,000.00	1,869,200.00	1,885,700.00	835,000.00
Subtotal	2,122,250.00	1,539,100.00	1,171,350.00	1,334,500.00	17,128,400.00	64,260,500.00	129,184,100.00

[a] Excess credits (deduct).

TABLE 5.—*Monthly expenditures, fiscal year 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

PART B. TRUST ACCOUNTS, INCREMENT ON GOLD, ETC.

	1940						1941
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
I. Trust accounts:							
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:[13]							
Investments	[b] *$5,000,000.00*	[b] *$5,000,000.00*	$147,500,000.00	[b] *$5,000,000.00*	[b] *$5,000,000.00*	$150,900,000.00	[b] *$10,000,000.00*
Benefit payments	3,116,777.64	3,564,753.58	3,878,252.64	4,941,821.62	4,783,086.44	5,169,137.88	5,421,655.05
Unemployment trust fund:							
Investments	13,000,000.00	85,000,000.00	[b] *18,000,000.00*	31,000,000.00	113,000,000.00	11,300,000.00	29,000,000.00
State accounts:							
Withdrawals by States	55,996,000.00	51,741,000.00	36,865,000.00	32,978,000.00	28,848,840.99	29,374,000.00	35,539,000.00
Transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account (act June 25, 1938)	413,757.18		43,548,570.98	50,016,143.04	1,014,167.34	1,451,974.62	2,461,793.71
Railroad unemployment insurance account:							
Benefit payments	691,990.15	924,556.76	1,019,708.40	972,632.85	805,956.72	1,733,285.11	3,085,368.27
Repayment of advance (actJune 25, 1938)							
Railroad retirement account:							
Investments		6,000,000.00					
Benefit payments	9,758,314.31	9,891,833.51	9,996,523.01	10,026,221.54	10,027,935.87	10,027,777.80	9,988,930.70
Other trust accounts:[14]							
District of Columbia		4,334,261.25	4,590,769.61	5,273,935.42	5,049,320.54	5,504,466.15	3,942,176.80
Government life insurance fund	6,783,670.78	5,869,418.09	7,125,550.39	5,139,535.93	4,858,408.92	5,006,792.90	6,291,850.18
National service life insurance fund:							
Investments							
Benefit payments and refunds						276.01	1,048.61
Adjusted service certificate fund:							
Investments	[b] *500,000.00*		[b] *500,000.00*		[b] *300,000.00*	[b] *500,000.00*	300,000.00
Other	335,707.96	332,082.57	231,520.23	264,449.69	216,096.21	197,000.43	178,973.57

	1941					Total fiscal year	
	February	March	April	May	June	1941	1940
I. Trust accounts:							
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:[13]							
Investments	[b] *$5,000,000.00*	$159,800,000.00	[b] *$10,000,000.00*	[b] *$5,000,000.00*	$234,300,000.00	$642,500,000.00	$560,900,000.00
Benefit payments	5,887,003.53	6,717,960.56	6,751,409.35	6,974,725.35	7,135,301.02	64,341,884.66	15,805,088.55
Unemployment trust fund:							
Investments	113,000,000.00	[b] *10,000,000.00*	40,000,000.00	137,000,000.00	18,700,000.00	563,000,000.00	443,000,000.00
State accounts:							
Withdrawals by States	37,959,000.00	34,042,000.00	30,745,000.00	28,986,000.00	30,169,000.00	433,242,840.99	482,963,000.00
Transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account (act June 25, 1938)	2,467,057.02	----------	2,695,483.78	31,003.20	----------	104,099,950.87	1,800,818.02
Railroad unemployment insurance account:							
Benefit payments	2,658,542.15	2,521,609.91	1,727,954.34	1,088,384.21	554,330.21	17,784,319.08	14,552,455.95
Repayment of advance (act June 25, 1938)	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	15,000,000.00
Railroad retirement account:							
Investments	----------	----------	----------	[b] *1,400,000.00*	[b] *10,000,000.00*	[b] *5,400,000.00*	12,200,000.00
Benefit payments	9,947,188.39	10,258,179.14	10,391,179.19	10,516,233.25	10,343,197.76	121,173,514.47	113,099,073.50
Other trust accounts:[14]							
District of Columbia	4,132,006.09	4,558,845.31	5,216,480.06	4,942,117.42	5,056,036.90	52,600,415.55	56,586,746.97
Government life insurance fund	4,802,981.16	5,348,199.11	8,250,475.22	5,266,021.98	27,328,485.20	92,071,389.86	96,246,570.59
National service life insurance fund:							
Investments	300,000.00	375,000.00	700,000.00	650,000.00	775,000.00	2,800,000.00	----------
Benefit payments and refunds	3,917.04	4,308.46	5,478.07	6,486.71	9,526.93	31,041.83	----------
Adjusted service certificate fund:							
Investments	----------	----------	9,750,000.00	----------	[b] *250,000.00*	8,000,000.00	[b] *8,200,000.00*
Other	184,163.34	221,862.14	188,973.06	154,317.60	174,317.24	2,679,464.04	9,292,474.55

[b] Excess redemptions (deduct).

[13] Includes transactions formerly classified under the caption "Old-age reserve account."

[14] The expenditures shown for the classifications under "Special deposits (net)" were, prior to December 1940, included in similar classifications under "Other trust accounts." Transactions in special deposits prior to the fiscal year 1941 were not segregated and, consequently, the figures are not available.

TABLE 5.—*Monthly expenditures, fiscal year 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

PART B. TRUST ACCOUNTS, INCREMENT ON GOLD, ETC.—Continued

	1940						1941
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
I. Trust accounts—Continued.							
Other trust accounts [14]—Continued.							
Civil service retirement fund:							
Annuities and refunds	$6,008,339.07	$5,953,027.73	$5,892,892.07	$6,076,065.61	$5,864,821.56	$6,020,583.19	$5,779,470.72
Investments	88,800,000.00	[b] *5,570,000.00*	[b] *1,360,000.00*	[b] *1,760,000.00*	[b] *1,767,000.00*	[b] *1,780,000.00*	360,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund:							
Annuities and refunds	27,869.52	26,247.70	26,776.59	25,823.63	25,442.19	27,486.03	29,603.73
Investments	830,000.00	[b] *10,000.00*	[b] *24,000.00*	[b] *12,000.00*	[b] *18,000.00*	[b] *18,000.00*	[b] *19,000.00*
Canal Zone retirement fund:							
Annuities and refunds	76,430.60	94,954.64	76,701.42	86,259.65	86,032.56	85,993.55	90,910.01
Investments	1,164,000.00	[b] *72,000.00*	[b] *13,000.00*	[b] *15,000.00*	[b] *5,000.00*	[b] *26,000.00*	[b] *12,000.00*
Alaska Railroad retirement fund:							
Annuities and refunds	9,306.40	10,284.53	7,169.09	11,114.60	8,663.12	5,912.02	8,430.34
Investments	175,000.00	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Indian tribal funds	[a] *291,127.88*	335,173.25	810,502.44	246,796.45	[a] *45,981.97*	1,033,957.27	412,141.41
Other	2,938,949.92	7,209,549.92	2,766,204.05	6,323,664.97	2,506,946.06	4,564,050.23	15,461,309.32
Unclassified	519,771.45	[a] *517,219.16*	[a] *5,825.27*	[a] *5,656.36*	[a] *1,657.82*	176,335.22	[a] *170,456.75*
Other funds and accounts:							
Public Works Administration revolving fund (act of June 21, 1938)	[a] *80,460.00*	[a] *384,500.00*	[a] *3,854,065.33*	305,250.00	[a] *639,184.67*	339,103.44	787,561.22
Special deposits (net): [14]							
District of Columbia	----------	69,603.30	[a] *16,371.46*	[a] *119,191.22*	110,146.09	1,480.59	[a] *148,557.52*
Indian tribal funds	95,589.58	556,176.04	[a] *409,272.91*	[a] *210,766.34*	158,947.93	[a] *1,198,892.90*	286,646.29
Other	[a] *4,220,415.12*	[a] *3,634,475.19*	1,677,058.55	[a] *4,695,187.70*	[a] *10,598,905.06*	5,108,831.87	16,038,727.38
Unclassified	[a] *1,884.76*	[a] *2,085.66*	3,985.82	[a] *15.40*	[a] *106.42*	106.42	----------
Subtotal	180,647,586.80	166,722,642.86	241,834,650.32	141,869,897.98	158,988,976.60	234,505,657.83	125,115,583.04

	1941					Total fiscal year	
	February	March	April	May	June	1941	1940
I. Trust accounts—Continued.							
Other trust accounts[14]—Continued.							
Civil service retirement fund:							
Annuities and refunds	$5,918,927.16	$6,250,278.58	$6,211,541.75	$6,108,545.13	$6,247,720.82	$72,332,213.39	$67,203,261.76
Investments	[b] *1,230,000.00*	[b] *1,263,000.00*	[b] *1,451,000.00*	[b] *1,052,000.00*	23,158,000.00	95,085,000.00	84,800,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund:							
Annuities and refunds	25,990.17	36,230.66	32,299.53	31,959.07	33,171.61	348,900.43	329,497.64
Investments	[b] *23,000.00*	[b] *21,000.00*	[b] *24,000.00*	[b] *33,000.00*	159,000.00	787,000.00	398,000.00
Canal Zone retirement fund:							
Annuities and refunds	79,196.61	96,597.15	99,675.94	88,882.70	85,897.39	1,047,532.22	924,643.77
Investments	[b] *23,000.00*	[b] *35,000.00*	[b] *23,000.00*	[b] *20,000.00*	184,000.00	1,104,000.00	338,000.00
Alaska Railroad retirement fund:							
Annuities and refunds	8,139.83	9,384.48	8,948.80	9,378.87	5,997.52	102,729.60	89,309.79
Investments	25,000.00	----------	----------	----------	38,000.00	238,000.00	204,000.00
Indian tribal funds	231,775.86	848,863.33	220,008.40	588,010.71	935,200.03	5,325,319.30	8,732,615.20
Other	12,335,473.16	14,842,984.79	21,953,325.87	21,814,262.55	21,960,161.23	134,676,882.07	13,659,397.53
Unclassified	4,573.54	[a] *28,945.55*	25,207.50	2,721.25	[a] *59,709.43*	[a] *60,861.38*	[a] *75,741.91*
Other funds and accounts:							
Public Works Administration revolving fund (act of June 21, 1938)	172,023.22	134,500.00	[a] *353.44*	1,264,760.72	1,500,474.71	[a] *454,890.13*	[a] *7,831,157.25*
Special deposits (net):[14]							
District of Columbia	128,015.63	12,762.73	[a] *34,171.26*	77,093.20	[a] *1,680.81*	79,129.27	----------
Indian tribal funds	542,401.55	[a] *105,599.47*	149,648.64	240,101.91	[a] *111,734.64*	[a] *6,754.32*	----------
Other	14,038,951.23	17,677,580.61	[a] *3,301,460.27*	[a] *7,680,537.85*	[a] *4,210,946.48*	16,199,221.97	----------
Unclassified	----------	[a] *98.72*	98.72	325.00	[a] *325.00*	----------	----------
Subtotal	208,576,326.68	252,303,503.22	130,289,203.25	210,655,792.98	374,218,422.21	2,425,728,243.77	1,982,018,054.66

[a] Excess credits (deduct).
[b] Excess redemptions (deduct).
[14] The expenditures shown for the classifications under "Special deposits (net)" were, prior to December 1940, included in similar classifications under "Other trust accounts." Transactions in special deposits prior to the fiscal year 1941 were not segregated and, consequently, the figures are not available.

TABLE 5.—*Monthly expenditures, fiscal year 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

PART B. TRUST ACCOUNTS, INCREMENT ON GOLD, ETC.—Continued

	1940						1941
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
II. Increment on gold, transactions in checking accounts, etc.:							
Chargeable against increment on gold—							
Melting losses, etc		$124.79	$935.28			$751.95	
Transactions in checking accounts of governmental agencies, etc. (net):							
Sales and redemptions of obligations in market (net):[15]							
Guaranteed by the United States:							
Commodity Credit Corp		*[a] 289,458,000.00*					
Federal Housing Admin	$1,066,750.00	57,650.00	17,900.00	$43,950.00	$56,700.00	20,850.00	$1,145,700.00
Home Owners' Loan Corp	3,575,700.00	3,558,675.00	2,419,150.00	2,355,300.00	1,145,925.00	2,945,325.00	1,315,650.00
Reconstruction Finance Corp	*[a] 100,000.00*		*[a] 100,000.00*	*[a] 100,000.00*		*[a] 100,000.00*	*[a] 100,000.00*
U. S. Housing Authority					*[a] 112,099,000.00*		
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp	100,000.00		500.00			20,000.00	
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Home Owners' Loan Corp	13,600.00	4,075.00	2,000.00	3,075.00	2,400.00	6,550.00	2,625.00
Federal home loan banks					*[a] 67,000,000.00*	24,620,000.00	35,000.00
Federal land banks		1,461,000.00		1,932,000.00	1,725,000.00	900,000.00	
Electric Home and Farm Auth	*[a] 565,000.00*	*[a] 500,000.00*		135,000.00	250,000.00	245,000.00	240,000.00

	1941					Total fiscal year	
	February	March	April	May	June	1941	1940
II. Increment on gold, transactions in checking accounts, etc.:							
Chargeable against increment on gold—							
Melting losses, etc	$9.65					$1,821.67	$4,574.58
Transactions in checking accounts of governmental agencies, etc. (net):							
Sales and redemptions of obligations in market (net):[15]							
Guaranteed by the United States:							
Commodity Credit Corp						*[a] 289,458,000.00*	*[a] 200,620,000.00*
Federal Housing Admin	64,350.00	$18,150.00	$27,050.00	$26,750.00	$6,650.00	2,552,450.00	839,493.39
Home Owners' Loan Corp	874,825.00	2,208,575.00	594,625.00	189,483,275.00	1,055,800.00	211,532,825.00	166,188,975.00
Reconstruction Finance Corp		*[a] 100,000.00*	*[a] 644,392,000.00*		*[a] 100,000.00*	*[a] 645,092,000.00*	*[a] 276,668,000.00*
U. S. Housing Authority						*[a] 112,099,000.00*	
Federal Farm Mortgage Corp	55,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	800.00		211,300.00	10,654,100.00
Not guaranteed by the United States:							
Home Owners' Loan Corp	9,025.00	10,650.00	3,375.00	6,275.00	2,675.00	66,325.00	83,425.00
Federal home loan banks	13,000.00		14,993,000.00		10,000.00	*[a] 27,329,000.00*	5,000.00
Federal land banks		950,000.00		3,449,000.00	500,000.00	10,917,000.00	15,075,000.00
Electric Home and Farm Auth	212,000.00	*[a] 90,000.00*	*[a] 618,750.00*	*[a] 1,260,000.00*	*[a] 1,000,000.00*	*[a] 2,251,750.00*	*[a] 3,052,500.00*

[a] Excess credits (deduct).

[15] The balances in the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States as special agent for the redemption of obligations of governmental corporations were carried, prior to Sept. 30, 1939, as liability accounts on p. 1 of the daily Treasury statement under the caption "Postmasters, clerks of court, disbursing officers, etc.," and consequently the redemption of the bonds was not reflected in the expenditures under "Transactions in checking accounts of governmental agencies, etc. (net)." The redemptions of such bonds for the period July 1 to Sept. 30, 1939, were as follows:

Corporation	Guaranteed by United States	Not guaranteed by United States
Federal Housing Administration	$677,000.00	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	118,525,225.00	$21,150.00
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	99,014,400.00	
Federal home loan banks		41,505,000.00

TABLE 5.—*Monthly expenditures, fiscal year 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

PART B. TRUST ACCOUNTS, INCREMENT ON GOLD, ETC.—Continued

	1940						1941
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January
II. Increment on gold, transactions in checking accounts, etc.—Continued.							
Transactions in checking accounts of governmental agencies, etc., (net)—Con.							
Other transactions (net):							
Commodity Credit Corporation	$10,002,156.53	$145,834,541.11	[a] *$1,425,594.73*	$21,121,394.75	$24,487,498.42	$17,069,883.83	$12,078,298.78
Export-Import Bank of Wash	328,668.49	[a] *57,565.30*	158,225.74	[a] *220,439.91*	238,903.61	[a] *252,849.53*	[a] *524,131.83*
Federal Housing Administration	[a] *1,011,215.95*	308,039.81	[a] *1,223,781.12*	[a] *1,138,228.50*	[a] *560,331.07*	[a] *1,275,347.13*	[a] *634,875.68*
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	[a] *17,715,267.94*	[a] *27,739,449.03*	[a] *20,885,573.02*	[a] *18,859 538.66*	[a] *9,957,902.83*	[a] *15,536,172.43*	[a] *18,109,996.82*
Rural Electrification Admin	380,569.38	[a] *700,775.11*	860,299.26	[a] *1,706,062.65*	94,111.41	1,355,135.11	[a] *983,870.18*
Reconstruction Finance Corp[16]	25,587,333.45	351,796.20	[a] *12,977,624.26*	[a] *9,420,213.93*	59,180,750.72	15,456,296.54	16,440,275.18
United States Housing Authority	25,043,007.93	[a] *5,812,202.73*	15,138,415.43	51,034,409.46	8,940,908 94	8,473,904.52	32,128,457.49
Other	[a] *43,414,936.33*	[a] *8,517,749.92*	35,099,905.26	4,3 8,775.86	23,555,248.92	7,636,163.74	[a] *25,508,231.91*
Subtotal	3,291,365.56	[a] *181,209,849.18*	17,084,757.84	49,489,421.42	[a] *69,939,781.88*	61,545,491.60	17,524,900.03

	1941					Total fiscal year	
	February	March	April	May	June	1941	1940
II. Increment on gold, transactions in checking accounts, etc.—Continued.							
Transactions in checking accounts of governmental agencies, etc., (net)—Con.							
Other transactions (net):							
Commodity Credit Corporation	$6,749,554.40	$36,618,069.89	$33,466,087.57	$56,756,656.31	[a] *$15,681,169.61*	$347,077,377.25	$210,493,798.38
Export-Import Bank of Wash	712,631.45	[a] *98,972.13*	[a] *1,635,422.86*	1,297,138.06	302,291.76	208,482.55	[a] *340,302.64*
Federal Housing Administration	[a] *823,937.92*	339,659.55	[a] *445,352.64*	[a] *478,200.03*	[a] *1,154,967.53*	[a] *8,098,547.21*	[a] *4,853,751.00*
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	[a] *27,647,326.84*	[a] *26,646,141.90*	[a] *22,159,074.46*	[a] *13,122,103.50*	[a] *20,895,259.54*	[a] *259,313,806.97*	[a] *39,814,888.69*
Rural Electrification Admin	[a] *391,311.28*	[a] *856,070.92*	823,742.71	[a] *166,166.15*	231,261.49	[a] *1,059,136.93*	[a] *875,059.57*
Reconstruction Finance Corp.[16]	159,865,901.21	63,605,950.38	237,930,504.38	82,205,798.74	87,262,652.44	725,489,121.05	42,340,268.20
United States Housing Authority	[a] *8,146,406.91*	21,912,798.20	23,722,015.90	30,774,574.86	26,634,401.10	232,844,284.19	17,201,293.11
Other	[a] *2,678,511.68*	[a] *32,311,215.85*	[a] *3,383,329.38*	62,114,775.75	3,227,585.87	20,128,480.33	22,314,245.21
Subtotal	128,868,802.08	68,586,452.22	[a] *361,103,528.78*	411,088,574.04	80,401,920.98	225,628,525.93	[a] *41,064,329.03*

[a] Excess credits (deduct).

[16] Includes transactions on account of RFC Mortgage Company, Disaster Loan Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Metals Reserve Company, Rubber Reserve Company, Defense Plant Corporation, and Defense Supplies Corporation.

TABLE 6.—*Annual expenditures, fiscal years 1932 to 1941, classified by accounts*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised) (see p. 405), adjusted to provide uniform classification of expenditures on a basis comparable to that in effect during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, including changes as a result of the President's Reorganization Plans Nos. III, IV, and V]

SUMMARY SHOWING RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OR EXPENDITURES

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS					
Total receipts	$7, 607, 211, 852. 08	$5, 387, 124, 669. 76	$5, 164, 823, 625. 59	$5, 854, 661, 226. 99	$5, 028, 840, 236. 87
Expenditures:					
I. General (including recovery and relief):					
A. Departmental (see p. 456)	778, 520, 269. 75	704, 815, 199. 04	672, 305, 479. 84	625, 837, 138. 23	675, 702, 563. 62
B. Agricultural programs (see p. 458)	970, 392, 978. 07	1, 430, 462, 728. 66	1, 103, 024, 197. 79	751, 323, 570. 51	847, 123, 939. 46
C. Federal Loan Agency, Federal Security Agency, and Federal Works Agency (see p. 460)	2, 592, 616, 861. 02	2, 826, 628, 236. 78	3, 511, 150, 617. 62	2, 514, 365, 130. 41	3, 003, 119, 029. 23
D. Other (see p. 462)	2, 190, 737, 282. 76	2, 117, 078, 741. 05	1, 939, 871, 903. 23	1, 977, 882. 686. 13	1, 915, 562, 829. 77
Total general expenditures (including recovery and relief)	6, 532, 267, 391. 60	7, 078, 984, 905. 53	7, 226, 352, 198. 48	5, 869, 408, 525. 28	6, 441, 508, 362. 08
II. National defense (see p. 464)	6, 080, 083, 536. 31	1, 657, 432, 455. 90	1, 206, 081, 773. 86	1, 028, 803, 375. 04	928, 963, 909. 90
III. Revolving funds (see p. 466)	*[a] 136, 286, 103. 94*	53, 918, 945. 04	92, 453, 595. 38	120, 952, 670. 86	203, 535, 759. 04
IV. Transfers to trust accounts (see p. 468)	234, 565, 000. 00	207, 853, 400. 00	182, 204, 012. 82	219, 657, 587. 18	603, 400, 724. 68
V. Debt retirements (see p. 468)	64, 260, 500. 00	129, 184, 100. 00	58, 246, 450. 00	65, 464, 950. 00	103, 971, 200. 00
Total expenditures, general and special accounts	12, 774, 890, 323. 97	9, 127, 373, 806. 47	8, 765, 338, 030. 54	7, 304, 287, 108. 36	8, 281, 379, 955. 70
Excess of expenditures over receipts	5, 167, 678, 471. 89	3, 740, 249, 136. 71	3, 600, 514, 404. 95	1, 449, 625, 881. 37	3, 252, 539, 718. 83
PART B. TRUST ACCOUNTS, INCREMENT ON GOLD, ETC.					
Total receipts	2, 503, 293, 164. 33	2, 076, 537, 744. 59	1, 917, 361, 983. 80	1, 727, 031, 693. 30	1, 460, 686, 339. 82
Expenditures:					
I. Trust accounts (see p. 470)	2, 425, 728, 243. 77	1, 982, 018, 054. 66	1, 795, 901, 578. 57	1, 624, 380, 616. 88	1, 398, 856, 817. 52
II. Increment on gold, transactions in checking accounts, etc. (see p. 474)	225, 628, 525. 93	*[a] 41, 064, 329. 03*	*[a] 762, 825, 768. 13*	*[a] 152, 348, 547. 98*	*[a] 213, 058, 660. 82*
Total expenditures, trust accounts, increment on gold, etc	2, 651, 356, 769. 70	1, 940, 953, 725. 63	1, 033, 075, 810. 44	1, 472, 032, 068. 90	1, 185, 798, 156. 70
Excess of receipts over expenditures	----------	135, 584, 018. 96	884, 286, 173. 36	254, 999, 621. 40	274, 888, 183. 12
Excess of expenditures over receipts	148, 063, 605. 37	----------	----------	----------	----------

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS					
Total receipts	$4,115,956,615.13	$3,800,467,201.96	$3,115,554,049.53	$2,079,696,741.76	$2,005,725,437.14
Expenditures:					
I. General (including recovery and relief):					
A. Departmental (see p. 457)	553,383,105.98	515,065,131.42	378,585,660.96	429,120,493.24	547,904,903.57
B. Agricultural programs (see p. 459)	853,331,132.93	788,882,253.37	376,234,667.14	35,917,629.96	273,526,401.74
C. Federal Loan Agency, Federal Security Agency, and Federal Works Agency (see p. 461)	2,216,414,644.50	956,208,121.31	915,164,352.51	681,547,537.03	826,191,532.15
D. Other (see p. 463)	2,317,840,224.36	3,644,860,231.58	3,243,542,495.93	1,842,194,186.49	1,851,425,711.43
Total general expenditures (including recovery and relief)	5,940,969,107.77	5,905,015,737.68	4,913,527,176.54	2,988,779,846.72	3,499,048,548.89
II. National defense (see p. 465)	899,510,200.00	688,521,488.67	530,744,983.70	679,694,732.58	753,166,387.24
III. Revolving funds (see p. 467)	11,011,182.19	345,328,985.37	495,668,393.88	73,804,343.13	61,867,202.03
IV. Transfers to trust accounts (see p. 469)	1,814,154,931.72	71,009,100.00	71,142,700.00	121,266,000.00	221,065,000.00
V. Debt retirements (see p. 469)	403,240,150.00	573,558,250.00	359,864,092.90	461,604,800.00	412,629,750.00
Total expenditures, general and special accounts	9,068,885,571.68	7,583,433,561.72	6,370,947,347.02	4,325,149,722.43	4,947,776,888.16
Excess of expenditures over receipts	4,952,928,956.55	3,782,966,359.76	3,255,393,297.49	2,245,452,980.67	2,942,051,451.02
PART B. TRUST ACCOUNTS, INCREMENT ON GOLD, ETC.					
Total receipts	2,248,656,168.75	442,668,795.45	3,044,848,347.35	280,075,438.80	381,259,630.12
Expenditures:					
I. Trust accounts (see p. 471)	2,038,345,888.15	237,118,762.87	209,968,239.61	285,085,427.53	386,437,680.15
II. Increment on gold, transactions in checking accounts, etc. (see p. 475)	295,530,158.76	[a] *524,114,516.44*	2,734,102,737.93	817,803,904.18	205,868,006.52
Total expenditures, trust accounts, increment on gold, etc.	2,333,876,046.91	[a] *286,995,753.57*	2,944,070,977.54	1,102,889,331.71	592,305,686.67
Excess of receipts over expenditures		729,664,549.02	100,777,369.81		
Excess of expenditures over receipts	85,219,878.16			822,813,892.91	211,046,056.55

[a] Excess credits (deduct).

TABLE 6.—*Annual expenditures, fiscal years 1932 to 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES

PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
I. General (including recovery and relief):					
A. Departmental: [1]					
Legislative establishment	$24, 172, 235. 98	$23, 070, 529. 31	$22, 031, 282. 67	$26, 295, 834. 77	$24, 171, 725. 73
Judicial [2]	11, 425, 848. 47	6, 054, 051. 71	9, 456, 444. 68		
Executive Office:					
Executive proper	513, 313. 61	459, 317. 85	447, 241. 07	479, 019. 68	502, 152. 39
Bureau of the Budget	875, 212. 97	639, 462. 84	396, 659. 92	279, 496. 23	372, 523. 91
National Resources Planning Board	768, 492. 42	767, 673. 73	722, 088. 69	824, 736. 93	961, 922. 65
Other	742, 545. 60	794, 645. 56	804, 887. 51	682, 282. 84	1, 184, 054. 96
State Department	22, 860, 348. 42	24, 292, 914. 65	19, 165, 106. 30	20, 978, 159. 32	17, 757, 733. 26
Treasury Department: [3]					
Refugee relief	11, 061, 198. 16				
Other	204, 623, 379. 93	177, 221, 645. 02	176, 425, 524. 54	168, 165, 591. 89	180, 479, 161. 88
War Department (nonmilitary) [3]	3, 677, 346. 52	2, 182, 601. 18	2, 910, 248. 53	2, 766, 722. 84	3, 057, 797. 90
Department of Justice	63, 113, 669. 19	59, 138, 744. 85	48, 114, 152. 13	52, 302, 768. 95	49, 855, 997. 07
Post Office Department	66, 505. 69	1, 121, 043. 07	[a] *1, 668, 621. 43*	2, 909, 134. 52	[a] *2, 622, 327. 06*
Department of the Interior [3]	108, 652, 515. 00	111, 357, 891. 92	133, 678, 884. 72	100, 116, 722. 87	108, 182, 564. 51
Department of Agriculture:					
Refugee relief	5, 399, 611. 37				
Other	128, 655, 629. 10	145, 846, 823. 06	147, 017, 519. 77	128, 310, 978. 19	151, 216, 170. 28
Department of Commerce:					
Civil Aeronautics Authority	53, 435, 353. 71	24, 062, 214. 04	18, 421, 261. 34	10, 092, 076. 36	6, 694, 637. 17
Other	45, 149, 835. 73	42, 738, 574. 43	24, 964, 932. 32	23, 348, 119. 04	26, 355, 045. 61
Department of Labor [3]	23, 518. 741. 57	19, 410, 658. 62	14, 313, 282. 65	13, 090, 452. 21	10, 615, 062. 37
Independent offices and commissions	70, 585, 906. 85	64, 137, 626. 84	59, 877, 229. 48	74, 486, 108. 53	98, 118, 147. 06
Unclassified	[a] *180, 648. 94*	75, 042. 33	[a] *63, 892. 82*	270, 723. 59	[a] *467, 003. 65*
	779, 117, 041. 35	703, 371, 461. 01	677, 014, 232. 07	625, 398, 928. 76	676, 435, 366. 04
Adjustment for disbursing officers' checks outstanding	—596, 771. 60	+1, 443, 738. 03	—4, 708, 752. 23	+438, 209. 47	—732, 802. 42
Total departmental [4]	778, 520, 269. 75	704, 815, 199. 04	672, 305, 479. 84	625, 837, 138. 23	675, 702, 563. 62

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
I. General (including recovery and relief):					
A. Departmental: [1]					
Legislative establishment	$23, 119, 283. 85	$20, 109, 830. 05	$17, 776, 114. 02	$21, 477, 373. 26	$27, 318, 601. 16
Executive Office:					
Executive proper	425, 401. 68	457, 693. 77	358, 897. 75	369, 112. 82	424, 545. 62
Bureau of the Budget	245, 928. 15	153, 180. 75	155, 313. 48	171, 514. 35	188, 961. 18
National Resources Planning Board	774, 771. 93	956, 508. 25	29, 263. 54	70, 472. 10	62, 160. 81
Other	1, 479, 875. 03	793, 292. 85	99, 165. 61		
State Department	17, 702, 993. 13	18, 519, 795. 70	11, 868. 272. 87	15, 225, 568. 81	18, 881, 863. 78
Treasury Department [2]	166, 021, 107. 59	124. 585, 719. 68	113, 778, 179. 10	140. 752, 905. 20	174. 480. 531. 35
War Department (nonmilitary) [3]	829, 083. 07	2, 520, 253. 66	4, 646, 177. 03	1, 942, 898. 26	4. 837, 099. 66
Department of Justice	47, 255, 717. 19	42, 140. 217. 29	40. 916, 088. 62	54, 729, 718. 81	63, 277, 198. 94
Post Office Department	[a] *177, 949. 28*	[a] *14, 258. 16*	12, 211. 927. 73	57, 882. 41	125, 898. 90
Department of the Interior [3]	62, 479, 496. 98	74, 180, 376. 49	50, 566. 285. 51	48, 177, 219. 41	55, 086, 790. 31
Department of Agriculture	125, 040, 625. 09	151, 492, 623. 07	65, 430, 788. 69	72, 592. 029. 87	114, 259, 936. 43
Department of Commerce:					
Civil Aeronautics Authority	7, 106, 211. 27	6, 892, 145. 92	5, 327, 042. 02	9, 339. 149. 00	9, 137, 819. 71
Other	29, 047, 558. 69	24, 852, 919. 64	19, 165, 822. 91	26, 188, 896. 65	33, 299, 445. 16
Department of Labor [3]	5. 096, 160. 51	3, 213, 814. 34	1, 844, 224. 62	2, 257, 346. 66	2. 177, 400. 53
Independent offices and commissions	69, 975, 344. 60	50, 699, 511. 16	34, 391, 662. 63	36, 663, 544. 11	44, 301, 159. 36
Unclassified	1, 424, 959. 57	[a] *72, 190. 21*	20, 434. 83	[a] *895, 138. 48*	45, 490. 67
	557, 846. 569. 05	521, 481, 434. 25	378, 585, 660. 96	429, 120, 493. 24	547, 904, 903. 57
Adjustment for disbursing officers' checks outstanding	—4, 463, 463. 07	—6, 416, 302. 83			
Total departmental [4]	553, 383, 105. 98	515, 065, 131. 42	378, 585, 660. 96	429, 120, 493. 24	547, 904, 903. 57

[a] Excess credits (deduct).

[1] The disbursements by the Division of Disbursement, Treasury Department, which appear in daily Treasury statement under the caption "Departmental expenditures" are on the basis of checks issued. The totals shown, after making adjustment of outstanding checks of the Division of Disbursement, relating to such "Departmental expenditures," are on the basis of checks paid as published heretofore.

[2] Expenditures prior to 1939 are reflected under the Department of Justice.

[3] The classification of general expenditures for public building construction and for War Department (nonmilitary), previously reflected under Treasury Department and War Department (military) prior to the fiscal year 1934, are now reflected under Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration (construction), and War Department (nonmilitary), respectively. The expenditures of the U. S. Housing Corporation, previously reflected under the Department of Labor for the fiscal years 1932 to 1937, are included under the construction classification for Public Buildings Administration. The expenditures of National Military Parks, previously reflected under War (national defense) during the fiscal years 1932 and 1933 are now classified under Interior, Departmental, and expenditures under the Emergency Conservation Work for the fiscal year 1933, amounting to $14,248,461.23 previously reflected under War (national defense) are now classified under the Federal Security Agency, Civilian Conservation Corps.

[4] Revised to adjust for expenditures of the United States Maritime Commission now classified under "National defense" stated in Part A, sec. II, of this table.

TABLE 6.—*Annual expenditures, fiscal years 1932 to 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—Continued

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
1. General (including recovery and relief)—Continued.					
B. Agricultural programs: [5]					
Agricultural adjustment program:					
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	$1,911,681.80	$2,032,958.30	$7,908,671.14	$10,758,150.68	$10,743,946.21
Administration of Sugar Act of 1937	50,422,089.82	48,823,534.06	61,929,909.34	5,908,871.64	
Agricultural Adjustment Admin. (act Aug. 24, 1935)	187,043,699.69	51,458,176.79	133,312,024.85	15,026,465.47	42,317,928.82
Surplus Marketing Administration [6]	53,936,325.92	91,131,177.91	77,193,268.71	23,130,067.22	
Agricultural contract adjustments	59,697.47	274,302.24	477,636.62	2,992,126.87	116,799,598.81
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act	465,136,204.14	605,137,906.69	477,942,480.42	303,852,184.12	357,199,796.39
Federal Crop Insurance Act:					
Administrative expenses	4,996,622.46	3,263,736.63	3,320,839.82		
Subscriptions to capital stock of Fed. Crop Insur. Corp	6,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	5,000,000.00		
Price Adjustment Act of 1938 and parity payments	198,257,186.59	215,025,865.62	19,503,416.99		
Unclassified	[a] *588.91*	81.45	9,204.81	[a] *8,556.65*	
Commodity Credit Corporation:					
Restoration of capital impairment		[7] 119,599,918.05		94,285,404.73	
Other [8]			108,030.89	66,965.57	24,347.57
Farm Credit Administration: [9]					
Crop loans	820,804.83	3,679,347.99	[a] *575,098.24*	4,156,412.16	28,212,110.10
Banks for cooperatives—Capital stock	[10] *60,000,000.00*		3,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	[10] *5,000,000.00*
Other	2,045,021.16	399,408.28	2,149,237.96	[a] *1,983,212.27*	4,041,465.00
Unclassified	[a] *252.12*	241.92		[a] *18,293.78*	18,293.78
Federal Farm Mort. Corp., reduction in interest rate on mortgages	9,340,201.41	7,125,158.14	7,818,547.62	5,726,515.05	
Federal land banks:					
Capital stock	[10] *57,483,315.00*	47,680.00	150,800.00	4,736,775.00	[10] *3,847,885.00*
Subscriptions to paid-in surplus	[a] *41,571,778.71*	567,862.97	11,590,935.22	32,977,497.53	35,198,811.40
Reduction in interest rates on mortgages	27,929,355.94	28,700,224.72	30,639,785.96	32,114,033.21	32,830,087.17
Farm Security Administration [11]	62,165,326.97	158,536,339.40	183,622,851.11	180,149,108.6	209,695,567.17
Farm Tenant Act:					
Loans	17,771,963.87	30,352,365.44	20,598,014.77	2,275,429.47	
Other	9,515,987.49	11,426,655.65	6,036,283.73	776,319.23	
Unclassified	7.27	[a] *11.94*	96.75	[a] *92.08*	
Rural Electrification Administration: [12]					
Loans	20,665,677.21	35,467,565.95	35,618,042.59	13,724,550.10	7,971,444.14
Other	3,521,475.04	2,509,786.35	2,149,338.28	1,468,169.18	939,581.29
Forest roads and trails	7,909,583.73	11,902,446.05	13,519,878.45	13,208,649.40	9,978,846.61
Subtotal	970,392,978.07	1,430,462,728.66	1,103,024,197.79	751,323,570.51	847,123,939.46

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
I. General (including recovery and relief)—Continued.					
B. Agricultural programs: [5]					
Agricultural adjustment program:					
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	$372, 587, 275. 76	$711, 819, 102. 95	$289, 055, 028. 78		
Agricultural Adjustment Administration (act Aug. 24, 1935)	24, 161, 602. 21				
Surplus Marketing Administration [6]					
Agricultural contract adjustments	135, 453, 092. 60				
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act	322, 037. 35				
Federal Crop Insurance Act					
Commodity Credit Corporation:					
Restoration of capital impairment					
Other [8]	96, 852, 286. 00	136, 420. 18	2, 811, 949. 79		
Farm Credit Administration: [9]					
Banks for cooperatives—Capital stock	20, 000, 000. 00	15, 000, 000. 00	110, 000, 000. 00		
Other	[a] *8, 448, 656. 95*	[a] *2, 020, 939. 00*	[a] *86, 876, 711. 74*	$29, 523, 947. 84	$136, 238, 855. 68
Federal Farm Mort. Corp., reduction in interest rate on mortgages					
Federal land banks:					
Capital stock	[10] *1, 046, 185. 00*	1, 939, 140. 00	[10] *1, 737, 780. 00*	[10] *242, 545. 00*	125, 000, 000. 00
Subscriptions to paid-in surplus	32, 467, 994. 63	33, 630, 185. 59	40, 863, 477. 16		
Reduction in interest rates on mortgages	29, 064, 981. 00	12, 477, 674. 95	7, 029, 256. 79		
Farm Security Administration [11]	138, 015, 987. 65	5, 423, 600. 77	2, 372, 312. 69		
Farm Tenant Act					
Rural Electrification Administration [12]					
Loans	1, 402, 654. 17	16, 820. 93			
Other					
Forest roads and trails	12, 498, 063. 51	10, 460, 247. 00	12, 717, 133. 67	6, 636, 227. 12	12, 287, 546. 06
Subtotal	853, 331, 132. 93	788, 882, 253. 37	376, 234, 667. 14	35, 917, 629. 96	273, 526, 401. 74

[a] Excess credits (deduct).
[5] Additional expenditures under corresponding captions are included in Part A, sec. I-A, of this table.
[6] Includes transactions formerly classified under the caption "Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation." Fiscal year 1941 includes expenditures of Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements; expenditures of this Division in prior years are included in Agricultural Adjustment Administration above.
[7] Represents capital impairment applicable to fiscal year 1939 but not appropriated by Congress until August 9, 1939.
[8] Expenditures from proceeds of $97,000,000 capital stock subscriptions by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and $3,000,000 for stock subscriptions from the appropriation for National Industrial Recovery.
[9] Additional transactions are included under corresponding caption in revolving funds stated in Part A, sec. III, of this table. On and after May 27, 1933, repayments of loans made from Agricultural Marketing Fund—Federal Farm Board, and interest thereon, are reflected as credits in the expenditures of the Farm Credit Administration.
[10] Excess credits (deduct)—Capital stock reduction.
[11] Includes expenditures on account of subsistence homesteads.
[12] Additional transactions are included under "Transactions in checking accounts of governmental agencies, etc. (net)" stated in Part B, sec. II, of this table.

TABLE 6.—*Annual expenditures, fiscal years 1932 to 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—Continued

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
I. General (including recovery and relief)—Continued.					
C. Fed. Loan Agency, Fed. Security Agency, and Fed. Works Agency:					
Federal Loan Agency:					
Federal Housing Administration: [13]	$10, 199, 321. 55	$6, 987, 869. 13	$9, 140, 867. 44	$11, 725, 019. 45	$16, 740, 080. 13
Reconstruction Finance Corporation: [13]					
Disaster Loan Corporation stock		6, 000, 000. 00	8, 000, 000. 00	4, 000, 000. 00	6, 000, 000. 00
Loans and grants to States, municipalities, etc				[a] *254, 374. 30*	[a] *13, 334, 330. 00*
Subscriptions to capital stock	(14)				
Other [13]	4, 019. 49	1, 618. 22		3, 405, 199. 62	2, 616, 380. 77
Other:					
Home Owners' Loan Corporation					
Home loan bank stock	(14)			4, 734, 900. 00	20, 664, 100. 00
Federal savings and loan associations	(14)			11, 797. 85	[illegible] 122, 183. 66
Other	1, 289, 852. 15	1, 219, 874. 51	1, 120, 001. 48	1, 266, 992. 76	2, 201, 044. 12
Federal Security Agency:					
Civilian Conservation Corps [15]	257, 396, 531. 12	283, 244, 748. 93	290, 385, 528. 11	326, 382, 547. 61	385, 807, 729. 81
National Youth Administration	136, 352, 724. 71	94, 648, 335. 41	78, 102, 755. 96	[16] 51, 156, 504. 85	[16] 65, 619, 041. 81
Social Security Board:					
Administrative expenses	25, 667, 884. 86	22, 221, 907. 85	20, 901, 117. 46	19, 613, 584. 38	15, 433, 916. 68
Grants to States (social security)	393, 338, 063. 81	337, 516, 317. 61	304, 026, 288. 18	254, 769, 184. 91	152, 890, 585. 79
Other	4, 151, 482. 22	4, 476, 369. 13	5, 636, 258. 03	11, 018, 520. 19	16, 583, 986. 98
Unclassified	[a] *51. 88*		[a] *10. 61*	10. 61	2, 181. 70
Other	127. 083, 826. 98	62, 975, 560. 94	59, 280, 593. 99	54, 519, 757. 88	44, 069, 599. 47
Federal Works Agency:					
Public Buildings Administration: [15]					
Construction	51, 688, 757. 19	58, 064, 226. 75	51, 420, 869. 41	76, 707, 304. 29	76, 261, 532. 68
Other	16, 988, 093. 68	16, 884, 604. 25	14, 837, 903. 19	14, 799, 161. 32	12, 648, 904. 82
Unclassified	[a] *25, 550. 92*	51, 052. 17			
Public Roads Administration	174, 056, 134. 65	164, 539, 863. 66	190, 996, 565. 98	223, 403, 783. 71	340, 633, 126. 63
Public Works Administration: [17]					
Grants (act, June 21, 1938)	98, 817, 451. 26	248, 650, 143. 74	265, 026, 998. 22		
Loans (act, June 21, 1938)	975, 318. 99	21, 789, 592. 20	18, 740, 571. 72		
Administrative expenses	3, 664, 183. 40	17, 864, 044. 79	23, 404, 322. 34	15, 109, 011. 28	27, 431, 347. 70
U. S. Housing Authority [13]	6, 004, 531. 72	1, 873, 713. 47	8, 629, 331. 59	20, 653, 250. 64	
Work Projects Administration	1, 284, 593, 920. 85	1, 477, 537, 908. 00	2, 161, 500, 655. 13	[18] 1, 421, 342, 973. 36	[18] 1, 830, 827, 616. 48
Other	370, 365. 19	80, 486. 02			
Subtotal	2, 592, 616, 861. 02	2, 826, 628, 236. 78	3, 511, 150, 617. 62	2, 514, 365, 130. 41	3, 003, 119, 029. 23

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
I. General (including recovery and relief)—Continued.					
C. Fed. Loan Agency, Fed. Security Agency, and Fed. Works Agency:					
Federal Loan Agency:					
Federal Housing Administration [13]	$14,504,600.14	$15,963,873.02			
Reconstruction Finance Corporation: [13]					
Loans and grants to States, municipalities, etc	[a] *1,274,537.00*	[a] *871,628.00*	$486,932.23	$298,073,703.77	
Subscriptions to capital stock					$500,000,000.00
Other [13]	3,997,667.73	3,654,845.47	14,154,123.43	5,476,074.65	
Other:					
Home Owners' Loan Corporation		46,000,000.00	153,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	
Home loan bank stock	17,696,300.00	200,000.00	38,475,700.00	42,970,000.00	
Federal savings and loan associations	19,689,058.26	29,486,784.08	754,800.00		
Other	1,105,823.92	1,054,364.62	401,929.26	215,637.37	
Federal Security Agency:					
Civilian Conservation Corps [15]	486,281,193.58	435,508,643.05	331,940,851.40	14,248,461.23	
National Youth Administration	[16] 35,535,354.35				
Social Security Board:					
Administrative expenses	501,288.08				
Grants to States (social security)	23,637,015.26				
Other	13,974,357.04	7,019,312.11	1,699,413.32	765,151.27	869,993.07
Unclassified	[a] *2,181.70*				
Other	36,253,496.30	29,287,735.85	24,792,418.75	26,660,272.68	30,356,650.85
Federal Works Agency:					
Public Buildings Administration: [15]					
Construction	67,979,730.58	58,032,772.33	78,722,893.97	105,623,881.45	86,034,969.35
Other	11,756,548.08	9,413,723.13	9,031,090.98	21,824,070.79	24,106,408.69
Public Roads Administration	231,397,334.86	306,896,693.05	255,164,883.99	164,690,283.82	184,823,510.19
Public Works Administration: [17]					
Administrative expenses	25,255,459.16	14,561,002.60	6,539,315.18		
Work Projects Administration	[18] 1,228,126,135.86				
Other					
Subtotal	2,216,414,644.50	956,208,121.31	915,164,352.51	681,547,537.03	826,191,532.15

[a] Excess credits (deduct).
[13] Additional transactions under corresponding captions are included under "Transactions in checking accounts of governmental agencies (net)" stated in Part B, sec. II, of this table.
[14] Return of capital funds by governmental corporations were deposited in miscellaneous receipts as "Proceeds of Government-owned securities"; see note 2, table 4, p. 425.
[15] See note 3, p. 457.
[16] Exclusive of administrative expenses, included under Work Projects Administration.
[17] Additional transactions are included under revolving funds stated in Part A, sec. III, of this table.
[18] Includes administrative expenses, National Youth Administration.

TABLE 6.—*Annual expenditures, fiscal years 1932 to 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—Continued

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
I. General (including recovery and relief)—Continued.					
D. Other:					
Department of the Interior: [5]					
Reclamation projects [19]	$85,596,484.30	$96,365,933.56	$79,329,428.13	$65,405,809.66	$58,671,828.08
Post Office Department (deficiency):					
Current [20]	30,000,000.00	43,000,000.00	41,199,420.20	43,407,438.40	48,321,786.31
Prior years	64,047.93	[a] [21] *2,129,664.15*	37,842.59	851,422.78	[a] [21] *6,424,841.78*
Treasury Department: [5]					
Interest on the public debt	1,110,692,811.91	1,040,935,696.71	940,539,763.50	926,280,713.67	866,384,330.90
Refunds of taxes and duties:					
Customs	27,331,472.73	17,500,944.98	16,678,803.38	16,156,340.00	16,549,408.30
Internal revenue	54,220,101.51	61,812,222.70	39,177,056.66	32,791,660.60	32,848,860.38
Processing tax on farm products	8,115,716.68	11,771,638.90	12,004,543.01	10,232,689.76	6,515,773.54
To States of taxes collected under title IX of the Social Security Act				40,561,886.43	
Unclassified	16,919.94	[a] *14,042.86*			
District of Columbia (United States share)	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00
Railroad Retirement Board:					
Administrative expenses	2,962,069.57	2,645,441.05	2,868,033.44	2,613,296.73	1,491,898.84
Acquisition of service and compensation data	887,910.50				
Railroad unemployment insurance administration fund	3,396,877.28	4,986,750.43	476,795.89		
Annuity payments, Railroad Retirement Act of 1935				[a] *3,985,323.28*	3,985,323.28
Unclassified	[a] *.10*				1,442.82
Tennessee Valley Authority	51,175,171.37	39,135,754.44	40,806,800.57	42,002,238.16	41,995,141.08
River and harbor work and flood control	218,517,752.37	212,857,695.11	192,998,752.41	198,634,466.85	234,962,265.22
Panama Canal	39,079,144.69	24,981,490.78	9,801,887.72	11,361,129.66	11,917,182.08
Veterans' Administration	552,680,802.08	556,673,384.43	557,070,722.10	581,977,734.91	580,644,393.50
Federal Emergency Relief Administration [22]		544,115.86	1,659,785.82	4,369,080.76	12,401,286.50
Civil Works Administration		11,379.11	222,267.81	222,101.04	296,750.72
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation					
Subtotal	2,190,737,282.76	2,117,078,741.05	1,939,871,903.23	1,977,882,686.13	1,915,562,829.77

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
I. General (including recovery and relief)—Continued.					
D. Other:					
Department of the Interior: [5]					
Reclamation projects [19]	$63,998,959.51	$40,882,912.44	$24,671,725.22	$25,204,914.39	$26,345,914.91
Post Office Department (deficiency):					
Current [20] / Prior years	86,038,861.60	63,970,404.80	52,003,295.62	117,380,192.33	202,876,340.63
Treasury Department: [5]					
Interest on the public debt	749,396,801.68	820,926,353.45	756,617,126.73	689,365,105.60	599,276,630.87
Refunds of taxes and duties:					
Customs	14,085,195.44	20,715,688.49	14,046,350.08	12,576,841.79	17,202,968.59
Internal revenue	30,100,430.34	24,531,990.82	48,664,202.21	57,763,119.46	83,921,552.08
Processing tax on farm products	10,081,744.03	31,208,208.32	1,194,639.95		
District of Columbia (United States share)	5,707,500.00	4,539,295.00	5,700,000.00	7,775,000.00	9,500,000.00
Railroad Retirement Board:					
Administrative expenses	270,435.28				
Tennessee Valley Authority	48,831,423.57	36,148,537.34	11,036,794.57		
River and harbor work and flood control	223,717,369.11	203,043,318.85	150,731,859.96	118,391,256.03	116,798,680.00
Panama Canal	11,452,729.28	9,009,746.28	9,918,627.62	12,672,728.59	10,661,804.75
Veterans' Administration	577,890,591.76	557,064,724.68	506,950,487.74	763,154,886.30	784,841,819.60
Federal Emergency Relief Administration [22]	495,591,986.97	[23] 1,820,993,937.09	[23] 707,352,344.29	37,910,142.00	
Civil Works Administration	676,195.79	11,327,263.67	805,122,892.29		
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation		497,850.35	149,502,149.65		
Subtotal	2,317,840,224.36	3,644,860,231.58	3,243,542,495.93	1,842,194,186.49	1,851,425,711.43

[a] Excess credits (deduct).

[5] Additional expenditures under corresponding caption are included in Part A, sec. I-A, of this table.

[19] Expenditures under this caption include Boulder Canyon project.

[20] The item "Postal deficiency" represents advances from the General Fund of the Treasury to the Postmaster General to meet deficiencies in the postal revenues. These figures do not reflect any allowances for offsets on account of extraordinary expenditures or the cost of free mailings contributing to the deficiency of postal revenues certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Postmaster General pursuant to the act of Congress approved June 9, 1930. Further expenditures shown above on account of postal deficiency for the fiscal years 1937 and 1938 are exclusive of $16,245,165.06 and $718,699.88, respectively, on account of transfers of appropriations from the Post Office Department to the U. S. Maritime Commission pursuant to the act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 1988). These transferred funds when expended by the U. S. Maritime Commission are classified as "National defense—U. S. Maritime Commission."

[21] Includes payments of $109,213.32 classified on the daily Treasury statement for June 29, 1940, as current instead of prior years under Post Office Department (deficiency).

[22] Includes expenditures made by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation from funds provided for the Federal Emergency Relief Administration.

[23] Revised to adjust classification.

TABLE 6.—*Annual expenditures, fiscal years 1932 to 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—Continued

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
II. National defense: [24]					
War Department [25]	$3,635,508,148.85	$667,138,363.59	$489,545,592.12	$431,501,522.88	$378,167,039.40
Navy Department	2,216,823,162.80	891,484,523.08	672,722,327.24	596,129,739.00	556,674,065.99
National defense funds for the President:					
Executive office	6,396,708.45				
State Department	2,261,735.32				
Treasury Department	399,520.51				
Navy Department	42,269,597.88				
War Department	[26] 37,534,801.36				
Department of Justice	242,398.81				
Department of the Interior	9,000.00				
Department of Agriculture	1,844,740.53				
Department of Commerce	45,988.29				
Department of Labor	12,218.87				
United States Maritime Commission	5,841.75				
Independent offices and commissions:					
Federal Communications Commission	1,326,853.87				
Civil Service Commission	3,148,200.28				
Federal Power Commission	59,464.61				
Federal Loan Agency	7,336,019.08				
Federal Security Agency	211,056.86				
Selective Service (administrative expenses)	17,516,746.12				
U. S. Maritime Commission [27]	43,755,104.95	98,809,569.23	43,813,854.50	1,172,113.16	*5,877,195.49*
Defense aid (lend-lease):					
Executive office	10,716.18				
Treasury Department	3,963,607.12				
Navy Department	4,399,332.82				
War Department	4,625,854.29				
Department of Agriculture	902,509.63				
U. S. Maritime Commission	7,492,671.32				
National defense housing (Federal Works Agency)	[26] 41,981,535.76				
Subtotal [27]	6,080,083,536.31	1,657,432,455.90	1,206,081,773.86	1,028,803,375.04	928,963,909.90

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
II. National defense: [24]					
War Department [25]	$382,588,002.07	$273,421,901.55	$243,260,118.33	$301,613,977.66	$344,007,726.69
Navy Department	528,882,142.98	436,265,531.39	296,927,490.16	349,372,793.90	357,517,833.88
National defense funds for the President					
Selective Service (administrative expenses)					
U. S. Maritime Commission [27]	*[a] 11,959,945.05*	*[a] 21,165,944.27*	*[a] 9,442,624.79*	28,707,961.02	51,640,826.67
Defense aid (lend-lease)					
National defense housing (Federal Works Agency)					
Subtotal [27]	899,510,200.00	688,521,488.67	530,744,983.70	679,694,732.58	753,166,387.24

[a] Excess credits (deduct).

[24] Additional expenditures attributable to national defense, payable from funds which have supplemented regular appropriations of the civil establishment, are included in Part A, sec. I, of this table.

[25] See note 3, p. 457.

[26] Reflects adjustment to give effect to sec. 5, act of Oct. 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1127), by merging funds allotted to Federal Works Agency from allocations made by the President to the War Department for national defense housing with funds appropriated to Federal Works Agency for the same purpose.

[27] Figures for all years have been revised by transferring expenditures of the U. S. Maritime Commission from the Departmental classification to National defense. The expenditures for Maritime Commission include expenditures heretofore classified as Emergency ship construction. The figures for the Maritime Commission are net and include receipts credited to the Construction Loan Fund.

TABLE 6.—*Annual expenditures, fiscal years 1932 to 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—Continued

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
III. Revolving funds (net):					
Farm Credit Administration:					
Crop production loans	[a] $477,716.24	[a] $490,107.99	[a] $468,768.12	[a] $633,621.71	[a] $810,401.55
Regional agricultural credit corporations	[a] 1,356,469.57	[a] 2,440,398.78	[a] 5,291,844.00	[a] 7,918,444.60	[a] 13,933,501.37
Loans to joint stock land banks [28]	30,421.87	[a] 30,493.70	[a] 23,360.60	[a] 75,487.51	[a] 273,430.64
Federal intermediate credit banks	[a] 40,000,000.00				
Production credit corporations (capital stock reduction, act June 25, 1940)	[a] 15,000,000.00				
Other	[a] 2,289,721.74	[a] 2,509,096.85	[a] 2,578,190.23	[a] 4,019,512.63	[a] 2,807,644.58
Unclassified	[a] 72.69	[a] 49,927.31	50,000.00	964.54	[a] 1,072.04
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation:					
Capital stock:					
Farm mortgage relief	50.00		63.42		
Other					
Capital stock reduction, act June 25, 1940	[a] 100,000,000.00				
Public Works Administration:					
Loans and grants to States, municipalities, etc	22,807,401.43	59,438,969.67	100,765,694.91	136,875,352.65	224,480,428.44
Loans to railroads				[a] 3,276,579.88	[a] 3,118,619.22
Subtotal	[a] 136,286,103.94	53,918,945.04	92,453,595.38	120,952,670.86	203,535,759.04

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
III. Revolving funds (net):					
Farm Credit Administration:					
Crop production loans	[a] *$1,271,841.13*	[a] *$4,383,977.67*	[a] *$52,392,665.72*	$37,148,880.24	$61,867,202.03
Regional agricultural credit corporations	[a] *17,779,645.80*	8,603,628.15	7,756,815.01	[29] 38,840,178.25	
Loans to joint stock land banks [28]	[a] *110,249.64*	[a] *904,325.15*	941,044.35		
Federal intermediate credit banks		15,000,000.00	25,000,000.00		
Production credit corporations (capital stock reduction, act June 25, 1940)					
Other	[a] *14,061,624.66*	123,075,358.79	[29] 165,138,259.66	[a] *2,294,738.91*	
Unclassified	107.50	([29])			
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation:					
Capital stock:					
Farm mortgage relief	21.36	[a] *134.78*	114,129,660.31	110,023.55	
Other		265.62	85,760,050.52		
Capital stock reduction, act June 25, 1940					
Public Works Administration:					
Loans and grants to States, municipalities, etc	172,116,011.89	137,707,417.46	78,596,229.75		
Loans to railroads	[a] *127,881,597.33*	66,230,752.95	70,739,000.00		
Subtotal	11,011,182.19	345,328,985.37	495,668,393.88	73,804,343.13	61,867,202.03

[a] Excess credits (deduct).
[28] Credits to this classification include principal and interest earnings.
[29] Revised to adjust classification.

TABLE 6.—*Annual expenditures, fiscal years 1932 to 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

PART A. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ACCOUNTS—Continued

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
IV. Transfers to trust accounts, etc.:					
Railroad retirement account	$124,350,000.00	$120,650,000.00	$107,097,412.82	$146,402,587.18	
Railroad unemployment insurance administration fund transfers to unemployment trust fund (act Oct. 10, 1940)	7,500,000.00				
Railroad unemployment insurance account:					
Advance July 5, 1939 (act June 25, 1938)		15,000,000.00			
Repayment of advance Jan. 26, 1940		[a] *15,000,000.00*			
Adjusted service certificate fund	10,000,000.00				[30] $556,665,424.68
Government employees' retirement funds (United States share):					
Civil service retirement fund	90,754,000.00	86,329,000.00	74,244,000.00	72,392,000.00	46,050,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund	609,000.00	199,400.00	187,600.00	188,000.00	185,300.00
Canal Zone retirement fund	1,177,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00
Alaska Railroad retirement fund	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	175,000.00	
Subtotal	234,565,000.00	207,853,400.00	182,204,012.82	219,657,587.18	603,400,724.68
V. Debt retirements:					
Sinking fund	37,010,900.00	128,349,100.00	48,517,650.00	65,121,550.00	103,815,200.00
Received from foreign governments under debt settlements			120,100.00	210,000.00	142,000.00
Retirements from excess capital of Commodity Credit Corporation	25,363,900.00				
Estate taxes, forfeitures, gifts, etc	1,885,700.00	835,000.00	9,608,700.00	133,400.00	14,000.00
Purchases and retirements from foreign repayments					
Subtotal	64,260,500.00	129,184,100.00	58,246,450.00	65,464,950.00	103,971,200.00

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
IV. Transfers to trust accounts, etc.:					
Railroad retirement account					
Railroad unemployment insurance administration fund transfers to unemployment trust fund (act Oct. 10, 1940)					
Railroad unemployment insurance account:					
Advance July 5, 1939 (act June 25, 1938)					
Repayment of advance Jan. 26, 1940					
Adjusted service certificate fund	$1,773,492,531.72	$50,000,000.00	$50,000,000.00	$100,000,000.00	$200,000,000.00
Government employees' retirement funds (United States share):					
Civil service retirement fund	40,000,000.00	20,850,000.00	20,850,000.00	20,850,000.00	20,850,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund	162,400.00	159,100.00	292,700.00	416,000.00	215,000.00
Canal Zone retirement fund	500,000.00				
Alaska Railroad retirement fund					
Subtotal	1,814,154,931.72	71,009,100.00	71,142,700.00	121,266,000.00	221,065,000.00
V. Debt retirements:					
Sinking fund	403,238,650.00	573,001,000.00	359,490,900.00	425,660,300.00	412,554,750.00
Received from foreign governments under debt settlements			357,850.00	2,909,650.00	
Retirements from excess capital of Commodity Credit Corporation					
Estate taxes, forfeitures, gifts, etc	1,500.00	557,250.00	15,342.90	2,057,850.00	75,000.00
Purchases and retirements from foreign repayments				30,977,000.00	
Subtotal	403,240,150.00	573,558,250.00	359,864,092.90	461,604,800.00	412,629,750.00

[a] Excess credits (deduct).

[30] Includes $500,157,956.40 on account of U. S. Government life insurance fund 4½ percent bonds issued in accordance with sec. 5 of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act of Jan. 27, 1936.

TABLE 6.—*Annual expenditures, fiscal years 1932 to 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

PART B. TRUST ACCOUNTS, INCREMENT ON GOLD, ETC.

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
I. Trust accounts:					
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: [31]					
Investments	$642.500,000.00	$560,900,000.00	$514,900,000.00	$395,200,000.00	$267,100,000.00
Benefit payments	64,341,884.66	15,805,088.55	13,891,583.23	5,404,062.87	26,969.35
Unemployment trust fund:					
Investments	563,000,000.00	443,000,000.00	395,000,000.00	559,705,000.00	293,386,000.00
State accounts:					
Withdrawals by States	433,242,840.99	482,963,000.00	441,795,000.00	190,975,000.00	1,000,000.00
Transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account (act June 25, 1938)	104,099,950.87	1,800,818.02			
Railroad unemployment insurance account:					
Benefit payments	17,784,319.08	14,552,455.95			
Repayment of advance (act June 25, 1938)		15,000,000.00			
Railroad retirement account:					
Investments	[b] *5,400,000.00*	12,200,000.00	1,000,000.00	66,200,000.00	
Benefit payments	121,173,514.47	113,099,073.50	105,774,077.31	79,849,056.18	
Other trust accounts: [32]					
District of Columbia	52,600,415.55	56,586,746.97	47,380,768.01	46,452,721.05	42,851,400.49
Government life insurance fund	92,071,389.86	96,246,570.59	91,001,601.80	113,718,660.98	73,686,787.40
National service life insurance fund:					
Investments	2,800,000.00				
Benefit payments and refunds	31,041.83				
Adjusted service certificate fund:					
Investments	8,000,000.00	[b] *8,200,000.00*	[b] *6,300,000.00*	[b] *11,800,000.00*	[b] *89,200,000.00*
Other	2,679,464.04	9,292,474.55	7,521,625.72	14,069,602.66	671,924,194.48

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
I. Trust accounts:					
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund: [31]					
Investments					
Benefit payments					
Unemployment trust fund:					
Investments	$18,909,000.00				
State accounts:					
Withdrawals by States					
Transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account (act June 25, 1938)					
Railroad unemployment insurance account:					
Benefit payments					
Repayment of advance (act June 25, 1938)					
Railroad retirement account:					
Investments					
Benefit payments					
Other trust accounts: [32]					
District of Columbia	46,010,686.07	$42,810,801.87	$30,689,804.67	$34,604,340.55	$39,524,773.60
Government life insurance fund	68,460,252.57	68,693,600.44	71,498,480.36	70,398,704.52	74,345,104.97
National service life insurance fund:					
Investments					
Benefit payments and refunds					
Adjusted service certificate fund:					
Investments	[b] *28,700,000.00*	37,700,000.00	25,800,000.00	[b] *19,000,000.00*	[b] *16,890,000.00*
Other	1,789,892,910.29	18,829,081.55	30,432,817.18	122,419,647.22	213,783,108.61

[b] Excess redemptions (deduct).

[31] Includes transactions classified prior to Jan. 1, 1940, under the caption "Old-age reserve account."

[32] The expenditures shown for the classification under "Special deposits (net)" were, prior to December 1940, included in similar classifications under "Other trust accounts." Transactions in special deposits prior to the fiscal year 1941 were not segregated and, consequently, the figures are not available.

TABLE 6.—*Annual expenditures, fiscal years 1932 to 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

PART B. TRUST ACCOUNTS, INCREMENT ON GOLD, ETC.—Continued

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
I. Trust accounts—Continued.					
Other trust accounts.[32]—Continued.					
Civil service retirement fund:					
Annuities and refunds	$72,332,213.39	$67,203,261.76	$63,758,607.60	$62,489,850 22	$59,087,261.32
Investments	95,085,000.00	84,800,000.00	69,092,108.74	64,508,437.25	34,700,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund:					
Annuities and refunds	348,900.43	329,497.64	321,434.18	308,449.14	265,498.84
Investments	787,000.00	398,000.00	200,000.00	217,000.00	227,000.00
Canal Zone retirement fund:					
Annuities and refunds	1,047,532.22	924,643.77	858,431.58	798,420.20	668,686.45
Investments	1,104,000.00	338,000.00	284,000.00	358,000.00	455,000.00
Alaska Railroad retirement fund:					
Annuities and refunds	102,729.60	89,309.79	71,768.54	68,902.29	15,327.79
Investments	238,000.00	204,000.00	236,000.00	275,000.00	52,000.00
Indian tribal funds	5,325,319.30	8,732,615.20	4,962,050.32	8,286,690.04	7,656,102.49
Other [33]	134,676,882.07	13,659,397.53	45,727,299.56	27,272,499.37	33,765,080.65
Unclassified	*[a] 60,861.38*	*[a] 75,741.91*	65,888.65	23,264.63	1,189,508.26
Other funds and accounts:					
Public Works Administration revolving fund (act of June 21, 1938)	*[a] 454,890.13*	*[a] 7,831,157.25*	*[a] 1,640,666.67*		
Special deposits (net): [32]					
District of Columbia	79,129 27				
Indian tribal funds	*[a] 6,754.32*				
Other	16,199,221.97				
Subtotal	2,425,728,243.77	1,982,018,054.66	1,795,901,578.57	1,624,380,616.88	1,398,856,817.52

	1936	1935	1934	193	1932
I. Trust accounts—Continued.					
Other trust accounts [32]—Continued.					
Civil service retirement fund:					
Annuities and refunds	$56, 640, 942. 53	$52, 784, 249. 26	$47, 583, 181. 73	$34, 567, 140. 34	$27, 620, 612. 72
Investments	27, 000, 000. 00	9, 000, 000. 00	11, 900, 000. 00	26, 500, 000. 00	32, 400, 000. 00
Foreign service retirement fund:					
Annuities and refunds	243, 633. 63	204, 988. 42	239, 829. 33	160, 672. 14	127. 123. 47
Investments	191, 000. 00	256, 000. 00	318, 000. 00	513, 000. 00	317, 000. 00
Canal Zone retirement fund:					
Annuities and refunds	580, 505. 18	527, 506. 08	530, 233. 20	345, 586. 75	184, 006. 46
Investments	500, 000. 00	47, 000. 00	45, 000. 00	193, 000. 00	2, 064, 000. 00
Alaska Railroad retirement fund:					
Annuities and refunds					
Investments					
Indian tribal funds	13, 031, 704. 41	1, 294, 669. 64	1, 617, 866. 92	4, 475, 601. 54	9. 723. 320. 20
Other [33]	47, 309, 319. 35	4, 666, 538. 54	[a] *10, 842, 936. 86*	3, 790, 617. 49	2, 943. 217. 33
Unclassified	[a] *1, 724, 065. 88*	304, 327. 07	155, 963. 08	117, 116. 98	205, 412. 79
Other funds and accounts:					
Public Works Administration revolving fund (act of June 21, 1938)					
Special deposits (net): [32]					
District of Columbia					
Indian tribal funds					
Other					
Subtotal	2, 038, 345, 888. 15	237, 118, 762. 87	209, 968, 239. 61	285, 085, 427. 53	386, 437, 680. 15

[a] Excess credits (deduct).

[32] The expenditures shown for the classification under "Special deposits (net)" were, prior to December 1940, included in similar classifications under "Other trust accounts." Transactions in special deposits prior to the fiscal year 1941 were not segregated and, consequently, the figures are not available.

[33] Includes transactions for insular possessions.

TABLE 6.—*Annual expenditures, fiscal years 1932 to 1941, classified by accounts*—Continued

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued

PART B. TRUST ACCOUNTS, INCREMENT ON GOLD, ETC.—Continued

	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
II. Increment on gold, transactions in checking accounts, etc.:					
Chargeable against increment on gold:					
Melting losses, etc	$1,821.67	$4,574.58	$2,388.29	$34,678.99	$333,153.63
For retirement of national bank notes			5,497,305.45	51,478,739.50	99,573,790.50
Exchange stabilization fund					
Payments to Federal Reserve Banks (sec. 13b, Federal Reserve Act, as amended)				125,000.00	875,000.00
Transactions in checking accounts of governmental agencies, etc. (net):					
Sales and redemptions of obligations in market (net):[34]					
Guaranteed by the United States:					
Commodity Credit Corporation	[a] *289,458,000.00*	[a] *200,620,000.00*			
Federal Housing Administration	2,552,450.00	839,493.39			
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	211,532,825.00	166,188,975.00	[a] *45,900,000.00*		
Reconstruction Finance Corporation[35]	[a] *645,092,000.00*	[a] *276,668,000.00*	[a] *905,129,000.00*		
United States Housing Authority	[a] *112,099,000.00*		[a] *114,157,000.00*		
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	211,300.00	10,654,100.00			
Not guaranteed by the United States:					
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	66,325.00	83,425.00			
Federal home loan banks	[a] *27,329,000.00*	5,000.00	[a] *41,500,000.00*		
Federal land banks	10,917,000.00	15,075,000.00	4,000,000.00		
Electric Home and Farm Authority	[a] *2,951,750.00*	[a] *3,092,500.00*	[a] *2,814,500.00*		
Other transactions (net):					
Commodity Credit Corporation	347,077,377.25	[36] 210,493,798.38	136,127,035.49	[a] [36] *184,487,067.11*	[a] *111,812,104.91*
Export-Import Bank of Washington	208,482.55	[a] *340,302.64*	1,549,270.42	[a] *1,206,460.00*	[a] *2,545,584.75*
Federal Housing Administration	[a] *8,098,547.21*	[a] *4,853,751.00*			
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	[a] *239,313,806.97*	[a] *39,814,888.69*	[a] *59,899,007.81*		
Rural Electrification Administration	[a] *1,059,136.93*	[a] *875,059.57*	385,538.79	33,930,430.61	2,282,787.45
Reconstruction Finance Corporation[35]	725,489,421.05	42,340,268.20	246,691,136.84	[a] *8,627,452.52*	[a] *329,146,506.02*
United States Housing Authority	232,844,284.19	17,201,293.11	54,504,859.23	1,405,590.44	
Other[37]	20,128,480.33	22,314,245.21	[a] *42,183,794.83*	[a] *45,002,007.89*	127,380,803.28
Subtotal	225,628,525.93	[a] *41,064,329.03*	[a] *762,825,768.13*	[a] *152,348,547.98*	[a] *213,058,660.82*

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
II. Increment on gold, transactions in checking accounts, etc.:					
Chargeable against increment on gold:					
Melting losses, etc	$791,845.87	$675,121.93			
For retirement of national bank notes	397,422,480.00	91,415,650.00			
Exchange stabilization fund			$2,000,000,000.00		
Payments to Federal Reserve Banks (sec. 13b, Federal Reserve Act, as amended)	5,614,453.63	20,931,857.34			
Transactions in checking accounts of governmental agencies, etc. (net):					
Sales and redemptions of obligations in market (net) [34]					
Other transactions (net):					
Commodity Credit Corporation	32,862,736.53	*[a] 60,280,485.04*	161,529,985.06		
Export-Import Bank of Washington	19,495,496.91	*[a] 2,618,129.74*	2,590,791.48		
Federal Housing Administration					
Home Owners' Loan Corporation					
Rural Electrification Administration					
Reconstruction Finance Corporation [35]	*[a] 241,445,547.51*	*[a] 144,709,781.37*	569,981,961.39	$817,803,904.18	$205,868,006.52
United States Housing Authority					
Other [37]	80,788,693.33	*[a] 429,528,749.56*			
Subtotal	295,530,158.76	*[a] 524,114,516.44*	2,734,102,737.93	817,803,904.18	205,868,006.52

[a] Excess credits (deduct).

[34] See note 15, table 5, p. 451.

[35] Includes transactions on account of RFC Mortgage Company, Disaster Loan Corporation, Federal National Mortgage Association, Metals Reserve Co., Rubber Reserve Co., Defense Plant Corporation, and Defense Supplies Corporation.

[36] Includes credits on account of payments for restoration of capital impaired from operations.

[37] The figures for the fiscal year 1935 include $333,245,377.93, which amount represents transfers on May 31, 1935, of balances in checking accounts of certain special agencies of the Government, which had formerly been classified as liabilities against the General Fund on p. 1 of daily Treasury statement. The figures since that date represent net transactions of those agencies.

TABLE 7.—*Expenditures by major functions, fiscal years 1933 to 1941* [1]

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised) (see p. 405), adjusted to provide uniform classification of expenditures on a basis comparable to that in effect during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, including changes as a result of the President's Reorganization Plans Nos. III, IV, and V]

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	Total
National defense:										
(a) War (military)	$301, 613, 978	$243, 260, 118	$273, 421, 902	$382, 588, 002	$378, 167, 039	$431, 501, 523	$489, 545, 592	$667, 138, 364	$3, 635, 508, 149	$6, 802, 744, 666
(b) Navy	349, 372, 794	296, 927, 490	436, 265, 531	528, 882, 143	556, 674, 066	596, 129, 739	672, 722, 327	891, 484, 523	2, 216, 823, 163	6, 545, 281, 777
(c) National defense funds for the President									103, 104, 146	103, 104, 146
(d) Selective service (administrative expenses)									17, 516, 746	17, 516, 746
(e) United States Maritime Commission [2]	28, 707, 961	*[a] 9, 442, 625*	*[a] 21, 165, 944*	*[a] 11, 959, 945*	*[a] 5, 877, 195*	1, 172, 113	43, 813, 855	98, 809, 569	43, 755, 105	167, 812, 893
(f) Defense aid (lend-lease)									21, 394, 691	21, 394, 691
(g) National defense housing (Federal Works Agency)									41, 981, 536	41, 981, 536
Total national defense [2]	679, 694, 733	530, 744, 984	688, 521, 489	899, 510, 200	928, 963, 910	1, 028, 803, 375	1, 206, 081, 774	1, 657, 432, 456	6, 080, 083, 536	13, 699, 836, 456
Veterans' Administration:										
(a) World War veterans' adjusted service certificates	100, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	50, 000, 000	1, 773, 492, 532	556, 665, 425				10, 000, 000	2, 540, 157, 956
(b) Other	763, 154, 886	506, 950, 488	557, 064, 725	577, 890, 592	580, 644, 394	581, 977, 735	557, 070, 722	556, 673, 384	552, 680, 802	5, 234, 107, 728
Total Veterans' Administration	863, 154, 886	556, 950, 488	607, 064, 725	2, 351, 383, 123	1, 137, 309, 818	581, 977, 735	557, 070, 722	556, 673, 384	562, 680, 802	7, 774, 265, 684
Grants to States under Social Security Act				27, 822, 900	166, 925, 997	271, 494, 501	320, 315, 157	356, 500, 718	415, 166, 740	1, 558, 226, 013
Public works [3]	442, 370, 634	697, 950, 927	883, 377, 377	729, 669, 303	1, 023, 944, 802	803, 522, 448	1, 000, 477, 117	949, 418, 040	738, 175, 313	7, 268, 905, 961
Aid to agriculture [4]	203, 677, 776	775, 281, 486	1, 071, 305, 444	932, 650, 462	970, 535, 213	853, 779, 797	1, 228, 209, 740	1, 558, 887, 081	937, 445, 129	8, 531, 772 129
Relief and work relief: [5]										
(a) Direct relief: Federal Emergency Relief Administration [6]	335, 983, 846	707, 839, 277	1, 820, 122, 309	494, 317, 450	*[a] 933, 044*	4, 114, 706	1, 659, 786	544, 116		3, 363, 648, 446
(b) Work relief:										
Civil Works Administration		805, 122, 892	11, 327, 264	676, 196	296, 751	222, 101	222, 268	11, 379		817, 878, 850
Work Projects Administration and National Youth Administration				1, 263, 661, 490	1, 896, 446, 658	1, 472, 499, 478	2, 239, 603, 411	1, 572, 186, 243	1, 420, 946, 646	9, 865, 343, 927
Civilian Conservation Corps	14, 248, 461	331, 940, 851	435, 508, 643	486, 281, 194	385, 807, 730	326, 382, 548	290, 385, 528	283, 244, 749	257, 396, 531	2, 811, 196, 235
Total relief and work relief	350, 232, 307	1, 844, 903, 020	2, 266, 958, 216	2, 244, 936, 330	2, 281, 618, 095	1, 803, 218, 833	2 531, 870, 993	1, 855, 986, 487	1, 678, 343, 177	16, 858, 067, 458
Interest on public debt	689, 365, 106	756, 617, 127	820, 926, 353	749, 396, 802	866, 384, 331	926, 280, 714	910, 539, 764	1, 040 935, 697	1, 110, 692, 812	7, 901, 138, 704
Other [7]	635, 049, 482	848, 635, 222	671, 721, 708	730, 276, 302	801, 726, 589	969, 744, 755	922, 526, 315	1 022, 355, 843	1, 188, 042, 315	7, 790, 078, 530
Total expenditures excluding debt retirement	3, 863, 544, 922	6, 011, 083, 254	7, 009, 875, 312	8, 605, 645, 422	8, 177, 408, 756	7, 238, 822, 158	8, 707, 091, 581	8, 998, 189, 706	12, 710, 629, 824	71, 382, 290, 935

[a] Excess credits (deduct).

[1] Excludes debt retirements.

[2] Figures for all years have been revised by transferring expenditures of the U. S. Maritime Commission from the "Departmental" classification to "National defense." The expenditures for the Maritime Commission include expenditures heretofore classified as "Emergency ship construction." The figures for the Maritime Commission are net and include receipts credited to the construction loan fund.

[3] Includes Public Roads Administration, forest roads and trails, Public Buildings Administration, Tennessee Valley Authority, reclamation projects, river and harbor work (including flood control), Public Works Administration (including administrative expenses), and U. S. Housing Authority.

[4] Includes agricultural adjustment program, Farm Credit Administration, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Federal intermediate credit banks, Federal land banks, Farm Security Administration, Farm Tenant Act, Rural Electrification Administration, Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation 1938 to 1941, Commodity Credit Corporation, and Department of Agriculture. Department of Agriculture expenditures include aids for the benefit of the general public such as meat inspection and enforcement of the Food and Drug Act.

[5] Excludes total expenditures from emergency appropriations and allocations to other departments and agencies for the period 1933 to 1941, shown under other classifications as follows:

National defense			$189, 876, 532
Veterans' Administration			3, 873, 005
Public works:			
Public Roads Administration		$497, 784, 310	
Public Buildings Administration		100, 758, 279	
Reclamation projects		66, 408, 509	
River and harbor work		213, 392, 434	
Public Works Administration		307, 253, 123	
U. S. Housing Authority		19, 927, 876	
Total public works			1, 205, 524, 532
Aid to agriculture:			
Department of Agriculture		188, 129, 136	
Farm Credit Administration		16, 882, 522	
Farm Security Administration		910, 986, 078	
Rural Electrification Administration		15, 238, 014	
Total aid to agriculture			1, 131, 235, 750
Other:			
Legislative establishment		1, 423, 873	
Executive office:			
Bureau of the Budget	$3, 894		
National Resources Planning Board	870, 431		
Other	1, 476, 192		
		2, 350, 518	

Other—Continued.			
State Department		$152, 264	
Treasury Department		130, 455, 117	
Department of Justice		3, 830, 309	
Interior Department		131, 995, 017	
Commerce Department:			
Civil Aeronautics Authority	$675, 131		
Other	12, 771, 465	13, 446, 597	
Labor Department		7, 123, 768	
Other independent offices		73, 776, 153	
Unclassified		51, 184	
Federal Security Agency (other)		4, 377, 683	
Public Health Service		6, 384, 919	
Social Security Board		31, 931, 711	
Emergency housing		82, 606, 822	
Total other			$489, 905, 933
Grand total			3, 020, 415, 752

[6] Includes Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans and grants to States, municipalities, etc., for direct relief.

[7] Includes Federal Housing Administration, emergency housing, Federal home loan banks, Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal savings and loan associations, Export-Import Bank of Washington, Electric Home and Farm Authority, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Federal Works Agency (administrative expenses), Disaster Loan Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation (interest on notes), Office of Education, Public Health Service, American Printing House for the Blind, administrative expenses of the Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board (other than grants to States), Railroad Retirement Board, transfers to trust accounts (excluding transfers to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund; also World War veterans' adjusted service certificates, shown under Veterans' Administration), District of Columbia (United States share), Post Office deficiencies, Panama Canal, and Treasury refunds of taxes and duties; but excludes all expenditures for Department of Agriculture, and grants to States by Department of Labor under Social Security Act.

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to nearest dollar and will not necessarily add to totals.

Other receipts and expenditures tables

TABLE 8.—*Expenditures of the several activities of the Treasury Department in each of the States and Territories, fiscal year 1941*[1]

States, etc.	Administrative expenses, emergency relief [2]	Division of Disbursement	Coast Guard	Bureau of Customs	Bureau of the Mint	Bureau of Internal Revenue [3]
Alabama	$104,341.01		$252,935.81	$87,892.30		$475,462.25
Alaska	17,487.00	$86.25	642,656.16	81,628.64		7,357.80
Arizona	28,321.20		446.27	243,374.16		128,094.71
Arkansas	89,802.70		1,521.83	(4)		269,153.36
California	183,891.85	107,320.88	2,491,889.57	2,573,744.14	$1,042,821.19	3,984,615.95
Colorado	70,046.96	45,706.33	19,701.49	22,867.69	694,580.31	599,354.31
Connecticut	53,748.06		1,480,906.32	127,582.74		791,418.60
Delaware	21,078.83		50,196.04	(5)		182,222.43
District of Columbia:						
Departmental	2,229,578.14	1,469,200.28	742,955.75	595,663.18	131,745.90	12,297,740.04
Field	208,085.91		6,761,643.27	305,657.04		576,267.22
Florida	54,023.65		2,551,548.40	611,136.63		727,845.55
Georgia	61,682.05	108,704.09	150,634.59	110,506.86		1,058,235.66
Hawaii		10,134.80	471,618.34	267,943.96		220,698.27
Idaho	29,256.19		3,505.20	(6)		128,778.46
Illinois	186,047.16	102,072.02	1,142,676.34	704,005.83		4,214,075.34
Indiana	108,855.44		33,698.31	29,821.30		901,065.89
Iowa	52,071.69		6,386.95	(7)		585,644.62
Kansas	52,940.94		21,570.56	(8)		543,201.03
Kentucky	78,883.47		38,589.55	51,380.26	74,457.19	1,377,160.93
Louisiana	54,192.93	46,164.06	1,289,671.50	1,617,520.11	26,769.91	909,402.33
Maine	22,534.99		418,678.69	393,951.02		204,957.20
Maryland	42,965.27		2,834,675.26	2,690,920.61		1,689,987.68
Massachusetts	149,001.14	60,602.04	4,698,440.74	3,582,413.32		2,363,181.65
Michigan	87,825.56		822,039.54	1,220,713.66		1,852,457.55
Minnesota	76,131.09	58,141.00	146,724.72	227,672.34		1,130,222.17
Mississippi	62,496.54		236,730.68	(9)		276,665.38
Missouri	92,787.81	132,263.54	634,376.46	157,733.48		1,781,133.68
Montana	37,718.88	27,187.32	550.67	395,450.59		187,235.13
Nebraska	109,535.32		42,660.41	15,329.28		348,230.41
Nevada	20,932.59			(10)		73,021.31
New Hampshire	24,962.72		29,463.32	(11)		163,423.23
New Jersey	113,718.54		1,178,154.13	(12)		2,127,319.58
New Mexico	34,655.85	29,307.93	630.82	(13)		123,917.10
New York	281,881.87	111,049.16	8,373,900.30	26,246,543.39	2,377,681.32	8,879,109.74
North Carolina	98,097.84		572,370.14	229,281.04		737,748.03

North Dakota	39,590.20		26.44	180,048.43		117,961.21
Ohio	136,906.52	52,736.99	1,444,088.39	563,465.29		2,741,136.97
Oklahoma	76,810.24		995.89	(8)		744,038.85
Oregon	58,643.73	28,774.35	283,562.96	178,784.35		363,524.79
Panama			15,130.44			
Pennsylvania	207,444.36	50,438.72	912,250.97	118,908.27	2,247,891.22	4,244,676.56
Philippine Islands		1,154.95				3,616.18
Puerto Rico	91,706.58	526.58	296,019.65	2,969,557.78		12,088.19
Rhode Island			196,556.93	85,643.95		236,977.17
South Carolina	64,870.27		284,800.73	84,912.91		367,150.10
South Dakota	44,299.30		74.34	(14)		127,217.94
Tennessee	56,101.56		89,465.94	57,677.17		696,685.65
Texas	138,561.03	75,653.49	275,666.80	1,713,162.42		1,961,551.62
Utah	32,607.01	21,183.93	16,217.67	(10)		228,840.79
Vermont	21,288.56		2,976.64	325,907.27		123,238.58
Virginia	74,574.97		2,593,144.27	287,034.72		706,767.62
Virgin Islands	17,375.78	59.97	36,344.40	34,615.27		
Washington	39,292.64	38,217.07	1,809,415.92	728,648.98	47,960.40	874,888.43
West Virginia	69,883.81		12,144.26	(5)		424,332.14
Wisconsin	79,574.70		356,828.52	72,787.38		906,503.87
Wyoming	21,133.27		108.34	(15)		104,667.03
Total	6,210,245.72	2,576,685.75	[16] 46,769,967.63	49,991,887.76	6,643,907.44	66,902,268.28

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 8.—*Expenditures of the several activities of the Treasury Department in each of the States and Territories, fiscal year 1941*[1]—Continued

States, etc.	Bureau of Narcotics	Bureau of the Public Debt	Procurement Division [17]	Secret Service Division [18]	Treasurer of the United States	Total
Alabama	$5,100.00		$70,147.74	$14,270.14		$1,010,149.25
Alaska	300.00					749,515.85
Arizona	3,200.00			5,208.93		408,645.27
Arkansas	14,500.00		77,529.82	10,685.07		463,192.78
California	73,700.00	$94,227.39	151,557.66	79,246.86	$28,941.22	10,811,956.71
Colorado	14,900.00	112.90	51,468.30	11,127.49		1,529,865.78
Connecticut	3,000.00	15,351.10	26,309.40	12,135.74		2,510,451.96
Delaware	500.00			2,800.00		256,797.30
District of Columbia:						
Departmental	214,100.00	4,843,469.60	1,183,949.26	71,000.00	1,966,474.09	25,745,876.24
Field	18,100.00		33,777.22	374,133.55		8,277,664.21
Florida	15,400.00		50,739.72	12,210.80		4,022,904.75
Georgia	13,100.00	54,654.88	51,530.21	27,766.70	37,320.42	1,674,135.46
Hawaii	14,100.00					984,495.37
Idaho	1,000.00		21,600.98	2,350.50		186,491.33
Illinois	91,300.00	269,987.86	188,955.87	60,337.11	44,770.50	7,004,228.03
Indiana	15,800.00	278.68	62,533.33	6,946.55		1,158,999.50
Iowa	7,700.00		32,122.20	2,650.50		686,575.96
Kansas	5,800.00	14.48	46,415.62	2,550.00		672,492.63
Kentucky	37,800.00		68,530.20	18,477.66		1,745,279.26
Louisiana	23,600.00		56,876.72	23,901.16		4,048,098.72
Maine	3,000.00			3,175.00		1,046,296.90
Maryland	15,800.00	13,272.72	45,929.52	14,472.79		7,348,023.85
Massachusetts	17,600.00	1,014,843.02	113,504.49	67,724.40	15,816.65	12,083,127.45
Michigan	33,200.00	579.30	66,276.79	37,845.81		4,120,938.21
Minnesota	17,900.00	65,420.26	120,498.75	14,600.23	14,874.28	1,872,184.84
Mississippi	7,000.00	2.42	49,793.47	4,100.00		636,788.49
Missouri	37,800.00	155,069.43	90,245.00	32,140.20	49,618.77	3,163,168.37
Montana	6,800.00		28,172.60	2,100.25		685,215.44
Nebraska	10,900.00	36.75	43,659.56	12,388.69		582,740.42
Nevada	500.00		12,620.51	4,000.00		111,074.41
New Hampshire	500.00			3,500.00		221,849.27
New Jersey	11,600.00	14,689.35	98,261.85	27,963.19		3,571,706.64
New Mexico	3,600.00	25.00	20,775.39	3,815.24		216,727.33
New York	210,100.00	460,385.79	472,058.98	175,857.65	48,705.76	47,637,273.96
North Carolina	18,100.00		47,052.89	14,589.17		1,717,239.11
North Dakota	400.00			1,600.75		339,627.03
Ohio	31,400.00	100,965.02	71,158.75	46,533.67	18,359.46	5,206,751.06
Oklahoma	21,700.00	9.35	70,730.21	18,198.55		932,483.09
Oregon	10,300.00		45,021.82	7,396.88		976,008.88
Panama						15,130.44
Pennsylvania	44,600.00	91,412.67	142,067.71	61,185.53	22,585.75	8,143,461.76

Philippine Islands						4,771.13
Puerto Rico			42,669.20			3,412.567.98
Rhode Island				4,763.42		523.941.47
South Carolina	7,500.00	2.57	56,859.83	9,064.85		875,161.26
South Dakota	1,000.00	45.45		1,700.35		174,337.38
Tennessee	19,000.00		33,266.12	16,845.60		969,042.04
Texas	81,000.00	47,493.97	91,332.98	53,313.70	17,425.62	4,455,161.63
Utah	7,000.00		19,314.59	5,314.10		330,478.09
Vermont	500.00			1,600.35		475,511.40
Virginia	15,700.00	52,294.79	46,263.13	23,091.36	23,560.75	3,822,431.61
Virgin Islands						88,395.42
Washington	23,400.00		51,034.75	33,567.66		3,646,425.85
West Virginia	9,100.00		61,259.18	3,893.49		580,612.88
Wisconsin	5,000.00	3.53	78,192.29	5,508.73		1,504,399.02
Wyoming	1,700.00		7,689.17	1,500.30		136,798.11
Total	[10] 1,246,700.00	7,294,648.28	4,199,753.78	1,451,150.67	2,288,453.27	195,575,668.58

[1] The figures in this statement include only those expenditures under each Treasury activity susceptible of distribution on State lines and do not exhibit all expenditures by the Treasury in the various States. Items such as payments of interest and principal under public debt, certain administrative expenses in Washington, D. C., and certain other expenditures not susceptible of distribution are excluded. The expenditures by States are on a gross checks-issued basis.

[2] For accounting and disbursing expenditures, Bureau of Accounts—Emergency relief funds.

[3] The amounts of expenditures reported are not entirely indicative of the cost of collection of taxes in the respective States, as Alcohol Tax districts, Internal Revenue agents Technical Staff field divisions, field divisions of Intelligence Unit, as well as several other field divisions of the Internal Revenue Bureau, do not follow State boundaries. Only approximate expenditures by States are available for these branches of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

[4] Included in Tennessee.

[5] Included in Pennsylvania.

[6] Included in Montana.

[7] Included in Illinois.

[8] Included in Missouri.

[9] Included in Alabama and Louisiana.

[10] Included in California.

[11] Included in Maine.

[12] Included in New York and Pennsylvania.

[13] Included in Texas.

[14] Included in North Dakota.

[15] Included in Nebraska.

[16] Excludes $103,677.89 expended in foreign countries.

[17] Expenditures from emergency relief funds except $744,339.20 expended in the District of Columbia from regular funds.

[18] Includes expenditures from emergency relief funds.

[19] Estimated. No exact distribution by States available since enforcement work is divided into districts.

NOTE.—Pursuant to Executive Order No. 8929 of Nov. 1, 1941, the Coast Guard was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Navy Department.

TABLE 9.—*Comparison of detailed internal revenue collections, fiscal years 1940 and 1941*

[On basis of reports of collections, see p. 406]

Source	1940	1941	Increase or decrease (−)
Income, excess-profits, and unjust enrichment taxes:			
Corporation income taxes	$1,120,578,619.56	[1] $1,851,985,542.10	$731,406,922.54
Individual income taxes	982,017,376.17	[1] 1,417,655,126.59	435,637,750.42
Total income taxes	2,102,595,995.73	[1] 3,269,640,668.69	1,167,044,672.96
Excess-profits taxes—declared value	18,474,201.83	[1] 28,076,284.66	9,602,082.83
Excess-profits taxes—Second Revenue Act of 1940		164,308,967.23	164,308,967.23
Unjust enrichment taxes (title III, Revenue Act of 1936)	8,536,178.32	9,095,561.51	559,383.19
Total income, excess-profits, and unjust enrichment taxes	2,129,606,375.88	3,471,121,482.09	1,341,515,106.21
Capital stock tax	132,738,537.17	[2] 166,652,639.88	33,914,102.71
Estate tax	330,886,048.91	[2] 355,194,033.49	24,307,984.58
Gift tax	29,185,118.03	[2] 51,863,714.03	22,678,596.00
Liquor taxes:			
Distilled spirits (imported), excise tax	27,874,052.19	[3] 34,889,895.90	7,015,843.71
Distilled spirits (domestic), excise tax	289,678,587.70	[3] 393,571,998.21	103,893,410.51
Distilled spirits, rectification tax	11,849,424.12	13,457,180.70	1,607,756.58
Still or sparkling wines, cordials, etc. (imported), excise tax	649,925.38	[4] 378,380.60	−271,544.78
Still or sparkling wines, cordials, etc. (domestic), excise tax	7,409,953.93	[4] 11,045,056.57	3,635,102.64
Brandy used for fortifying sweet wines (repealed 6/24/40)	1,306,748.90	1,396,394.48	89,645.58
Rectifiers, retail and wholesale liquor dealers, manufacturers of stills (special taxes)	6,287,110.46	[2] 7,971,666.43	1,684,555.97
Stamps for distilled spirits intended for export	542.50	537.30	−5.20
Stamps for distilled spirits bottled in bond	1,089,230.00	1,039,267.64	−49,962.36
Container stamps (Liquor Taxing Act of 1934)	10,135,132.99	10,123,000.68	−12,132.31
Floor taxes (levies on tax-paid stocks, inventories of January 12, 1934, July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1940)	12,200.32	25,304,050.09	25,291,849.77
Fermented malt liquors	264,574,274.79	[5] 316,736,852.63	52,162,577.84
Brewers, retail and wholesale dealers in fermented malt liquors (special taxes)	3,197,151.29	[2] 3,954,695.21	757,543.92
Total liquor taxes	624,064,334.57	819,868,976.44	195,804,641.87
Tobacco taxes:			
Cigars (large):			
Class A	9,457,834.11	9,862,496.69	404,662.58
Class B	127,024.79	128,675.57	1,650.78
Class C	2,433,413.47	2,579,202.15	145,788.68
Class D	376,218.73	408,680.49	32,461.76
Class E	59,988.21	57,849.74	−2,138.47
Total cigars (large)	12,454,479.31	13,036,904.64	582,425.33
Cigars (small)	97,685.79	113,969.87	16,284.08
Cigarettes (large)	16,832.10	[6] 12,007.89	−4,824.21
Cigarettes (small)	533,040,187.87	[6] 616,744,342.40	83,704,154.53
Snuff	6,798,556.53	6,899,820.62	101,264.09
Tobacco, chewing and smoking	54,383,793.02	54,927,762.02	543,969.00
Cigarette papers and tubes	1,279,507.90	1,431,315.35	151,807.45
Leaf dealer penalties, etc	1,727.71	11,814.90	10,087.19
Cigarette floor tax		4,534,384.21	4,534,384.21
Total tobacco taxes	608,072,770.23	697,712,321.90	89,639,551.67
Stamp taxes (title VIII, Revenue Act of 1926, as amended):			
Bonds of indebtedness, issues of capital stock, deeds of convevance, etc	18,145,227.94	[2] 22,072,503.40	3,927,275.46
Capital stock and similar interest sales or transfers	15,527,950.19	[7] 12,176,496.92	−3,351,453.27

[1] Rates of taxes were increased by Revenue Act of 1940 and Second Revenue Act of 1940.
[2] Rates of taxes were increased 10 percent by Revenue Act of 1940, effective July 1, 1940.
[3] Effective July 1, 1940, taxes were increased from $2.25 per gallon to $3.00 per gallon on distilled spirits generally and on brandy from $2.00 per gallon to $2.75 per gallon.
[4] Effective July 1, 1940, taxes on wines were increased 20 percent.
[5] Effective July 1, 1940, tax was increased from $5.00 to $6.00 per barrel.
[6] Effective July 1, 1940, taxes were increased from $3.00 to $3.25 per thousand on small cigarettes; from $7.20 to $7.80 per thousand on large cigarettes.

(Footnotes continued on next page)

TABLE 9.—*Comparison of detailed internal revenue collections, fiscal years 1940 and 1941*—Continued

Source	1940	1941	Increase or decrease (—)
Stamp taxes (title VIII, Revenue Act of 1926, as amended)—Continued.			
Sales of produce (future delivery) (repealed 7/1/38)		$92.99	$92.99
Playing cards	$4,814,327.60	[2] 4,756,572.10	—57,755.50
Silver bullion sales or transfers	193,736.79	51,286.28	—142,450.51
Total stamp taxes	38,681,242.52	39,056,951.69	375,709.17
Manufacturers' excise taxes:			
Lubricating oils	31,232,589.30	[8] 38,220,844.40	6,988,255.10
Gasoline	226,186,669.47	[9] 343,021,269.39	116,834,599.92
Tires and inner tubes	41,555,488.81	[10] 51,054,262.05	9,498,773.24
Automobile trucks	7,866,070.51	[11] 10,746,619.35	2,880,548.84
Other automobiles and motorcycles	59,351,198.09	[12] 81,402,519.06	22,051,320.97
Parts or accessories for automobiles	10,629,993.36	[2] 13,083,554.90	2,453,561.54
Electrical energy	42,338,501.94	[13] 47,021,015.62	4,682,513.68
Radio sets, phonograph records, etc	6,079,914.50	[2] 6,935,182.03	855,267.53
Mechanical refrigerators	9,954,398.86	[2] 13,278,909.68	3,324,510.82
Firearms, shells and cartridges	3,707,843.68	[2] 5,535,773.25	1,827,929.57
Pistols and revolvers	89,508.54	[2] 85,301.13	—4,207.41
Toilet preparations (perfumes, cosmetics, etc.)	7,712,483.96	[2] 6,661,922.05	—1,050,561.91
Toilet preparations (dentifrices, toilet soap, etc.) (repealed 7/1/38)	45,242.33	21,611.17	—23,631.16
Matches, colored wooden stems	21,848.81	95,140.82	73,292.01
Repealed taxes not listed above	[14] 315,880.33	[14] 189,966.74	—125,913.59
Total manufacturers' excise taxes	447,087,632.49	617,353,891.64	170,266,259.15
Miscellaneous taxes:			
Bituminous Coal Act of 1937 (effective June 21, 1937)	4,161,663.92	4,385,798.77	224,134.85
Sugar Act of 1937 (effective September 1, 1937)	68,145,357.56	74,834,721.90	6,689,364.34
Telegraph, telephone, cable, and radio facilities	26,367,945.02	27,331,113.61	963,168.59
Transportation of oil by pipe line	11,510,646.54	[15] 12,480,585.65	969,939.11
Leases of safe deposit boxes	1,988,933.79	[2] 2,215,898.10	226,964.31
Admissions to theaters, concerts, cabarets, games, etc	21,887,916.00	[16] 70,963,094.06	49,075,178.06
Club dues and initiation fees	6,334,908.82	[2] 6,582,649.28	247,740.46
Adulterated butter, including special taxes	13,275.31	8,954.72	—4,320.59
Renovated butter, including special taxes	7,002.89	7,093.27	90.38
Filled cheese	155.24	6,366.97	6,211.73
Mixed flour	6,241.83	7,208.10	966.27
Oleomargarine:			
Colored	30,758.77	49,762.38	19,003.61
Uncolored	759,463.51	850,755.25	91,291.74
Special taxes	1,223,377.75	1,221,195.09	—2,182.66
Narcotics (opium, coca leaves and special taxes)	605,395.66	684,197.90	78,802.24
Marihuana Tax Act of 1937	4,702.60	6,090.38	1,387.78
Coconut, etc., oils processed (sec. 602½, Revenue Act of 1934, as amended)	5,697,834.00	5,163,184.40	—534,649.60
Crude petroleum processed, etc. (repealed 7/1/38)	555.39	359.12	—196.27
National Firearms Act	12,388.68	15,897.50	3,508.82
Receipts from other miscellaneous sources, including repealed taxes on checks, candy, jewelry, soft drinks, etc	[17] 166,738.83	[17] 35,876.60	—130,862.23
Total miscellaneous taxes	148,925,262.11	206,850,803.05	57,925,540.94

(Footnotes continued from preceding page)

[7] Effective July 1, 1940, taxes on capital stock transfers were increased approximately 20 percent.

[8] Effective July 1, 1940, tax was increased from 4 cents per gallon to 4½ cents.

[9] Effective July 1, 1940, tax was increased from 1 cent per gallon to 1½ cents.

[10] Effective July 1, 1940, tax on tires was increased from 2¼ cents per lb. to 2½ cents and the tax on inner tubes increased from 4 cents per lb. to 4½ cents per lb.

[11] Effective July 1, 1940, tax was increased from 2 percent to 2½ percent.

[12] Effective July 1, 1940, tax was increased from 3 percent to 3½ percent.

[13] Effective July 1, 1940, tax was increased from 3 percent to 3½ percent.

[14] Repealed taxes include: For 1940, $4,076.30 on brewer's wort and malt, $159,810.57 on articles made of fur, $143,095.47 on sporting goods, $6,822.13 on cameras and lenses, and $2,075.86 on chewing gum; and for 1941, $128.86 on brewer's wort and malt, $63,698.56 on articles made of fur, $124,205.12 on sporting goods, $1,884.37 on cameras and lenses, and $49.83 on chewing gum.

[15] Effective July 1, 1940, tax on transportation of oil by pipe line was increased from 4 percent to 4½ percent.

[16] Effective July 1, 1940, tax was increased approximately 10 percent and amount of exemption lowered, taxing all admissions of 21 cents or more.

[17] Repealed taxes including interest and penalties amounted to $140,623.70 for 1940 and include $2,203.58 on checks, $71,655.79 on candy, $64,332.64 on jewelry, $2,061.60 on soft drinks, $270.09 on grape concentrates, and $20.36 on dividends; and the repealed taxes including interest and penalties amounted to $21,713.82 for 1941 and include $1,732.53 on checks, $501.02 on candy, $18,709.29 on jewelry, and $770.98 on soft drinks.

TABLE 9.—*Comparison of detailed internal revenue collections, fiscal years 1940 and 1941*—Continued

Source	1940	1941	Increase or decrease (−)
Employment taxes:			
Federal Insurance Contributions Act (2 percent of taxable wages)	$605, 350, 175. 64	$687, 327, 551. 09	$81, 977, 375. 45
Federal Unemployment Tax Act (employment of 8 or more)	106, 123, 156. 21	100, 657, 721. 58	−5, 465, 434. 63
Carriers, taxes (old-age benefits, 5½ or 6 percent of taxable compensation)	122, 047, 643. 66	137, 871, 187. 71	15, 823, 544. 05
Total employment taxes	833, 520, 975. 51	925, 856, 460. 38	92, 335, 484. 87
Grand total, all collections	5, 322, 768, 297. 42	7, 351, 531, 274. 59	2, 028, 762, 977. 17
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis	−19, 634, 309. 13	+10, 143, 707. 64	29, 778, 016. 77
Receipts per daily Treasury statement	5, 303, 133, 988. 29	7, 361, 674, 982. 23	2, 058, 540, 993. 94

NOTE.—Collections for credit to trust accounts, excluded in the table above, were as follows:

Source	1940	1941	Increase or decrease (−)
Corporation income tax (Alaska railroads)	$2, 931. 19	$2, 448. 48	−$482. 71
Distilled spirits (domestic)	179, 315. 37	179, 627. 06	311. 69
Distilled spirits rectification tax	4, 666. 85	3, 374. 09	−1, 292. 76
Wines (domestic)	52. 78	9. 45	−43. 33
Fermented malt liquors	4, 761. 24	4. 174. 48	−586. 76
Cigars (large)	443, 284. 26	363, 622. 96	−79, 661. 30
Cigarettes (large)	22. 86	51. 94	29. 08
Cigarettes (small)	2, 356. 47	891. 91	−1, 464. 56
Manufactured tobacco	9. 77	2. 16	−7. 61
Coconut oil	17, 046, 520. 47	18, 022, 751. 63	976, 231. 16
Playing cards	102. 80	14. 40	−88. 40
Brandy	25. 30	16. 81	−8. 49
Sugar		117. 70	117. 70
Total trust fund collections	17, 684, 049. 36	18, 577, 103. 07	893, 053. 71

TABLE 10.—*Internal revenue receipts, by tax sources, fiscal years 1916 to 1941* [1]

[On basis of reports of collections, see p. 406]

Year	Income and excess-profits,[2] including unjust enrichment					
	Corporation	Individual	Total income	Excess-profits	Unjust enrichment	Total income, excess-profits, and unjust enrichment
1916	$56, 993, 658	$67, 943, 595	$124, 937, 253			$124, 937, 253
1917	[3] 207, 236, 828	180, 108, 340	[3] 387, 345, 168	$37, 176		387, 382, 344
1918			[3] 2, 852, 324, 866			2, 852, 324, 866
1919			2, 600, 783, 903			2, 600, 783, 903
1920			3, 956, 936, 004			3, 956, 936. 004
1921			3, 228, 137, 674			3, 228, 137, 674
1922			2, 086, 918, 465			2, 086, 918, 465
1923			1, 691, 089, 535			1, 691, 089, 535
1924			1, 841, 759, 317			1, 841, 759. 317
1925	916, 232, 697	845, 426, 352	1, 761, 659, 049			1, 761, 659, 049
1926	1, 094, 979, 734	879, 124, 407	1, 974, 104, 141			1, 974, 104, 141
1927	1, 308, 012, 533	911, 939, 911	2, 219, 952, 444			2, 219, 952. 444
1928	1, 291, 845, 989	882, 727, 114	2, 174, 573, 103			2, 174, 573, 103
1929	1, 235, 733, 256	1, 095, 541, 172	2, 331, 274, 428			2, 331, 274, 428
1930	1, 263, 414, 466	1, 146, 844, 764	2, 410, 259, 230			2, 410, 259, 230
1931	1, 026, 392, 699	833, 647, 798	1, 860, 040, 497			1, 860, 040, 497
1932	629, 566, 115	427, 190, 582	1, 056, 756, 697			1, 056, 756, 697
1933	394, 217, 784	352, 573, 620	746, 791, 404			746, 791, 404
1934	397, 515, 852	419, 509, 488	817, 025, 340	2, 630, 615		819, 655, 955
1935	572, 115, 002	527, 112, 506	1, 099, 227, 508	6, 560, 483		1, 105, 787, 991
1936	738, 520, 530	674, 416, 074	1, 412, 936, 604	14, 509, 290		1, 427, 445, 894
1937	1, 056, 909, 063	1, 091, 740, 746	2, 148, 649, 809	25, 104, 608	$6, 073, 351	2, 179, 827, 768
1938	1, 299, 918, 084	1, 286, 311, 882	2, 586, 229, 966	36, 569, 042	6, 216, 736	2, 629, 015, 744
1939	1, 122, 531, 026	1, 028, 833, 796	2, 151, 364, 822	27, 056, 373	6, 683, 335	2, 185, 104, 530
1940	1, 120, 578, 620	982, 017, 376	2, 102, 595, 996	18, 474, 202	8, 536, 178	2, 129, 606, 376
1941	1, 851, 985, 542	1, 417, 655, 127	3, 269, 640, 669	192, 385, 252	9, 095, 562	3, 471, 121, 483

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 10.—*Internal revenue receipts, by tax sources, fiscal years 1916 to 1941* [1]—Con.

Year	Capital stock	Estate	Gift	Liquor taxes		
				Distilled spirits and wines, including special taxes	Fermented malt liquors, including special taxes	Total liquor taxes
1916				$158,682,440	$88,771,104	$247,453,544
1917	$10,471,689	$6,076,575		192,111,319	91,897,194	284,008,513
1918	24,996,205	47,452,880		317,553,687	126,285,858	443,839,545
1919	28,775,750	82,029,983		365,211,252	117,839,602	483,050,854
1920	93,020,421	103,635,563		97,905,276	41,965,874	139,871,150
1921	81,525,653	154,043,260		82,598,065	25,364	82,623,429
1922	80,612,240	139,418,846		45,563,350	46,086	45,609,436
1923	81,567,739	126,705,207		30,354,007	4,079	30,358,086
1924	87,471,692	102,966,762		27,580,381	5,328	27,585,709
1925	90,002,595	101,421,767	$7,518,129	25,902,820	1,954	25,904,774
1926	97,385,756	116,041,036	3,175,339	26,436,334	15,694	26,452,028
1927	8,970,231	100,339,852		21,194,669	883	21,195,552
1928	8,688,502	60,087,234		15,307,496	300	15,307,796
1929	5,956,296	61,897,141		12,776,628	100	12,776,728
1930	46,967	64,769,625		11,695,267		11,695,267
1931		48,078,327		10,432,064		10,432,064
1932		47,422,313		8,703,963		8,703,963
1933		29,693,062	4,616,662	8,016,045	35,158,272	43,174,317
1934	80,168,344	103,985,288	9,153,076	89,951,748	168,959,585	258,911,333
1935	91,508,121	140,440,682	71,671,277	195,363,693	215,561,848	410,925,541
1936	94,942,752	218,780,754	160,058,761	256,117,118	249,125,679	505,242,797
1937	137,499,246	281,635,983	23,911,783	312,247,468	281,583,886	593,831,354
1938	139,348,567	382,175,326	34,698,739	294,477,894	273,191,515	567,669,409
1939	127,203,009	332,279,613	28,435,597	324,271,723	263,333,223	587,604,946
1940	132,738,537	330,886,049	29,185,118	356,292,909	267,771,426	624,064,335
1941	166,652,640	355,194,033	51,863,714	499,177,429	320,691,547	819,868,976

Year	Stamp taxes					
	Bonds of indebtedness, issues of capital stock, deeds of conveyance, etc.[4]	Capital stock and similar interests, sales or transfers	Sales of produce for future delivery	Playing cards	Silver bullion, sales or transfers	Total stamp taxes
1916	$38,110,282	(5)	(5)	$819,654		$38,929,936
1917	8,254,342	(5)	(5)	820,897		9,075,239
1918	17,284,805	$2,236,040	$2,353,889	1,276,505		23,151,239
1919	28,946,888	7,540,881	7,263,571	2,091,791		45,843,131
1920	59,715,331	13,372,164	8,171,871	3,088,462		84,347,828
1921	53,551,491	8,790,906	7,521,676	2,603,941		72,468,014
1922	41,347,753	9,012,702	5,558,589	2,787,921		58,706,965
1923	44,603,166	9,871,604	7,015,382	3,385,227		64,875,379
1924	43,031,608	7,936,832	7,557,577	3,731,537		62,257,554
1925	27,862,622	12,808,629	5,397,148	3,183,385		49,251,784
1926	28,480,422	17,137,186	4,183,218	4,213,414		54,014,240
1927	13,044,446	16,674,103	2,884,534	4,742,469		37,345,552
1928	15,561,459	24,208,538	4,048,499	5,010,712		48,829,208
1929	17,868,372	37,595,928	3,333,427	5,375,804		64,173,531
1930	22,611,275	46,698,227	3,599,875	4,819,293		77,728,670
1931	14,757,383	25,519,973	1,682,681	4,993,559		46,953,596
1932	9,198,539	17,696,130	959,320	4,386,831		32,240,820
1933	16,034,755	33,188,495	4,206,598	3,908,354		57,338,202
1934	16,259,305	38,065,999	7,847,743	4,406,385	$606	66,580,038
1935	17,934,777	15,747,363	3,950,544	4,351,299	1,149,390	43,133,373
1936	28,162,658	33,054,798	2,943,542	4,143,698	685,188	68,989,884
1937	28,651,710	31,350,597	5,096,814	4,186,502	633,712	69,919,335
1938	20,083,581	18,355,346	3,599,389	4,052,567	142,107	46,232,990
1939	19,366,430	17,064,488	248,982	4,141,167	261,772	41,082,839
1940	18,145,228	15,527,950		4,814,328	193,737	38,681,243
1941	22,072,503	12,176,497	93	4,756,572	51,286	39,056,951

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 10.—*Internal revenue receipts, by tax sources, fiscal years 1916 to 1941* [1]—Con.

Year	Tobacco manufactures, including special taxes in effect to June 30, 1926	Manufacturers', etc., excise [6]	Soft drinks	Telegraph, telephone, cable, and radio facilities, etc.	Transportation, including oil by pipe line	Insurance
1916	$88,063,948	$4,218,979		(5)	(5)	(5)
1917	103,201,592	775,078		(5)	(5)	(5)
1918	156,188,660	36,636,607	$2,215,181	$6,299,017	$64,437,533	$6,492,025
1919	206,003,092	79,400,266	7,182,219	17,902,389	219,937,183	14,508,881
1920	295,809,355	267,968,579	57,460,956	27,677,041	261,671,046	18,421,754
1921	255,219,385	229,397,837	58,675,973	28,442,413	273,070,001	18,992,094
1922	270,759,384	174,361,288	33,504,284	29,271,522	169,518,727	10,855,404
1923	309,015,493	185,117,058	10,131,897	30,380,784		
1924	325,638,931	200,921,721	10,418,866	34,662,429		
1925	345,247,211	140,877,326				
1926	370,666,439	150,220,488				
1927	376,170,205	66,850,109				
1928	396,450,041	51,951,694				
1929	434,444,543	5,723,791				
1930	450,339,061	2,676,261				
1931	444,276,503	149,744				
1932	398,578,619	96,195				
1933	402,739,059	243,600,368	4,186,447	14,564,756	7,467,298	
1934	425,168,897	385,291,214	4,746,733	19,250,800	10,379,370	
1935	458,775,934	342,144,686	129,991	19,741,434	9,479,722	
1936	500,785,385	382,716,142	60,029	21,098,348	9,793,995	
1937	551,922,580	449,853,630	38,553	24,569,627	11,244,096	
1938	567,777,410	416,753,516	35,052	23,977,064	12,517,030	
1939	579,784,074	396,891,003	5,362	24,093,719	10,954,733	
1940	608,072,770	447,087,632	2,062	26,367,945	11,510,647	
1941	697,712,322	617,353,892	771	27,331,114	12,480,586	

Year	Leases of safe deposit boxes	Checks, drafts, or orders for the payment of money	Admissions	Club dues	Oleomargarine, including special taxes	Narcotics, including special taxes
1916					$1,485,971	$245,072
1917					1,995,720	277,165
1918			$26,357,339	$2,259,057	2,336,907	185,359
1919			50,919,608	4,072,549	2,791,831	726,137
1920			76,720,555	5,198,001	3,728,276	1,514,230
1921			89,730,833	6,159,818	2,986,465	1,170,316
1922			73,384,956	6,615,634	2,121,080	1,269,090
1923			70,175,147	7,170,731	2,254,531	1,013,736
1924			77,712,524	8,009,861	2,814,104	1,057,341
1925			30,907,809	8,690,588	3,038,928	1,090,933
1926			23,980,677	10,073,838	3,070,218	981,739
1927			17,940,637	10,436,021	3,164,219	797,825
1928			17,724,952	10,352,990	3,407,600	690,432
1929			6,083,056	11,245,255	3,611,153	605,336
1930			4,230,667	12,521,092	3,919,388	588,682
1931			2,778,864	11,477,723	2,681,428	607,340
1932			1,858,606	9,204,587	1,744,737	521,163
1933	$2,365,041	$38,456,493	15,520,512	6,679,261	1,347,191	457,068
1934	2,715,851	41,383,199	14,613,414	5,986,150	1,476,230	495,270
1935	2,317,619	25,645,139	15,379,397	5,784,495	2,048,977	580,613
1936	1,997,410	25,556	17,112,176	6,090,923	2,203,804	554,028
1937	2,039,714	8,221	19,740,192	6,287,768	2,348,415	573,493
1938	2,013,159	14,770	20,800,779	6,550,931	2,465,926	574,164
1939	1,980,525	4,288	19,470,802	6,216,900	2,210,386	572,088
1940	1,988,934	2,304	21,887,916	6,334,909	2,013,600	610,093
1941	2,215,898	1,733	70,963,094	6,582,649	2,121,713	690,288

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 10.—*Internal revenue receipts, by tax sources, fiscal years 1916 to 1941* [1]—Con.

Year	Coconut, etc., oils processed	Crude petroleum processed, etc.	National Firearms Act	Bituminous coal	Employment	
					Social security	Carriers and their employees
1935	$7,314,619	$1,759,790	$8,015			
1936	11,730,752	1,163,755	5,342	$729,218		$48,279
1937	11,560,430	894,183	4,451		$265,458,404	286,904
1938	13,266,652	991,248	10,747	3,211,601	593,184,560	149,475,666
1939	9,024,699	106,055	9,079	3,317,259	631,002,237	109,426,628
1940	5,697,834	555	12,389	4,161,664	711,473,332	122,047,644
1941	5,163,184	359	15,898	4,385,799	787,985,273	137,871,188

Year	Receipts in connection with prohibition enforcement	Miscellaneous [7]	Special taxes not elsewhere included [8]	Agricultural adjustment	Sugar Act of 1937	Total
1916		$480,477	$6,908,108			$512,723,288
1917		892,681	5,237,044			809,393,640
1918		1,091,814	2,691,587			3,698,955,821
1919		1,501,005	4,721,298			3,850,150,079
1920	$641,029	3,045,183	9,913,281			5,407,580,252
1921	2,152,387	1,975,970	8,585,540			4,595,357,062
1922	1,979,587	3,881,415	8,662,760			3,197,451,083
1923	729,244	3,125,078	8,035,583			2,621,745,228
1924	855,395	4,232,637	7,814,414			2,796,179,257
1925	560,888	12,156,929	5,811,558			2,584,140,268
1926	416,198	870,777	4,546,978			2,835,999,892
1927	502,877	2,009,639	7,967			2,865,683,130
1928	925,252	1,536,971	9,763			2,790,535,538
1929	727,006	536,111				2,939,054,375
1930	1,105,172	265,651				3,040,145,733
1931	586,150	166,518				2,428,228,754
1932	490,773	110,569				1,557,729,042
1933	529,789	72,435	239,859			1,619,839,224
1934	378,715	50,295,759	180,673	$371,422,886		2,672,239,195
1935		989,792	1,737	526,222,358		3,281,791,303
1936		429,891	1,687	62,323,329		3,494,330,891
1937		851,822	189			4,634,308,141
1938		503,950	68		$30,569,130	5,643,834,198
1939		159,632			65,414,058	5,162,354,061
1940		189,049			68,145,358	5,322,768,298
1941		62,995			74,834,722	7,351,531,275

[1] For figures for 1863 to 1915, see annual report for 1929, p. 419.

[2] Separate figures on corporation and individual income and excess-profits tax collections not available for the years 1918 to 1924.

[3] Included munitions manufacturers' tax, 1917, $27,663,940; and 1918, $13,296,927.

[4] Originally schedule A, act of Oct. 22, 1914; now covers issues and transfers of bonds of indebtedness, issues of capital stock, passage tickets, foreign insurance policies, and deeds of conveyance.

[5] Included under stamps, bonds of indebtedness, etc.

[6] Includes taxes on sales under act of Oct. 22, 1914, manufacturers', consumers', and dealers' excise taxes under the war revenue and subsequent acts, except soft drink taxes; all taxes paid by manufacturers of and dealers in adulterated and process or renovated butter, mixed flour, and filled cheese; and for 1932-41, manufacturers' excise taxes (act of 1932, as amended) except soft drinks.

[7] Includes receipts, in addition to those classed as miscellaneous, as follows: (a) for 1916-33, delinquent taxes collected under repealed laws, except delinquent collections on automobiles for 1929 and 1930, included under "Manufacturers' excise taxes," and on "Capital stock," under which the collections for 1927-30 represent delinquencies; (b) for 1919, 1920, and 1921 receipts which remained unclassified at the time the statistical tables were compiled; (c) internal revenue collected through customs offices for 1921-33; subsequently such receipts are included with "Distilled spirits"; (d) penalties for 1916, $458,773; 1917, $871,606; and 1918, $985,220; after 1918 all penalties are included under the respective taxes to which they relate; (e) for 1933 and subsequent years taxes on jewelry and candy formerly classified as manufacturers' excise taxes, and tax on dividends.

[8] Includes the occupational taxes imposed under the act of Oct. 22, 1914, on various classes of entertainment proprietors, brokers, and bankers, with subsequent repeals and amendments to include hackney automobiles and boats. Collections for 1933 and 1934 were entirely from pleasure boats.

NOTE.—Figures for 1935 and subsequent years have been revised to exclude trust fund receipts.

TABLE 11.—*Expenses of the Internal Revenue Service, fiscal year 1941*

[On basis of checks issued, see p. 406]

A. DISBURSEMENTS FOR COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE FROM THE APPROPRIATION "COLLECTING THE INTERNAL REVENUE, 1941," BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS

District	Salaries of collectors, deputies, clerks, etc.	Travel expenses	Rent	Miscellaneous	Total
Alabama	$178,535.23	$17,171.81	$718.48	$5,390.37	$201,815.89
Arizona	85,970.72	7,675.04	651.00	1,134.67	95,431.43
Arkansas	131,551.31	20,723.97		3,548.65	155,823.93
California:					
First district	675,795.35	36,053.38		25,792.19	737,640.92
Sixth district	726,573.96	28,537.88	5,474.26	32,883.69	793,469.79
Colorado	189,244.10	10,867.51		4,957.31	205,068.92
Connecticut	363,368.55	8,560.51	816.66	12,581.09	385,326.81
Delaware	68,236.02	3,582.58		2,052.44	73,871.04
Florida	257,279.58	23,259.80	1,123.98	5,951.43	287,614.79
Georgia	239,539.55	27,069.92		6,251.09	272,860.56
Hawaii	86,639.04	4,264.02		2,233.70	93,136.76
Idaho	81,468.61	9,045.89		1,547.39	92,061.89
Illinois:					
First district	1,094,363.03	17,576.08	5,075.00	44,413.32	1,161,427.43
Eighth district	332,086.66	26,459.38	2,123.71	16,484.95	377,154.70
Indiana	315,559.82	13,627.14	899.50	13,813.87	343,900.33
Iowa	342,741.69	16,413.32		7,600.64	366,755.65
Kansas	228,759.29	24,623.60		6,756.02	260,138.91
Kentucky	249,470.81	25,096.42		4,333.59	278,900.82
Louisiana	221,533.44	18,860.20	1,080.00	6,557.07	248,030.71
Maine	132,424.34	12,675.10		4,949.78	150,049.22
Maryland	668,786.16	10,676.78	375.00	19,456.37	699,294.31
Massachusetts	852,909.87	7,162.32	3,412.50	17,383.77	880,868.46
Michigan	766,493.77	30,219.82	803.32	21,696.40	819,213.31
Minnesota	404,477.65	20,279.28	1,952.77	12,972.44	439,682.14
Mississippi	110,243.86	14,379.15	408.76	3,205.36	128,237.13
Missouri:					
First district	315,551.58	14,294.39	770.00	12,403.38	343,019.35
Sixth district	218,687.84	17,117.02		8,954.39	244,759.25
Montana	117,492.16	17,112.75		2,549.58	137,154.49
Nebraska	193,630.00	19,801.39		3,088.46	216,519.85
Nevada	54,183.51	6,794.82		1,831.72	62,810.05
New Hampshire	100,181.93	5,454.85	176.00	3,447.71	109,260.49
New Jersey:					
First district	189,776.70	6,763.06	464.00	6,695.95	203,699.71
Fifth district	621,276.14	14,459.79		19,369.98	655,105.91
New Mexico	67,195.46	6,899.20		2,060.37	76,155.03
New York:					
First district	773,784.80	4,827.61	10,773.36	30,902.95	820,288.72
Second district	850,688.85	1,346.77	2,756.65	28,116.81	882,909.08
Third district	792,945.15	429.80	1,326.51	24,028.04	818,729.50
Fourteenth district	478,630.07	15,729.25	6,000.00	24,322.60	524,681.92
Twenty-first district	232,194.29	10,323.05		4,423.53	246,940.87
Twenty-eighth district	365,896.04	10,624.52	1,715.00	14,533.53	392,769.09
North Carolina	226,674.54	26,808.23		5,986.98	259,469.75
North Dakota	76,533.00	7,378.29		2,798.13	86,709.42
Ohio:					
First district	278,537.16	2,732.83		10,897.32	292,167.31
Tenth district	165,420.54	7,963.32		7,515.28	180,899.14
Eleventh district	166,278.97	8,748.45		6,293.05	181,320.47
Eighteenth district	504,561.29	21,711.03	1,688.00	14,378.17	542,338.49
Oklahoma	250,159.30	39,162.93	412.92	5,089.27	294,824.42
Oregon	197,258.80	14,085.65	75.00	6,342.76	217,762.21
Pennsylvania:					
First district	751,777.77	20,846.08	60.00	25,139.42	797,823.27
Twelfth district	210,362.94	7,556.52		3,248.67	221,168.13
Twenty-third district	531,538.04	16,796.55		11,897.38	560,231.97
Rhode Island	148,520.95	2,938.25	1,000.00	7,449.43	159,908.63
South Carolina	125,387.12	15,823.31		3,561.61	144,772.04
South Dakota	80,253.04	10,420.60		2,140.12	92,813.76
Tennessee	223,542.66	20,550.63		5,868.27	249,961.56
Texas:					
First district	370,286.64	24,092.19		11,065.42	405,444.25
Second district	344,972.30	29,546.23		10,260.37	384,778.90
Utah	84,358.12	3,625.07		1,748.07	89,731.26
Vermont	82,286.84	5,497.80	473.00	2,914.07	91,171.71
Virginia	270,791.84	29,752.04	1,256.45	12,429.97	314,230.30
Washington	329,320.40	15,314.06	4,409.52	15,390.86	364,434.84
West Virginia	188,104.08	13,696.45		5,472.63	207,273.16
Wisconsin	496,012.73	19,188.04		12,787.27	527,988.04
Wyoming	68,882.60	7,375.27		1,549.11	77,806.98
Total	20,347,988.60	958,448.99	58,271.35	662,900.23	22,027,609.17

TABLE 11.— *Expenses of the Internal Revenue Service, fiscal year 1941*— Continued

B. DISBURSEMENTS FOR COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE FROM THE APPROPRIATION "SALARIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR REFUNDING PROCESSING AND RELATED TAXES AND ADMINISTERING TITLE III, REVENUE ACT OF 1936, 1941," BY COLLECTION DISTRICTS

District	Salaries of deputies, clerks, etc.	Travel expenses	Rent	Miscellaneous	Total
Alabama	$6,045.42	$306.55		$443.52	$6,795.49
Arkansas	2,604.00	29.95		129.22	2,763.17
California:					
First district	1,084.65	762.30		640.00	2,486.95
Sixth district	1,100.00			38.47	1,138.47
Colorado				33.36	33.36
Connecticut	150.00	37.90		21.37	209.27
Delaware	480.00				480.00
Florida	2,124.42			39.80	2,164.22
Georgia	4,932.28	675.90		346.95	5,955.13
Hawaii	533.73			37.93	571.66
Illinois:					
First district	2,833.28			28.82	2,862.10
Eighth district	1,566.64	15.45		71.30	1,653.39
Indiana		.70			.70
Iowa	1,680.00			232.86	1,912.86
Kansas	900.00	16.50		332.11	1,248.61
Kentucky	6,984.10	19.80		92.48	7,096.38
Louisiana	2,393.30	27.40		151.80	2,572.50
Maine				25.41	25.41
Maryland	10,276.94	768.06	$282.30	285.53	11,612.83
Massachusetts	3,190.00	1.70		176.05	3,367.75
Michigan	2,376.64	39.30		520.81	2,936.75
Minnesota	1,763.28	140.55		48.00	1,951.83
Mississippi	2,609.05				2,609.05
Missouri.					
First district	1,459.98	122.40		41.76	1,624.14
Sixth district	1,560.00				1,560.00
Nebraska	1,395.00	17.90		69.30	1,482.20
New Jersey:					
First district	420.00	1.90		173.10	595.00
Fifth district	2,220.00			115.77	2,335.77
New York:					
First district	480.00			70.90	550.90
Second district	9,282.26	39.62		182.40	9,504.28
Third district	4,395.36	4.85		29.84	4,430.05
Fourteenth district	1,080.00			47.64	1,127.64
Twenty-first district	600.00			41.83	641.83
Twenty-eighth district	1,224.62	64.40		60.78	1,349.80
North Carolina	4,210.83			151.60	4,362.43
Ohio:					
First district	666.64			11.45	678.09
Tenth district	1,511.54	119.40			1,630.94
Eleventh district	1,755.00	114.10		.25	1,869.35
Eighteenth district	1,650.00	408.50		146.26	2,204.76
Oklahoma	2,541.60			211.61	2,753.21
Oregon	666.64				666.64
Pennsylvania:					
First district	6,128.20	114.85		682.27	6,925.32
Twelfth district	1,695.00				1,695.00
Twenty-third district	1,926.64	158.50		19.19	2,104.33
Rhode Island	48.00				48.00
South Carolina	3,180.00	113.95		186.35	3,480.30
Tennessee	4,163.92	49.89		269.40	4,483.21
Texas:					
First district	3,417.50	77.95		168.63	3,664.08
Second district	2,400.00	48.90		452.45	2,901.35
Vermont	974.97			257.95	1,232.92
Virginia	3,608.30	75.10		84.02	3,767.42
Washington	600.00	80.55		88.78	769.33
West Virginia	1,170.00			36.25	1,206.25
Wisconsin	2,220.00	45.90		117.14	2,383.04
Total	124,279.73	4,500.72	282.30	7,412.71	136,475.46

TABLE 11.—*Expenses of the Internal Revenue Service, fiscal year 1941*—Continued

C. DISBURSEMENTS FOR INTERNAL REVENUE AGENTS FROM THE APPROPRIATION "COLLECTING THE INTERNAL REVENUE, 1941," BY DIVISIONS

Division	Salaries of agents, clerks, etc.	Travel expenses	Rent	Miscellaneous	Total
Atlanta	$161,603.04	$9,852.25	----------	$1,654.11	$173,109.40
Baltimore	637,619.46	16,130.56	$20,805.12	5,743.37	680,298.51
Boston	700,916.26	18,076.01	25,186.02	8,959.90	753,138.19
Brooklyn	481,137.23	1,846.60	15,395.96	3,850.85	502,230.64
Buffalo	339,877.92	8,915.06	1,980.00	4,410.29	355,183.27
Chicago	981,001.47	12,282.57	39,397.70	18,822.34	1,051,504.08
Cincinnati	257,677.95	12,627.27	2,222.37	2,405.24	274,932.83
Cleveland	495,274.72	17,618.45	23,530.36	8,815.32	545,238.85
Columbia	91,068.02	5,910.44	440.00	2,156.62	99,575.08
Dallas	648,086.47	36,463.87	1,429.00	7,883.17	693,862.51
Denver	173,133.08	7,358.47	----------	1,883.63	182,375.18
Detroit	484,474.09	20,319.10	280.00	5,738.85	510,812.04
Greensboro	172,130.28	17,164.49	2,925.00	3,889.12	196,108.89
Honolulu	81,559.72	5,702.53	----------	850.42	88,112.67
Huntington	103,026.80	7,690.28	375.50	2,536.28	113,628.86
Indianapolis	205,068.70	13,254.26	----------	2,422.81	220,745.77
Jacksonville	241,612.97	14,059.82	840.00	3,797.55	260,310.34
Los Angeles	602,316.57	14,764.68	55.00	6,379.64	623,515.89
Louisville	161,957.83	8,115.19	----------	1,194.04	171,267.06
Milwaukee	221,484.43	7,832.18	----------	2,767.60	232,084.21
Nashville	235,659.93	13,036.67	----------	2,341.51	251,038.11
Newark	556,924.91	7,732.41	17,508.37	8,630.98	590,796.67
New Haven	314,577.44	6,471.87	13,104.26	5,347.85	339,501.42
New Orleans	226,640.03	17,716.86	908.48	3,674.35	248,939.72
New York:					
Second division	1,272,364.75	11,105.55	----------	9,887.58	1,293,357.88
Upper division	1,118,347.67	9,840.42	1,155.00	8,557.41	1,137,900.50
Oklahoma City	266,305.38	29,934.44	2,456.25	4,610.53	303,306.60
Omaha	265,529.67	11,314.14	7,836.53	3,550.57	288,230.91
Philadelphia	712,634.75	17,165.41	21,083.37	7,740.71	758,624.24
Pittsburgh	455,002.58	8,817.17	13,820.00	5,091.22	482,730.97
Richmond	190,884.40	11,945.04	91.00	2,724.11	205,644.55
Salt Lake City	133,434.78	9,591.86	----------	1,838.47	144,865.11
San Francisco	466,255.84	17,579.56	14,437.86	7,830.40	506,103.66
Seattle	295,765.28	11,223.76	831.60	4,430.07	312,250.71
Springfield	142,383.88	14,588.17	5,238.31	5,381.26	167,591.62
St. Louis	400,739.65	6,890.25	----------	2,574.74	410,204.64
St. Paul	230,219.53	15,437.47	202.50	3,286.71	249,146.21
Wichita	150,741.11	13,104.78	4,569.39	1,896.96	170,312.24
Total	14,675,438.59	489,479.91	238,104.95	185,556.58	15,588,580.03

D. DISBURSEMENTS FOR DISTRICT SUPERVISORS OFFICES FROM THE APPROPRIATION "COLLECTING THE INTERNAL REVENUE, 1941," BY DISTRICTS

District	Salaries of supervisors, clerks, etc.	Travel expenses	Rent	Miscellaneous	Total
Boston	$649,929.07	$34,129.70	$825.00	$32,560.74	$717,444.51
New York	798,531.39	44,665.51	6,875.00	57,165.47	907,237.37
Philadelphia	847,598.63	39,459.36	9,505.19	33,943.77	930,506.95
Newark	504,239.23	20,132.69	5,600.00	27,670.43	557,642.35
Baltimore	865,411.38	72,506.69	----------	73,552.31	1,011,470.38
Atlanta	553,367.01	62,512.90	9,844.37	89,162.61	714,886.89
Louisville	889,528.85	42,431.42	----------	41,446.43	973,406.70
Detroit	635,868.35	61,502.58	4,753.43	47,397.65	749,522.01
Chicago	1,155,142.50	65,830.85	4,213.96	59,119.57	1,284,306.88
New Orleans	523,175.08	57,537.21	3,695.67	51,738.99	636,146.95
Kansas City	502,625.27	77,015.19	864.00	48,127.42	628,631.88
St. Paul	324,213.06	50,601.41	----------	38,404.42	413,218.89
Denver	161,748.12	19,082.77	586.67	14,571.72	195,989.28
San Francisco	829,277.51	49,594.97	1,010.17	51,487.30	931,369.95
Seattle	221,409.86	24,990.87	----------	23,005.28	269,406.01
Total	9,462,065.31	721,994.12	47,773.46	689,354.11	10,921,187.00

TABLE 11.—*Expenses of the Internal Revenue Service, fiscal year 1941*—Continued

E. DISBURSEMENTS FOR DISTRICT SUPERVISORS OFFICES FROM THE APPROPRIATION "SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BASIC PERMIT AND TRADE PRACTICE DIVISION, BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 1941," BY DISTRICTS

District	Salaries of supervisors, clerks, etc.	Travel expenses	Miscellaneous	Total
Boston	$6,391.84	$227.90	$207.75	$6,827.49
New York	6,399.84	175.85	141.92	6,717.61
Philadelphia	7,868.72	1,140.76	202.31	9,211.79
Newark	2,419.37	59.65	25.86	2,504.88
Baltimore	7,768.38	684.68	55.25	8,508.31
Atlanta	3,797.82	467.77	251.59	4,517.18
Louisville	7,010.87	811.16	422.47	8,244.50
Detroit	5,277.42	884.55	794.51	6,956.48
Chicago	12,241.68	1,362.08	823.10	14,426.86
New Orleans	3,336.56	645.44	434.59	4,416.59
Kansas City	5,422.92	500.01	2.09	5,925.02
St. Paul	2,599.92	344.80	236.19	3,180.91
San Francisco	7,727.47	494.77	195.15	8,417.39
Seattle	3,903.92	621.64	143.74	4,669.30
Total	82,166.73	8,421.06	3,936.52	94,524.31

F. DISBURSEMENTS FOR CHIEF COUNSEL, FIELD FORCE, FROM THE APPROPRIATION "SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BASIC PERMIT AND TRADE PRACTICE DIVISION, BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 1941," BY DIVISIONS

Division	Salaries of field employees	Travel expenses	Total
Chicago	$2,850.00	$281.37	$3,131.37
Eastern	3,166.54	219.20	3,385.74
New England	913.58	5.50	919.08
New York	5,770.65	2.90	5,773.55
Pacific	2,133.28		2,133.28
Total	14,834.05	508.97	15,343.02

G. DISBURSEMENTS FOR TECHNICAL STAFF, FIELD FORCE, FROM THE APPROPRIATION "COLLECTING THE INTERNAL REVENUE, 1941," BY DIVISIONS

Division	Salaries of field employees	Travel expenses	Rent	Miscellaneous	Total
Atlantic	$132,400.52	$593.35	$9,960.27	$2,736.44	$145,690.58
Central	176,207.93	2,089.96	37,179.89	7,541.96	223,019.74
Chicago	205,589.47	1,565.39	36,593.51	8,211.80	251,960.17
Eastern	224,072.17	1,862.89	52,817.36	6,090.98	284,843.40
New England	98,178.02	537.58	20,739.06	3,811.09	123,265.75
New York	324,639.61	1,323.33	3,603.20	8,485.75	338,051.89
Pacific	185,910.36	2,342.19	16,838.40	6,264.80	211,355.75
Southern	115,288.80	2,166.06	17,425.94	5,118.28	139,999.08
Southwestern	156,208.36	1,869.88	36,275.97	6,378.91	200,733.12
Western	123,370.73	2,852.54	13,865.99	4,606.13	144,695.39
Total	1,741,865.97	17,203.17	245,299.59	59,246.14	2,063,614.87

TABLE 11.—*Expenses of the Internal Revenue Service, fiscal year 1941*—Continued

H. DISBURSEMENTS FOR CHIEF COUNSEL, FIELD FORCE, FROM THE APPROPRIATION "COLLECTING THE INTERNAL REVENUE, 1941," BY DIVISIONS

Division	Salaries of field employees	Travel expenses	Total
Atlantic	$47,249.06	$749.75	$47,998.81
Central	59,201.75	2,353.37	61,555.12
Chicago	105,725.99	1,742.95	107,468.94
Eastern	[illegible]	2,150.24	87,417.52
New England	[illegible]	413.95	33,791.89
New York	179,565.31	1,148.75	180,714.06
Pacific	97,541.62	4,065.23	101,606.85
Southern	42,057.70	2,239.80	44,297.50
Southwestern	59,384.09	2,174.94	61,559.03
Western	39,010.03	2,085.24	41,095.27
Total	748,380.77	19,124.22	767,504.99

I. DISBURSEMENTS BY THE CHIEF DISBURSING OFFICER, DIVISION OF DISBURSEMENT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Appropriation	Salaries	Travel expenses	Rent	Miscellaneous	Total
Collecting the internal revenue, 1941	$10,789,268.94	$420,805.97	$125,277.33	$904,499.66	$12,239,851.90
Salaries and administrative expenses for refunding processing and related taxes and administering title III, Revenue Act of 1936, 1941	1,664,810.50	186,218.43	36,567.67	33,892.44	1,921,489.04
Salaries and expenses, Basic Permit and Trade Practice Division, Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1941	137,881.05	958.80	----------	1,690.92	140,530.77
Working fund, Treasury, Internal Revenue (office for emergency management, war), 1940–42	1,686.67	2,452.23	----------	1,350.56	5,489.46
Total	12,593,647.16	610,435.43	161,845.00	941,433.58	14,307,361.17

J. DISBURSEMENTS IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1941 FROM APPROPRIATIONS FOR YEARS PRIOR TO 1941

Appropriation	Salaries	Travel expenses	Rent	Miscellaneous	Total
Collecting the internal revenue, 1940	$25,601.55	$295,281.84	$52,267.00	$542,986.59	$916,136.98
Salaries and administrative expenses for refunding processing and related taxes and administering title III, Revenue Act of 1936, 1940	3,756.53	37,064.94	4,360.63	11,734.42	56,916.52
Collecting the internal revenue, 1939	*−20.24*	138,968.94	----------	*−372.97*	138,575.73
Salaries and administrative expenses, section 915, Revenue Act of 1936 (transfer from exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, 1936), 1937–39	----------	[1] *139,232.26*	----------	50.00	[1] *139,182.26*
Salaries and expenses, Federal Alcohol Administration, 1940	83.03	5,268.93	----------	2,269.33	7,621.29
Total	29,420.87	337,352.39	56,627.63	556,667.37	980,068.26

[1] Excess of repayments over expenditures.

TABLE 11.—*Expenses of the Internal Revenue Service, fiscal year 1941*—Continued

K. RECAPITULATION

Appropriation	Salaries	Travel expenses	Rent	Miscellaneous	Total
Collecting the internal revenue, 1941:					
Collectors	$20,347,988.60	$958,448.99	$58,271.35	$662,900.23	$22,027,609.17
Agents	14,675,438.59	489,479.91	238,104.95	185,556.58	15,588,580.03
Supervisors	9,462,065.31	721,994.12	47,773.46	689,354.11	10,921,187.00
Technical Staff, field force	1,741,865.97	17,203.17	245,299.59	59,246.14	2,063,614.87
Chief Counsel, field force	748,380.77	19,124.22			767,504.99
Departmental service and field forces operating from Washington	10,789,268.94	420,805.97	125,277.33	904,499.66	12,239,851.90
Subtotal	57,765,008.18	2,627,056.38	714,726.68	2,501,556.72	63,608,347.96
Salaries and administrative expenses for refunding processing and related taxes and administering title III, Revenue Act of 1936, 1941:					
Collectors	124,279.73	4,500.72	282.30	7,412.71	136,475.46
Departmental service and field forces operating from Washington	1,664,810.50	186,218.43	36,567.67	33,892.44	1,921,489.04
Subtotal	1,789,090.23	190,719.15	36,849.97	41,305.15	2,057,964.50
Salaries and expenses, Basic Permit and Trade Practice Division, Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1941:					
Supervisors	82,166.73	8,421.06		3,936.52	94,524.31
Chief Counsel, field force	14,834.05	508.97			15,343.02
Departmental service and field forces operating from Washington	137,881.05	958.80		1,690.92	140,530.77
Subtotal	234,881.83	9,888.83		5,627.44	250,398.10
Working fund, Treasury, Internal Revenue (office for emergency management, war), 1940–42	1,686.67	2,452.23		1,350.56	5,489.46
Appropriations prior to 1941	29,420.87	337,352.39	56,627.63	556,667.37	980,068.26
Total	59,820,087.78	3,167,468.98	808,204.28	3,106,507.24	66,902,268.28

CLAIMS APPROVED FOR PAYMENT FROM THE REFUNDING APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriation	1940 and prior years, obligated in 1941	1941 and prior years, obligated in 1941	Total
Refunding taxes illegally collected	$2,203,204.93	$51,798,325.75	$54,001,530.68
Refunds and payments of processing and related taxes, Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1941			8,124,834.99

TABLE 12.—*Internal revenue receipts, by States and Territories, fiscal year 1941* [1]

[On basis of reports of collections, see p. 406]

States, etc.	Income taxes [2 3]	Excess-profits taxes	Unjust enrichment taxes	Total income, excess-profits and unjust enrichment taxes [2 3]	Miscellaneous internal revenue taxes [3 4]	Employment taxes, including carriers taxes	Total [4 5]
Alabama	$13,983,550.00	$672,749.33	$269,035.28	$14,925,334.61	$4,104,314.21	$6,788,953.85	$25,818,602.67
Alaska	960,370.87	14,949.06	----------	975,319.93	205,891.38	314,932.43	1,496,143.74
Arizona	3,414,130.61	55,609.59	41,274.33	3,511,014.53	1,410,057.27	1,252,478.49	6,173,550.29
Arkansas	6,715,253.98	115,799.04	95,134.42	6,926,187.44	3,407,661.24	2,315,026.17	12,648,874.85
California	175,067,769.14	4,737,565.73	195,915.74	180,001,250.61	169,152,480.98	55,696,076.98	404,849,808.57
Colorado	17,233,338.09	167,465.45	307,448.97	17,708,252.51	18,333,271.05	5,500,390.74	41,541,914.30
Connecticut	84,164,432.68	4,377,830.76	16,130.81	88,558,394.25	35,419,880.42	19,235,174.89	143,213,449.56
Delaware	106,734,328.43	11,553,053.79	16,665.31	118,304,047.53	10,391,983.62	5,688,536.28	134,384,567.43
District of Columbia	23,481,337.40	319,474.79	5,320.25	23,806,132.44	6,561,402.74	9,000,195.94	39,367,731.12
Florida	34,387,194.12	653,180.31	17,768.73	35,058,143.16	15,601,810.34	6,413,239.82	57,073,193.32
Georgia	29,176,082.29	645,370.33	64,744.59	29,886,197.21	13,058,557.56	9,314,763.35	52,259,518.12
Hawaii	8,913,370.19	145,382.05	3,079.14	9,061,831.38	3,232,530.81	1,673,804.88	13,968,167.07
Idaho	3,337,158.65	106,241.14	14,711.23	3,458,111.02	1,414,592.99	1,432,383.01	6,305,087.02
Illinois	288,649,006.02	14,804,475.12	738,305.65	304,191,786.79	212,867,636.07	91,404,857.04	608,464,279.90
Indiana	48,862,387.81	3,918,920.47	489,285.82	53,270,594.10	107,958,593.26	14,882,399.20	176,111,586.56
Iowa	17,706,792.31	401,897.32	81,802.82	18,190,492.45	7,272,829.97	7,279,322.81	32,742,645.23
Kansas	11,673,493.78	219,218.28	408,815.63	12,301,527.69	8,411,757.44	7,701,362.00	28,414,647.13
Kentucky	22,126,452.75	569,400.01	120,478.64	22,816,331.40	154,903,806.36	9,035,499.59	186,755,637.35
Louisiana	23,494,166.66	776,429.74	271,803.51	24,542,399.91	32,211,251.03	6,650,110.62	63,403,761.56
Maine	10,265,035.05	272,351.65	30,061.98	10,567,448.68	3,554,017.43	3,706,351.86	17,827,817.97
Maryland	51,149,940.89	1,842,288.09	142,494.24	53,134,723.22	71,381,992.47	16,248,334.62	140,765,050.31
Massachusetts	120,127,603.45	6,710,109.73	85,007.51	126,922,720.69	69,206,191.49	36,456,502.02	232,585,414.20
Michigan	273,768,352.78	23,884,270.36	455,918.39	298,108,541.53	147,141,164.86	52,609,038.83	497,858,745.22
Minnesota	39,908,156.47	907,843.71	232,400.42	41,048,400.60	29,074,860.96	18,220,328.34	88,343,589.90
Mississippi	5,054,440.74	126,276.22	4,274.00	5,184,990.96	2,058,148.32	2,093,006.32	9,336,145.60
Missouri	79,316,091.91	2,730,265.42	676,310.85	82,722,668.18	57,602,159.61	26,776,894.85	167,101,722.64
Montana	4,761,989.74	124,037.97	25,755.37	4,911,783.08	3,148,080.64	1,475,638.23	9,535,501.95
Nebraska	10,933,052.63	208,332.32	106,457.62	11,247,842.57	7,893,285.85	7,927,086.01	27,068,214.43
Nevada	4,970,843.71	72,399.61	629.19	5,043,872.51	1,058,588.52	603,443.21	6,705,904.24
New Hampshire	5,914,290.30	190,649.39	1,628.05	6,106,567.74	2,002,859.10	2,168,216.87	10,277,643.71
New Jersey	129,361,987.78	6,967,934.79	219,800.66	136,549,723.23	98,044,924.24	30,786,267.15	265,380,914.62
New Mexico	2,731,155.43	17,641.86	11,514.54	2,760,311.83	994,805.12	766,156.60	4,521,273.55
New York	781,328,349.73	43,208,308.37	1,133,843.75	825,670,501.85	452,595,710.46	189,727,215.34	1,467,993,427.65
North Carolina	37,436,656.34	1,157,571.39	608,029.69	39,202,257.42	342,771,989.92	11,932,700.43	393,906,947.77
North Dakota	1,162,911.51	31,208.46	1,241.87	1,195,361.84	625,192.05	651,192.68	2,471,746.57
Ohio	196,265,313.30	23,618,433.32	316,942.78	220,200,689.40	138,579,917.48	62,583,238.66	421,363,845.54
Oklahoma	23,176,808.16	259,378.92	109,815.59	23,546,002.67	48,541,306.05	6,596,685.52	78,683,994.24
Oregon	12,194,356.88	760,582.53	51,922.54	13,006,861.95	4,158,772.13	5,672,049.49	22,837,683.57
Pennsylvania	274,726,787.34	17,292,861.12	696,577.98	292,716,226.44	248,963,015.46	95,948,901.03	637,628,142.93
Rhode Island	22,317,499.24	3,839,376.16	83,466.02	26,240,341.42	12,029,172.31	5,642,725.63	43,912,239.36
South Carolina	9,116,455.66	322,847.89	221,365.66	9,660,669.21	3,084,179.36	3,986,142.50	16,730,991.07

South Dakota	1,488,343.93	30,809.46	6,502.44	1,525,655.83	785,537.03	740,012.67	3,051,205.53
Tennessee	24,727,640.40	826,591.64	185,613.24	25,739,845.28	13,314,753.18	8,341,156.47	47,395,754.93
Texas	81,747,003.72	1,252,524.38	182,299.98	83,181,828.08	71,793,747.90	23,244,976.23	178,220,552.21
Utah	5,352,233.05	197,273.50	15,772.15	5,565,278.70	6,796,164.13	1,928,726.33	14,290,169.16
Vermont	4,232,823.41	1,077,324.33	1,183.37	5,311,331.11	1,006,493.42	1,554,959.38	7,872,783.91
Virginia	43,373,923.03	2,478,086.17	115,264.27	45,967,273.47	225,517,504.01	13,462,548.39	284,947,325.87
Washington	25,630,941.57	2,075,880.40	57,232.57	27,764,054.54	17,014,065.66	9,630,037.04	54,408,157.24
West Virginia	15,481,215.44	423,624.50	48,176.03	15,953,015.97	11,227,165.10	6,316,535.54	33,496,716.61
Wisconsin	49,203,412.75	5,183,179.67	92,449.38	54,479,041.80	51,494,916.03	15,836,435.38	121,810,393.21
Wyoming	2,314,905.39	39,976.25	17,888.51	2,372,770.15	1,131,991.07	643,448.67	4,148,209.89
Philippine Islands					2,270.74		2,270.74
Puerto Rico	19,531.18			19,531.18	4,038,081.28		4,057,612.46
Total	3,269,640,668.69	192,385,251.89	9,095,561.51	3,471,121,482.09	2,954,553,332.12	925,856,460.38	7,351,531,274.59
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis				−1,483,633.61	12,310,466.71	−683,125.46	10,143,707.64
Receipts per daily Treasury statement				3,469,637,848.48	2,966,863,798.83	925,173,334.92	7,361,674,982.23

[1] Federal tax receipts in the various States do not indicate the tax burden of the respective States, since the taxes may be eventually borne by persons in other States.
[2] Includes repealed tax on dividends.
[3] Excludes certain trust fund receipts, see note 5.
[4] Includes (on warrant basis) $34,889,895.90 from the excise tax on imported distilled spirits and $378,380.60 from the excise taxes on imported wines deposited by collectors of customs; also includes $4,779,050.99 from the sale of documentary stamps deposited by postmasters.
[5] Excludes collections for credit to trust accounts as follows:

Income tax on Alaska railroads (act of July 18, 1914)	$2,448.48
Tax on Philippine manufactured products (act of Aug. 5, 1909)	548,955.90
Tax on Philippine coconut oil (sec. 602½, Revenue Act of 1934)	18,022,751.63
Tax on Puerto Rico manufactured products (act of Mar. 2, 1917)	2,947.06
Total internal revenue collections reported for credit to trust funds	18,577,103.07

NOTE.—For additional information see published report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year ended June 30, 1941.

TABLE 13.—*Customs collections*[1] *and payments, by districts, fiscal year 1941*

District	Collections[1]					Payments		Expenses (net obligations)	Cost to collect $100
	Customs duties and miscellaneous customs collections	Tonnage tax and other collections for Department of Commerce	Head tax and other collections for Department of Justice	Collections for all other departments, including Bureau of Internal Revenue	Total	Excessive duties refunded[2]	Drawback		
Alaska	$3,351	$7,801	$112	$90	$11,354	$60		$69,721	$614.07
Arizona	2,321,389	50	3,921	756	2,326,116	91,631	$959	114,116	4.91
Buffalo	7,422,471	3,250	16,696	207,718	7,650,135	29,633	33,374	419,896	5.49
Chicago	6,547,982	6,915	1,350	3,561,250	10,117,497	54,575	175,666	424,504	4.20
Colorado	198,056			116,045	314,101	3,012		19,478	6.20
Connecticut	909,880	3,188		554,322	1,467,390	7,435	61,860	49,371	3.36
Dakota	1,445,617	42	5,600	18,572	1,469,831	7,665		161,698	11.00
Duluth and Superior	372,560	1,016	632	1,619	375,827	7,722	9	94,462	25.13
El Paso	2,485,096		5,402	9,345	2,499,843	68,682		113,496	4.54
Florida	3,784,591	43,431	53,359	577,427	4,458,808	103,902	98,067	295,714	6.63
Galveston	5,861,911	47,363	16,593	727,460	6,653,327	64,851	283,567	264,931	3.98
Georgia	2,911,204	10,531	1,630	122,833	3,046,198	22,948	122	81,196	2.67
Hawaii	1,807,793	55,075	19,654	223,248	2,105,770	38,728	7,620	199,950	9.50
Indiana	977,435	125		848,894	1,826,454	768		28,271	1.55
Kentucky	805,254	414		42,505	848,173	818	32,664	19,310	2.28
Laredo	3,329,572	108	13,000	21,346	3,364,026	39,955		202,273	6.01
Los Angeles	5,562,556	184,615	27,646	2,132,365	7,907,182	141,371	175,648	501,222	6.34
Maine and New Hampshire	490,318	18,619	8,247	2,083	519,267	2,332	2,015	373,485	71.93
Maryland	10,676,646	107,627	20,755	1,094,722	11,899,750	158,780	1,476,773	552,002	4.64
Massachusetts	79,638,890	105,698	31,141	2,075,825	81,851,554	257,971	1,931,622	1,258,154	1.54
Michigan	4,924,257	6,208	33,268	1,783,976	6,747,709	18,325	404,963	605,084	8.97
Minnesota	1,660,724	259		651,224	2,312,207	6,113	1,024	64,689	2.80
Mobile	1,088,478	31,625	11,295	20,685	1,152,083	8,146	183	68,515	5.95
Montana and Idaho	1,087,646	2	2,496	90	1,090,234	1,021		94,421	8.66
New Orleans	18,079,393	73,921	29,380	237,797	18,420,491	50,475	882,322	628,028	3.41
New York	144,736,521	434,971	264,987	13,986,523	159,423,002	6,488,493	9,513,598	7,072,848	4.44
North Carolina	9,641,097	4,496	16	531	9,646,140	50,226	60,088	64,031	.66
Ohio	4,874,332	8,622		391,268	5,274,222	50,875	281,113	186,887	3.54
Omaha	825,798	1		95,886	921,685	837		13,193	1.43
Oregon	885,041	16,558	2,804	140,222	1,044,625	7,124	19,216	149,164	14.28
Philadelphia	27,303,167	120,098	13,138	978,556	28,414,959	290,243	1,018,280	870,455	3.06
Pittsburgh	5,533,310	1,400		61,396	5,596,106	31,863	23,408	49,820	.89
Rhode Island	5,425,423	3,906		169,226	5,598,555	20,775	9,036	48,996	.88
Rochester	857,752	3,321	80	498,960	1,360,113	34,056	313	71,031	5.22
Sabine	53,499	23,112	724	27,596	104,931	792		52,439	49.97
St. Lawrence	1,089,737	2,419	39,230	14,231	1,145,617	4,512	143	252,801	22.07
St. Louis	2,707,950	1,041		526,311	3,235,302	58,571	1,686	85,646	2.65

San Diego	435, 844	4, 824	7, 614	9, 541	457, 823	20, 354		118, 573	25. 90
San Francisco	7, 089, 713	81, 767	43, 610	1, 883, 410	9, 098, 500	164, 510	351, 438	794, 009	8. 73
South Carolina	846, 186	7, 423	2, 284	84, 571	940, 464	32, 480	14, 968	32, 642	3. 47
Tennessee	257, 383	733		81, 555	339, 671	5, 277	34, 501	17, 588	5. 18
Vermont	1, 698, 532	39	23, 503	10, 978	1, 733, 052	5, 360	850	297, 175	17. 15
Virgin Islands				838	838				
Virginia	9, 012, 810	56, 881	28, 849	47, 346	9, 145, 886	33, 852	1, 672	203, 487	2. 22
Washington	3, 860, 378	81, 288	32, 364	695, 002	4, 669, 032	33, 842	28, 316	558, 855	11. 97
Wisconsin	696, 032	1, 568		232, 737	930, 337	2, 875	5, 255	58, 986	6. 34
Items not assigned to districts						48		2, 920, 810	
	392, 223, 575	1, 562, 350	761, 380	34, 968, 881	429, 516, 187	8, 523, 884	16, 932, 341	20, 623, 423	4. 80
Puerto Rico	9, 578	9, 976	4, 876	4, 005	28, 435	123			
Total	392, 233, 153	1, 572, 326	766, 256	34, 972, 886	429, 544, 621	8, 524, 007	16, 932, 341	20, 623, 423	
Puerto Rico collections deposited to credit of government of Puerto Rico	1, 361, 909				1, 361, 909				
Grand total	393, 595, 062	1, 572, 326	766, 256	34, 972, 886	430, 906, 531	8, 524, 007	16, 932, 341	20, 623, 423	

SUMMARY OF COLLECTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Collections: [3]		
Customs receipts:		
Duties on imports		$391, 320, 502. 08
Miscellaneous receipts (fines, penalties, etc.)		912, 651. 39
Total		392, 233, 153. 47
Collections for other departments, bureaus, etc.:		
Department of Commerce	$1, 572, 325. 58	
Department of Justice	766, 256. 29	
Public Health Service	297. 457. 30	
Internal revenue taxes	34, 621, 994. 78	
Printing and binding	13, 658. 14	
Sale of publications	26, 956. 95	
Philippine trust fund (oils)	5, 001. 24	
War Department	7, 802. 97	
Federal Communications	14. 44	37, 311, 467. 69
Total collections		[3] 429, 544, 621. 16

Appropriations and expenditures:		
Appropriation "Collecting the revenue from customs"		$20, 900, 000. 00
Expenditures—obligations incurred by:		
Collectors of customs	$13, 534, 959. 11	
Appraisers of merchandise	3, 068, 474. 89	
Chief chemists	319, 676. 00	
Comptrollers of customs	779, 505. 34	
Agency service (investigation and patrol)	2, 216, 745. 84	
Administrative	704, 064. 39	20, 623, 425. 57
Balance of appropriation		276, 574. 43
Appropriation "Refunds and drawbacks"		26, 000, 000. 00
Expenditures for refunds, drawbacks, and minor payments of a similar nature		25, 456, 347. 69
Balance of appropriation		543, 652. 31

[1] Customs receipts, on the basis of reports of collecting officers, are credited to the districts in which the collections are made. Receipts in the various districts do not indicate the tax burden of the respective districts, since the taxes may be eventually borne by persons in other districts. Customs duties and sale of insular government property for Puerto Rico ($1,361,909) are deposited to the credit of the Government of Puerto Rico.

[2] Includes $20,047 of refunds of other collections.

[3] Excludes duties and sale of insular government property for Puerto Rico, but includes other Puerto Rican collections (see table above).

TABLE 14.—*Expenditures by States and by fiscal years from April 8, 1935, to June 30, 1941, under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1935 to 1941*

[On basis of checks issued, see p. 406]

State	1935 and 1936 [1]	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	Total to June 30, 1941
Alabama	$45, 413, 631	$39, 337, 860	$23, 832, 167	$41, 171, 608	$37, 282, 011	$27, 368, 056	$214, 405, 333
Arizona	30, 218, 058	15, 793, 641	9, 819, 047	10, 788, 079	8, 942, 534	7, 567, 429	83, 128, 788
Arkansas	45, 373, 374	32, 624, 836	21, 095, 237	36, 452, 557	30, 703, 511	21, 724, 209	187, 973, 724
California	202, 439, 632	155, 332, 893	101, 002, 400	114, 716, 341	87, 186, 039	76, 080, 646	736, 757, 951
Colorado	49, 159, 388	31, 662, 017	24, 169, 326	31, 385, 518	23, 567, 492	16, 621, 613	176, 565, 354
Connecticut	30, 957, 805	24, 565, 537	20, 397, 992	26, 728, 389	17, 331, 359	11, 945, 369	131, 926, 451
Delaware	4, 522, 800	3, 133, 291	2, 021, 816	3, 069, 142	2, 186, 063	2, 051, 001	16, 984, 113
District of Columbia	52, 942, 887	58, 734, 903	40, 694, 337	37, 066, 724	34, 258, 532	31, 273, 647	254, 971, 030
Florida	43, 818, 313	30, 485, 951	21, 413, 670	33, 515, 101	29, 242, 586	25, 925, 838	184, 401, 459
Georgia	51, 696, 613	32, 499, 635	26, 429, 781	44, 237, 188	36, 306, 040	27, 758, 090	218, 927, 347
Idaho	27, 051, 963	15, 401, 195	9, 373, 427	11, 460, 020	11, 614, 936	7, 452, 319	82, 353, 860
Illinois	190, 034, 656	169, 748, 382	126, 959, 759	191, 047, 158	130, 062, 189	93, 163, 892	901, 016, 036
Indiana	72, 153, 159	72, 051, 364	52, 193, 413	73, 113, 953	47, 294, 332	32, 456, 842	349, 263, 063
Iowa	32, 837, 317	32, 906, 584	21, 262, 120	26, 930, 184	21, 618, 753	16, 960, 559	152, 515, 517
Kansas	44, 279, 766	46, 434, 756	25, 804, 265	29, 812, 740	23, 662, 200	17, 723, 248	187, 716, 975
Kentucky	44, 471, 482	40, 968, 555	29, 731, 773	43, 538, 639	33, 207, 525	25, 738, 546	217, 656, 520
Louisiana	44, 738, 496	30, 864, 344	24, 330, 213	34, 870, 596	27, 092, 226	20, 938, 827	182, 834, 702
Maine	22, 102, 298	13, 538, 872	8, 149, 754	9, 818, 140	8, 952, 498	7, 413, 437	69, 974, 999
Maryland	32, 111, 884	28, 921, 203	15, 253, 169	16, 909, 948	13, 726, 002	10, 575, 801	117, 498, 007
Massachusetts	127, 525, 799	115, 953, 273	84, 523, 194	109, 077, 397	74, 673, 456	58, 883, 791	570, 636, 910
Michigan	109, 221, 045	81, 381, 924	74, 634, 690	131, 014, 257	76, 477, 822	52, 012, 388	524, 742, 126
Minnesota	80, 230, 158	64, 452, 972	46, 170, 410	60, 043, 479	40, 785, 687	33, 062, 488	324, 745, 194
Mississippi	37, 500, 663	34, 551, 683	25, 407, 523	31, 370, 380	28, 985, 221	22, 979, 229	180, 794, 699
Missouri	77, 734, 116	79, 601, 021	51, 767, 012	83, 870, 993	59, 856, 769	46, 390, 650	399, 220, 561
Montana	42, 778, 849	30, 579, 025	21, 509, 046	24, 980, 392	15, 860, 322	9, 896, 827	145, 604, 461
Nebraska	33, 851, 281	33, 785, 607	26, 663, 028	28, 803, 224	23, 693, 294	18, 405, 291	165, 201, 725
Nevada	9, 635, 214	4, 521, 483	2, 207, 186	2, 377, 190	1, 706, 467	1, 579, 075	22, 026, 615
New Hampshire	11, 247, 455	9, 604, 538	6, 286, 980	8, 203, 248	5, 873, 557	4, 912, 381	46, 128, 159
New Jersey	93, 969, 133	94, 908, 022	73, 769, 884	89, 026, 228	61, 101, 129	49, 036, 702	461, 811, 098
New Mexico	31, 288, 461	16, 907, 847	9, 450, 968	10, 881, 471	11, 252, 151	9, 327, 076	89, 107, 974
New York	466, 951, 753	379, 096, 260	250, 154, 875	257, 211, 986	156, 188, 597	123, 460, 713	1, 633, 064, 184
North Carolina	46, 312, 234	29, 428, 705	20, 858, 972	31, 719, 727	31, 715, 748	26, 474, 247	186, 509, 633
North Dakota	23, 259, 822	33, 086, 698	21, 643, 987	21, 159, 877	12, 442, 741	8, 954, 604	120, 547, 729
Ohio	178, 777, 146	154, 778, 284	131, 835, 866	214, 062, 354	111, 615, 471	81, 004, 717	872, 073, 838
Oklahoma	59, 965, 462	56, 502, 260	32, 530, 189	46, 673, 626	36, 465, 159	25, 574, 812	257, 711, 508
Oregon	33, 410, 094	26, 000, 703	16, 690, 235	18, 233, 798	14, 661, 851	11, 444, 252	120, 440, 933
Pennsylvania	277, 742, 508	247, 841, 396	184, 325, 130	221, 288, 712	126, 049, 711	109, 798, 818	1, 167, 046, 275
Rhode Island	11, 533, 680	12, 895, 046	11, 009, 350	15, 304, 582	10, 120, 148	8, 093, 133	68, 955, 939
South Carolina	35, 868, 979	27, 030, 615	19, 168, 000	33, 061, 462	27, 197, 948	23, 694, 072	166, 021, 076
South Dakota	25, 347, 154	36, 430, 024	23, 295, 989	22, 130, 755	16, 526, 333	9, 958, 345	133, 688, 600

Tennessee	48, 574, 534	33, 037, 586	23, 848, 563	28, 771, 917	27, 828, 736	21, 843, 056	183, 904, 392
Texas	115, 174, 542	71, 635, 880	51, 348, 643	73, 530, 209	73, 602, 918	55, 311, 336	440, 603, 528
Utah	24, 018, 396	14, 517, 379	9, 914, 092	12, 355, 107	10, 206, 401	8, 415, 169	79, 426, 544
Vermont	13, 777, 570	5, 661, 001	3, 719, 526	5, 611, 586	3, 876, 350	2, 900, 852	35, 546, 885
Virginia	46, 829, 906	27, 505, 195	17, 827, 578	20, 740, 014	19, 812, 603	16, 454, 551	149, 169, 847
Washington	64, 942, 820	50, 002, 115	35, 140, 554	44, 857, 679	27, 413, 282	22, 946, 143	245, 302, 593
West Virginia	50, 293, 361	39, 265, 943	24, 721, 879	34, 507, 576	26, 884, 794	22, 506, 995	198, 180, 548
Wisconsin	83, 357, 570	74, 486, 358	48, 415, 739	67, 291, 625	44, 240, 995	33, 408, 007	351, 200, 294
Wyoming	13, 148, 427	12, 561, 503	8, 266, 924	7, 767, 708	5, 921, 759	2, 841, 208	50, 507, 529
Alaska	3, 960, 994	1, 596, 208	470, 301	412, 896	409, 776	114, 379	6, 964, 554
Hawaii	5, 980, 777	6, 121, 628	4, 174, 921	2, 553, 679	1, 395, 634	1, 228, 609	21, 455, 248
Panama Canal	242, 824	455, 938	1, 238	4, 217	----------	Cr. 4,218	699, 999
Puerto Rico	22, 431, 093	24, 010, 582	14, 463, 873	15, 340, 107	13, 285, 884	15, 673, 299	105, 204, 838
Virgin Islands	607, 380	699, 230	457, 994	758, 158	553, 482	908, 395	3, 984, 639
Not allocated to specific States	50, 749, 794	54, 609, 181	20, 632, 374	26, 345, 127	12, 371, 474	11, 062, 725	175, 770, 675
Total expenditures	[1] 3, 424, 564, 516	2, 860, 508, 932	2, 001, 240, 379	2, 617, 974, 768	1, 835, 290, 498	1, 431, 293, 486	14, 170, 872, 579

[1] Includes $525,848,046 for fiscal year 1935 (Apr. 8 to June 30, 1935).

TABLE 15.—*Expenditures by organizations and by fiscal years from April 8, 1935, to June 30, 1941, under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1935 to 1941*

[On basis of checks issued, see p. 406]

Organization	1935 and 1936 [1]	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	Total to June 30, 1941
LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT							
Architect of the Capitol		$371	$325,634	$38,692			$364,697
Library of Congress	$189,304	345,775	170,256	135,000	$115,462	$109,422	1,065,219
EXECUTIVE OFFICE							
Office of the President:							
Bureau of the Budget					3,894		3,894
National Resources Planning Board	729,202	937,362	715,974	682,934	813,306	117,482	3,996,260
Office of Government Reports	1,458,668	1,182,110	682,153	804,893	775,304	729,489	5,632,617
Total Office of the President	2,187,870	2,119,472	1,398,127	1,487,827	1,592,504	846,971	9,632,771
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS							
Agriculture:							
Exclusive of Farm Security Administration	62,872,808	67,202,964	30,203,839	28,040,118	19,769,635	12,608,438	220,697,802
Farm Security Administration	134,518,438	215,370,956	169,297,254	180,557,282	156,586,179	57,101,059	913,431,168
Total Department of Agriculture	197,391,246	282,573,920	199,501,093	208,597,400	176,355,814	69,709,497	1,134,128,970
Commerce	6,464,852	4,861,169	511,504	301,285	316,095	242,616	12,697,521
Interior:							
Exclusive of Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	18,107,892	41,465,266	29,885,296	26,775,439	9,960,605	7,200,477	133,394,975
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	6,452,537	21,661,695	12,186,620	13,722,842	9,116,837	4,688,329	67,828,860
Total Department of the Interior	24,560,429	63,126,961	42,071,916	40,498,281	19,077,442	11,888,806	201,223,835
Justice	770,493	1,033,098	1,186,913	920,821	84,364	15,855	4,011,544
Labor	194,855	1,675,034	604,632	877,817	1,843,609	1,730,367	6,926,314
Navy	15,100,116	17,659,002	13,600,374	15,199,564	10,153,168	10,260,525	81,972,749
State			152,264				152,264
Treasury	28,620,554	32,515,576	21,169,825	19,546,893	13,953,875	10,858,822	126,665,545
War:							
Exclusive of Corps of Engineers	11,298,429	17,267,330	25,562,060	26,409,136	17,316,903	10,948,099	108,801,957
Corps of Engineers (rivers and harbors, etc.)	79,518,778	52,321,419	22,857,076	7,840,665	1,069,063	415,395	164,022,396
Total War Department	90,817,207	69,588,749	48,419,136	34,249,801	18,385,966	11,363,494	272,824,353

Independent Establishments							
Advisory Committee on Allotments	17,126	1					17,127
Alley Dwelling Authority	6,471	164,359	194,667				365,497
Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment and Occupations			1,777,260	85,058	4,644		1,866,962
Civil Service Commission	107,684	11,857	Cr. 11				119,530
Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation	32,838	133,435	8,101			65	174,439
Employees' Compensation Commission	1,712,777	6,231,265	5,228,396	8,359,349	8,988,309	7,758,096	38,278,192
Federal Emergency Relief Administration	929,721,347	3,978,075	481,270	Cr. 10,179	Cr. 3,804	501	934,167,210
Federal Security Agency:							
Civilian Conservation Corps	541,034,556	50,464,244	1,013,528	118,354	Cr. 8,850	557	592,622,389
National Youth Administration [2]	35,535,355	65,619,041	51,156,505	75,146,908	97,078,231	4,969,185	329,505,225
Office of Education	418,312	1,751,203	377,283	576,949	497,250	221,060	3,842,057
Public Health Service	3,696,742	3,903,813	2,812,309	1,369,278	507,584	207,079	12,496,805
Saint Elizabeths Hospital	9,396						9,396
Social Security Board	10,748,554	13,499,416	6,456,767	1,241,405	52,157	24,303	32,022,602
Total Federal Security Agency	591,442,915	135,237,717	61,816,392	78,452,894	98,126,372	5,422,184	970,498,474
Federal Works Agency:							
Public Buildings Administration	224,884	421,870	97,386	14,051	88		758,279
Public Roads Administration	127,508,145	241,041,577	79,692,964	30,142,064	12,356,153	6,585,629	497,326,532
Public Works Administration	133,255,148	160,318,022	74,148,118	13,268,092	5,932,137	3,433,855	390,355,372
U. S. Housing Authority			16,255,077	3,515,713	180,497	6,875	19,958,162
Work Projects Administration [2] [3]	1,270,267,226	1,833,450,125	1,427,701,995	2,157,201,118	1,461,791,706	1,284,780,454	9,435,192,624
Total Federal Works Agency	1,531,255,403	2,235,231,594	1,597,895,540	2,204,141,038	1,480,260,581	1,294,806,813	10,343,590,969
General Accounting Office	2,983,572	3,565,444	4,361,836	4,319,857	5,129,109	5,539,219	25,899,037
Prison Industries Reorganization Administration	63,644	154,388	122,487	5,702	11		346,232
Veterans' Administration	923,813	301,670	242,767	767,668	906,977	740,233	3,883,128
Total expenditures	[1] 3,424,564,516	2,860,508,932	2,001,240,379	2,617,974,768	1,835,290,498	1,431,293,486	14,170,872,579

[1] Includes $525,848,046 for fiscal year 1935 (Apr. 8 to June 30, 1935).
[2] Administrative expenses for National Youth Administration under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 are included in amounts shown for Work Projects Administration.
[3] Does not include transfers to other Federal agencies.

NOTE.—Expenditures of agencies affected by Reorganization Plans I, II, III, IV, and V are reflected according to organizations to which the agencies were transferred.

TABLE 16.—*Financial status of appropriations provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1935 to 1941, as of June 30, 1941*

Organization	Available funds	Obligations	Voucher payments (checks issued), fiscal years 1935 to 1941	Unliquidated obligations outstanding	Unobligated balances	
					Available for obligation [1]	Not available for obligation [2]
LEGISLATIVE ESTABLISHMENT						
Architect of the Capitol: Improvements to United States Court of Appeals Building	$365, 539. 61	$364, 697. 41	$364, 697. 41			$842. 20
Library of Congress: Construction of talking-book machines for blind	1, 087, 379. 58	1, 070, 139. 11	1, 065, 218. 81	$4, 920. 30	$11, 361. 58	5, 878. 89
EXECUTIVE OFFICE						
Office of the President:						
Bureau of the Budget	26, 175. 00	3, 894. 38	3, 894. 38			22, 280. 62
National Resources Planning Board	4, 137, 241. 81	4, 010, 585. 76	3, 996. 259. 95	14, 325. 81		126, 656. 05
Office of Government Reports	5, 874, 531. 63	5, 696, 795. 79	5, 632, 616. 50	64, 179. 29		177, 735. 84
Total Office of the President	10, 037, 948. 44	9, 711, 275. 93	9, 632, 770. 83	78, 505. 10		326, 672. 51
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS						
Agriculture:						
Administration expenses [3]	16, 312, 725. 66	16, 080, 753. 63	15, 993, 329. 76	87, 423. 87	52, 569. 35	179, 402. 68
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	283, 627. 35	281, 549. 82	279, 049. 82	2, 500. 00	2, 077. 53	
Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering	11, 041. 48	11, 041. 48	11, 041. 48			
Agricultural Economics	3, 532, 020. 09	3, 309, 607. 95	3, 298, 920. 15	10, 687. 80	18, 721. 99	203, 690. 15
Agricultural Marketing Service	211, 755. 30	210, 453. 01	209, 617. 01	836. 00	1, 302. 29	
Animal Industry	1, 651, 321. 96	1, 649, 714. 25	1, 649, 714. 25			1, 607. 71
Dairy Industry	39, 024. 11	37, 341. 84	35, 245. 73	2, 096. 11	1, 682. 27	
Entomology and Plant Quarantine	51, 471, 304. 83	50, 790, 370. 81	50, 474, 670. 39	315, 700. 42	333, 534. 93	347, 399. 09
Extension Service	2, 004, 059. 46	2, 004, 059. 46	2, 004, 059. 46			
Farm Credit Administration:						
Administrative expenses	784, 398. 80	784, 398. 80	784, 398. 80			
Emergency crop loans	16, 099, 801. 51	16, 098, 123. 01	16, 098, 123. 01			1, 678. 50
Total Farm Credit Administration	16, 884, 200. 31	16, 882, 521. 81	16, 882, 521. 81			1, 678. 50
Forest Service	68, 448, 607. 95	67, 844, 174. 41	67, 575, 028. 17	269, 146. 24	428, 251. 81	176, 181. 73
Home Economics	3, 018, 281. 13	2, 974, 849. 75	2, 960, 673. 93	14, 175. 82	918. 28	42, 513. 10
National Agricultural Research Center (Beltsville)	1, 196, 571. 02	1, 190, 059. 24	1, 187, 672. 27	2, 386. 97	6, 511. 78	
Office of the Solicitor	2, 134. 00	2, 084. 12	2, 084. 12		49. 88	
Plant Industry	39, 770. 18	39, 770. 18	39, 770. 18			

Rural Electrification Administration:						
Administrative expenses	963, 267. 60	963, 001. 51	963, 001. 51			266. 09
Loans to private corporations, States, etc	14, 475, 128. 00	13, 932, 198. 32	13, 932, 198. 32			542, 929. 68
Construction of electric distribution systems	69, 596. 19	58, 861. 19	58, 861. 19			10, 735. 00
Preparation of strip maps	312, 657. 60	312, 657. 60	312, 657. 60			
Total Rural Electrification Administration	15, 820, 649. 39	15, 266, 718. 62	15, 266, 718. 62			553, 930. 77
Soil Conservation Service	43, 204, 184. 32	42, 941, 172. 46	42, 827, 684. 55	113, 487. 91	74, 498. 20	188, 513. 66
Farm Security Administration:						
Administration:						
General administrative expenses	100, 317, 602. 64	100, 225, 642. 14	99, 729, 350. 71	496, 291. 43	52, 667. 98	39, 292. 52
Expenses for educational project	51, 700. 00	51, 699. 53	51, 687. 27	12. 26	. 47	
Expenses for loans and relief	64, 922, 817. 51	64, 517, 575. 51	62, 619, 288. 82	1, 898, 286. 69	404, 138. 43	1, 103. 57
Expenses for relief, Indians	65, 000. 00	61, 037. 00	61, 011. 48	25. 52		3, 963. 00
Expenses for rural rehabilitation projects	552, 452. 57	550, 425. 17	544, 278. 30	6, 146. 87		2, 027. 40
Rural rehabilitation, suburban projects, loans and relief	704, 452, 418. 67	702, 151, 613. 42	696, 804, 368. 58	5, 347, 244. 84	1, 842, 648. 76	458, 156. 49
Sanitation and conservation projects	54, 005, 704. 03	53, 752, 852. 88	53, 621, 182. 75	131, 670. 13		252, 851. 15
Total Farm Security Administration	924, 367, 695. 42	921, 310, 845. 65	913, 431, 167. 91	7, 879, 677. 74	2, 299, 455. 64	757, 394. 13
Undistributed to organization units [4]	4, 420, 533. 15				4, 416, 558. 10	3, 975. 05
Total Department of Agriculture	1, 152, 919, 507. 11	1, 142, 827, 088. 49	1, 134, 128, 969. 61	8, 698, 118. 88	7, 636, 132. 05	2, 456, 286. 57
Commerce:						
Administrative expenses	1, 693, 911. 19	1, 612, 368. 03	1, 587, 837. 14	24, 530. 89	158. 16	81, 385. 00
Census	10, 780, 420. 60	10, 770, 255. 45	10, 770, 253. 70	1. 75		10, 165. 15
Coast and Geodetic Survey	50, 490. 00	47, 350. 28	46, 392. 05	958. 23	3, 139. 72	
Industrial Economics	99, 967. 91	99, 948. 90	99, 948. 90			19. 01
Standards	75, 000. 00	75, 000. 00	75, 000. 00			
Weather Bureau	120, 315. 83	120, 192. 08	118, 088. 80	2, 103. 28	123. 75	
Total Department of Commerce	12, 820, 105. 53	12, 725, 114. 74	12, 697, 520. 59	27, 594. 15	3, 421. 63	91, 569. 16
Interior:						
Administrative expenses	5, 035, 870. 66	4, 974, 466. 60	4, 955, 131. 21	19, 335. 39	27, 317. 53	34, 086. 53
Bituminous coal survey	70, 516. 93	70, 516. 93	70, 516. 93			
Fish and Wildlife Service	7, 438, 129. 99	7, 154, 994. 53	7, 084, 622. 44	70, 372. 09	217, 397. 02	65, 738. 44
General Land Office	107, 458. 09	102, 725. 73	101, 363. 19	1, 362. 54	4, 732. 36	
Geological Survey	108, 693. 64	108, 693. 64	108, 693. 64			
Indian Affairs	5, 173, 304. 99	5, 047, 871. 11	4, 933, 666. 01	114, 205. 10	595. 22	124, 838. 66
National Park Service	48, 483, 604. 54	46, 306, 958. 04	46, 042, 312. 27	264, 645. 77	521, 252. 11	1, 655, 394. 39
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration: [5]						
Administrative expenses	4, 741, 574. 78	4, 737, 203. 13	4, 723, 580. 81	13, 622. 32	4, 304. 22	67. 43
Relief for needy persons	164, 021. 85	164, 021. 85	163, 842. 10	179. 75		
Work projects	63, 736, 686. 59	63, 566, 901. 28	62, 941, 437. 05	625, 464. 23	142, 852. 16	26, 933. 15
Undistributed by programs [4]	6, 928. 47				6, 912. 00	16. 47
Total Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	68, 649, 211. 69	68, 468, 126. 26	67, 828, 859. 96	639, 266. 30	154, 068. 38	27, 017. 05

Footnotes on p. 507.

TABLE 16.—*Financial status of appropriations provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1935 to 1941, as of June 30, 1941*—Continued

Organization	Available funds	Obligations	Voucher payments (checks issued), fiscal years 1935 to 1941	Unliquidated obligations outstanding	Unobligated balances	
					Available for obligation [1]	Not available for obligation [2]
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—Continued						
Interior—Continued.						
Reclamation	$66, 686, 251. 79	$66, 459, 915. 24	$66, 291, 434. 44	$168, 480. 80	$5, 017. 23	$221, 319. 32
Territories and island possessions:						
Alaska, various projects	1, 750, 019. 62	1, 747, 700. 89	1, 747, 419. 94	280. 95	233. 55	2, 085. 18
Virgin Islands, various projects	2, 182, 473. 07	2, 131, 696. 39	2, 059, 815. 17	71, 881. 22	49, 736. 79	1, 039. 89
Total Department of the Interior	205, 685, 535. 01	202, 573, 665. 36	201, 223, 835. 20	1, 349, 830. 16	980, 350. 19	2, 131, 519. 46
Justice:						
Administrative expenses	4, 227, 490. 84	3, 743, 620. 25	3, 742, 827. 46	792. 79		483, 870. 59
Immigration and Naturalization Service	175, 527. 93	175, 527. 93	175, 527. 93			
Prisons	49, 803. 40	49, 792. 40	49, 792. 40		11. 00	
Surveys	43, 464. 81	43, 396. 46	43, 396. 46			68. 35
Total Department of Justice	4, 496, 286. 98	4, 012, 337. 04	4, 011, 544. 25	792. 79	11. 00	483, 938. 94
Labor:						
Administrative expenses	691, 904. 09	681, 823. 22	681, 283. 22	540. 00	1, 701. 67	8, 379. 20
Consumers' goods survey	173, 850. 00	170, 476. 68	170, 476. 68			3, 373. 32
Labor Statistics	6, 223, 554, 64	6, 155, 584. 61	6, 074, 553. 81	81, 030. 80	10, 212. 20	57, 757. 83
Total Department of Labor	7, 089, 308. 73	7, 007, 884. 51	6, 926, 313. 71	81, 570. 80	11, 913. 87	69, 510. 35
Navy:						
Administrative expenses	2, 473, 744. 26	2, 435, 368. 21	2, 372, 367. 18	63, 001. 03	19, 310. 48	19, 065. 57
Yards and Docks	81, 950, 366. 09	80, 147, 779. 07	79, 600, 381. 56	547, 397. 51	1, 214, 522. 32	588, 064. 70
Total Navy Department	84, 424, 110. 35	82, 583, 147. 28	81, 972, 748. 74	610, 398. 54	1, 233, 832. 80	607, 130. 27
State:						
Administrative expenses	4, 919. 82	4, 919. 82	4, 919. 82			
International Boundary Commission	147, 344. 26	147, 344. 26	147, 344. 26			
Total State Department	152, 264. 08	152, 264. 08	152, 264. 08			
Treasury:						
Administrative expenses [6]	112, 534, 568. 11	109, 334, 642. 27	108, 779, 371. 07	555, 271 .20	741. 52	3, 199, 184. 32
Coast Guard: Improvements to buildings, including lighthouses	5, 353, 586. 16	5, 296, 746. 23	5, 283, 628. 09	13, 118. 14	43, 646. 72	13, 193. 21
Internal revenue tax survey	12, 778, 848. 50	12, 442, 631. 23	12, 441, 987. 76	643. 47	43. 37	336, 173. 90

Procurement Division, Branch of Supply: Work relief supply funds	308, 260. 76	160, 557. 72	160, 557. 72		103, 401. 45	44, 301. 59
Reimbursable from projects		−161, 432. 83		−161, 432. 83	161, 431. 30	1. 53
Total Procurement Division	308, 260. 76	−875. 11	160, 557. 72	−161, 432. 83	264, 832. 75	44, 303. 12
Total Treasury Department	130, 975, 263. 53	[7] 127, 073, 144. 62	126, 665, 544. 64	[7] 407, 599. 98	309, 264. 36	3, 592, 854. 55
War:						
Administrative expenses:						
Corps of Engineers	735, 860. 06	735, 771. 79	735, 771. 79			88. 27
Medical care of employees	10, 997. 50	10, 997. 50	10, 997. 50			
Quartermaster Corps	3, 480, 505. 06	3, 275, 966. 76	3, 259, 503. 42	16, 463. 34	82, 173. 12	122, 365. 18
Total administrative expenses	4, 227, 362. 62	4, 022, 736. 05	4, 006, 272. 71	16, 463. 34	82, 173. 12	122, 453. 45
Corps of Engineers	165, 585, 360. 86	163, 338, 886. 59	163, 286, 623. 77	52, 262. 82	105, 655. 26	2, 140, 819. 01
Office of the Chief of Staff, work relief projects	3, 193, 255. 01	3, 184, 346. 43	3, 184, 346. 43			8, 908. 58
Quartermaster Corps	106, 374, 708. 97	102, 557, 287. 74	102, 347, 109. 81	210, 177. 93	1, 323, 595. 98	2, 493, 825. 25
Total War Department	279, 380, 687. 46	273, 103, 256. 81	272, 824, 352. 72	278, 904. 09	1, 511, 421. 36	4, 766, 006. 29
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS						
Advisory Committee on Allotments: Administrative expenses	17, 127. 42	17, 127. 42	17, 127. 42			
Alley Dwelling Authority: Low cost housing, alley improvements	365, 496. 80	365, 496. 80	365, 496. 80			
Census of Partial Employment, Unemployment and Occupations: Administrative expenses	1, 895, 000. 00	1, 867, 700. 53	1, 866, 961. 91	738. 62		27, 299. 47
Civil Service Commission: Administrative expenses	119, 536. 14	119, 530. 09	119, 530. 09			6. 05
Coordinator for Industrial Cooperation: Administrative expenses	176, 150. 00	175, 169. 47	174, 438. 98	730. 49		980. 53
Employees' Compensation Commission: Injury compensation fund, including administrative expenses	45, 325, 000. 00	38, 364, 790. 16	38, 278, 192. 05	86, 598. 11	6, 960, 209. 84	
Federal Emergency Relief Administration: Grants to States, including administrative expenses	934, 272, 779. 36	934, 200, 519. 51	934, 167, 210. 49	33, 309. 02		72, 259. 85
Federal Security Agency:						
Civilian Conservation Corps:						
Acquisition of land	982, 570. 51	982, 553. 56	982, 553. 56			16. 95
Civilian Conservation Corps camps, including administrative expenses	592, 636, 509. 75	591, 642, 199. 52	591, 639, 834. 95	2, 364. 57		994, 310. 23
Total Civilian Conservation Corps	593, 619, 080. 26	592, 624, 753. 08	592, 622, 388. 51	2, 364. 57		994, 327. 18
National Youth Administration:						
Administrative expenses [8]	4, 951, 359. 63	4, 947, 866. 48	4, 932, 848. 15	15, 018. 33		3, 493. 15
Student aid	119, 344, 517. 54	119, 309, 703. 41	119, 309, 544. 82	158. 59		34, 814. 13
Work projects	205, 412, 899. 45	205, 296, 725. 72	205, 262, 832. 33	33, 893. 39		116, 173. 73
Undistributed by programs [4]	1, 013, 529. 83					1, 013, 529. 83
Total National Youth Administration	330, 722, 306. 45	329, 554, 295. 61	329, 505, 225. 30	49, 070. 31		1, 168, 010. 84

Footnotes on p. 507.

TABLE 16.—*Financial status of appropriations provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1935 to 1941, as of June 30, 1941*—Continued

Organization	Available funds	Obligations	Voucher payments (checks issued), fiscal years 1935 to 1941	Unliquidated obligations outstanding	Unobligated balances	
					Available for obligation [1]	Not available for obligation [2]
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued						
Federal Security Agency—Continued.						
Office of Education:						
Administrative expenses	$51,462.48	$48,353.88	$48,353.88		$2,424.55	$684.05
Educational projects	3,900,559.59	3,797,287.41	3,793,703.53	$3,583.88	63,702.42	39,569.76
Total Office of Education	3,952,022.07	3,845,641.29	3,842,057.41	3,583.88	66,126.97	40,253.81
Public Health Service:						
Administrative expenses [9]	5,897,289.39	5,868,660.31	5,859,459.16	9,201.15		28,629.08
Health surveys and other projects	6,647,732.69	6,637,920.16	6,637,345.47	574.69		9,812.53
Total Public Health Service	12,545,022.08	12,506,580.47	12,496,804.63	9,775.84		38,441.61
Saint Elizabeths Hospital	9,396.12	9,396.12	9,396.12			
Social Security Board: Employment Security	33,955,001.00	32,028,636.81	32,022,601.73	6,035.08		1,926,364.19
Total Federal Security Agency	974,802,827.98	970,569,303.38	970,498.473.70	70,829.68	66,126.97	4,167,397.63
Federal Works Agency:						
Public Buildings Administration: Decoration of Federal buildings	758,279.47	758,279.47	758,279.47			
Public Roads Administration: Public roads, including grade-crossing elimination	506,828,601.81	502,955,408.19	497,326,531.78	5,628,876.41	2,901,765.38	971,428.24
Public Works Administration:						
Housing	82,854,953.48	82,854,953.48	82,854,953.48			
Loans and grants to States, etc	313,339,437.74	312,435,667.87	307,500,418.68	4,935,249.19		903,769.87
Total Public Works Administration	396,194,391.22	395,290,621.35	390,355,372.16	4,935,249.19		903,769.87
United States Housing Authority: Housing	19,990,593.69	19,990,593.69	19,958,161.33	32,432.36		
Work Projects Administration: [10]						
Administrative expenses [8]	369,129,434.86	368,713,756.17	367,362,184.99	1,351,571.18	91,445.65	324,233.04
Land utilization and rural rehabilitation [11]	27,887,738.27	27,820,518.52	27,786,427.66	34,090.86		67,219.75
Work programs	9,135,006,678.94	9,116,504,137.96	9,019,642,076.74	96,862,061.22	18,000,434.49	502,106.49
Miscellaneous programs [12]	20,413,773.42	20,405,093.83	20,401,934.38	3,159.45		8,679.59
Undistributed by programs [4]	4,811,415.26				3,292,039.81	1,519,375.45
Total Work Projects Administration	9,557,249,040.75	[13] 9,533,443,506.48	9,435,192,623.77	[13] 98,250,882.71	21,383,919.95	2,421,614.32
Total Federal Works Agency	10,481,020,906.94	10,452,438,409.18	10,343,590,968.51	108,847,440.67	24,285,685.33	4,296,812.43

General Accounting Office: Administrative expenses	26, 155, 000. 00	25, 899, 867. 38	25, 899, 037. 19	830. 19		255, 132. 62
Prison Industries Reorganization Administration: Administrative expenses	353, 041. 00	346, 232. 12	346, 232. 12			6, 808. 88
Veterans' Administration:						
Administrative expenses	104, 680. 29	102, 316. 46	98, 547. 66	3, 768. 80	2, 363. 83	
Construction and improvement of buildings, roads, and streets	4, 513, 609. 41	3, 815, 003. 66	3, 784, 581. 11	30, 422. 55	121, 483. 82	577, 121. 93
Total Veterans' Administration	4, 618, 289. 70	3, 917, 320. 12	3, 883, 128. 77	34, 191. 35	123, 847. 65	577, 121. 93
Unallocated	5, 214, 484. 77					5, 214, 484. 77
Grand total [14]	14, 363, 769, 576. 52	14, 291, 485, 481. 54	14, 170, 872, 578. 62	120, 612, 902. 92	43, 133, 581. 63	29, 150, 513. 35
Analysis:						
Unexpired appropriations: Allocated	4, 092, 169, 057. 33	4, 045, 002, 259. 38	3, 925, 820, 667. 37	119, 181, 592. 01	43, 133, 581. 63	4, 033, 216. 32
Expired appropriations: [15]						
Allocated	10, 266, 386, 034. 42	10, 246, 483, 222. 16	10, 245, 051, 911. 25	1, 431, 310. 91		19, 902, 812. 26
Unallocated	5, 214, 484. 77					5, 214, 484. 77
Total expired appropriations	10, 271, 600, 519. 19	10, 246, 483, 222. 16	10, 245, 051, 911. 25	1, 431, 310. 91		25, 117, 297. 03
Grand total [14]	14, 363, 769, 576. 52	14, 291, 485, 481. 54	14, 170, 872, 578. 62	120, 612, 902. 92	43, 133, 581. 63	29, 150, 513. 35

[1] This column includes unobligated balances under Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1938, 1939, and fiscal year 1941, the availability of which has been extended by Congress beyond June 30, 1941; the unobligated balances of funds allocated for Federal construction projects under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1938, 1939, and fiscal year 1941 which are available to the bureaus to which allocated; and unobligated balances of funds allocated for other projects under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1939 and fiscal year 1941 which are available for obligation upon reallocation by departments to which the funds were appropriated.

[2] Balances shown in this column are no longer available for allocation or obligation, but they are subject to change due to adjustments in obligations incurred prior to the expiration of the appropriations. Such balances are carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury when they have remained on the books 2 full fiscal years after the close of the fiscal years for which the appropriations were established.

[3] Exclusive of Farm Credit Administration, Farm Security Administration, and Rural Electrification Administration.

[4] Appropriated but not as yet distributed to specific programs or organization units by the administrative agency.

[5] Exclusive of Puerto Rico revolving fund receipts and expenditures, of which the unexpended receipts amount to $3,012,198.39.

[6] See footnote 9.

[7] Expenditures under work relief supply funds include $161,432.83 reimbursable from agencies for which purchases were made. The related obligations and unliquidated obligations are not included in work relief supply fund figures, but are included in amounts shown for the agencies concerned.

[8] Administrative expenses for National Youth Administration under Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 are included in amounts shown for Work Projects Administration.

[9] Includes status of funds allotted from Treasury Department administrative expense allocations prior to July 1939.

[10] Does not include various transfers of funds provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1938, 1939, and fiscal year 1941 to other Federal agencies. Includes amounts made available to other Federal agencies as working funds.

[11] Administered by Farm Security Administration.

[12] Includes relief for needy persons and aid to self-help and cooperative associations.

[13] Includes unpaid obligations for personal services rendered by project workers carried on pay rolls for pay periods ending in the month of June.

[14] For sources of funds available see "Appropriation Account."

[15] Expired appropriations represent the portions of appropriations made under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 which have lapsed by limitation of law. Unexpended balances in the amount of $23,157,231.86 have been carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury, as provided in title 31, sections 712 and 713, U. S. Code, which transfers are not reflected in this statement. Expenditures include certified claims in the amount of $587,414.74 paid subsequent to June 30, 1939. Unobligated allocations in the amount of $383,813.86 (revised) are available for obligation upon transfer from Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1937 and 1938 to current year appropriations.

NOTE.—The status of funds of agencies affected by Reorganization Plans I and II (Public Resolution No. 20, June 7, 1939) and by Reorganization Plans III, IV, and V (Public Res. No. 75, June 4, 1940) is reflected according to organizations to which the agencies were transferred.

TABLE 16.—*Financial status of appropriations provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1935 to 1941, as of June 30, 1941*—Continued

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT

	Act of 1935 (Apr. 8, 1935)	Act of 1936 (June 22, 1936, and Feb. 9, 1937)	Act of 1937 (June 29, 1937, and Mar. 2, 1938)	Act of 1938 (June 21, 1938, Feb. 4, 1939, and Apr. 13, 1939)	Act of 1939 (June 30, 1939)	Act of fiscal year 1941 (June 26, 1940, and Mar. 1, 1941)	Total
FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE							
Credits:							
Specific appropriations	$4,000,000,000.00	$2,214,000,000.00	$1,750,000,000.00	$2,537,905,000.00	$1,755,600,000.00	$1,057,711,357.00	$13,315,216,357.00
From appropriation for U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission, fiscal year 1939, Public Res. No. 7, 76th Cong., Apr. 1, 1939				2,000,000.00			2,000,000.00
From appropriation for the General Accounting Office, fiscal year 1939, Public No. 61, 76th Cong., May 2, 1939				150,000.00			150,000.00
From appropriation for the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, fiscal year 1939, Public No. 61, 76th Cong., May 2, 1939				1,000,000.00			1,000,000.00
From appropriation for Employees' Compensation Commission, Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, Mar. 1, 1941	800,000.00						800,000.00
From appropriation for Work Projects Administration, Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, Mar. 1, 1941						375,000,000.00	375,000,000.00
Total specific appropriations	4,000,800,000.00	2,214,000,000.00	1,750,000,000.00	2,541,055,000.00	1,755,600,000.00	1,432,711,357.00	13,694,166,357.00
Unexpended balances transferred:							
From Reconstruction Finance Corporation	500,000,000.00						500,000,000.00
From funds provided in the Emergency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1935, approved June 19, 1934:							
From funds to meet the emergency and necessity for relief in stricken agricultural areas	39,124,759.65		1,240,000.00				40,364,759.65
From funds for emergency relief and public work	47,704,412.27		2,630,000.00				50,334,412.27
From appropriation for national industrial recovery, contained in the Fourth Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1933	84,769,354.29		6,202,961.75				90,972,316.04

From appropriation for emergency relief and civil works, contained in the act approved Feb. 15, 1934	7,431,542.23		270,000.00				7,701,542.23
From appropriation for salaries and expenses, National Youth Administration, Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1941						364,213.72	364,213.72
From remainder of the unobligated moneys for public works referred to in sec. 4 of the act approved Mar. 31, 1933	21,527,113.76						21,527,113.76
From funds established pursuant to sec. 15 (f) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 12, 1933, amended May 9, 1934	12,921,502.64						12,921,502.64
Total amount made available by Congress	4,714,278,684.84	2,214,000,000.00	1,760,342,961.75	2,541,055,000.00	1,755,600,000.00	1,433,075,570.72	14,418,352,217.31
Transfers from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts:							
Act of 1935		139,500,000.00	34,977,660.97			361,115.00	174,838,775.97
Act of 1936			114,732,182.18				114,732,182.18
Act of 1937				58,517,610.23	2,544,559.52	67,478.82	61,129,648.57
Act of 1938					50,345,709.36	2,725,797.14	53,071,506.50
Act of 1939						23,326,619.03	23,326,619.03
Employees' compensation funds established under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938, merged into one account of which $8,525,000 was made available for fiscal year 1941, Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, approved June 26, 1940, and title III of the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1941, approved June 26, 1940	21,438,098.49						21,438,098.49
Total	4,735,716,783.33	2,353,500,000.00	1,910,052,804.90	2,599,572,610.23	1,808,490,268.88	1,459,556,580.71	14,866,889,048.05
Charges:							
Transfers to the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts:							
Act of 1936	−139,500,000.00						−139,500,000.00
Act of 1937	−34,977,660.97	−114,732,182.18					−149,709,843.15
Act of 1938			−58,517,610.23				−58,517,610.23
Act of 1939			−2,544,559.52	−50,345,709.36			−52,890,268.88
Act for fiscal year 1941	−361,115.00		−67,478.82	−2,725,797.14	−23,326,619.03		−26,481,009.99
Transfers to regular appropriation of War Department, Corps of Engineers, act of July 19, 1937			−7,500,000.00				−7,500,000.00
Transfers to regular appropriation of War Department, Corps of Engineers, act of June 11, 1938			−24,000,000.00				−24,000,000.00
Transfers to regular appropriation of Interior Department, U. S. Housing Authority, Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938	−3,100,000.00						−3,100,000.00

TABLE 16.—*Financial status of appropriations provided in the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1935 to 1941, as of June 30, 1941*—Continued

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT—Continued

	Act of 1935 (Apr. 8, 1935)	Act of 1936 (June 22, 1936, and Feb. 9, 1937)	Act of 1937 (June 29, 1937, and Mar. 2, 1938)	Act of 1938 (June 21, 1938, Feb. 4, 1939, and Apr. 13, 1939)	Act of 1939 (June 30, 1939)	Act of fiscal year 1941 (June 26, 1940, and Mar. 1, 1941)	Total
FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE—Continued							
Charges—Continued.							
Transfer to regular appropriation of War Department, War Department Civil Appropriation Act, 1939				−$18,000,000.00			−$18,000,000.00
Transfer to the Federal Works Agency for administrative expenses, 1940, from the Work Projects Administration appropriation in the act of 1939, Public Res. No. 20, 76th Cong., June 7, 1939					−$79,000.00		−79,000.00
Transfer to the Federal Security Agency for administrative expenses, 1940, from the National Youth Administration appropriation in the act of 1939, Public Res. No. 20, 76th Cong., June 7, 1939					−30,760.00		−30,760.00
Transfer to the Federal Works Agency, U. S. Housing Authority, Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938, and Reorganization Act of 1939	−$1,694,148.79						−1,694,148.79
Transfer to U. S. Official Mail and Messenger Service, Post Office Department (general fund), 1941, Reorganization Act of 1939 and Reorganization Plan No. IV; Public Res. No. 75, 76th Cong., approved June 4, 1940						−$27,482.00	−27,482.00
Transfer to salaries and expenses, U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission, 1940, sec. 7 (c), Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1939					−75,000.00		−75,000.00
Transfer to salaries and expenses, U. S. Employees' Compensation Commission, 1941, title III of the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1941, approved June 26, 1940	−75,000.00						−75,000.00
Transfer to salaries and expenses, Office of Administrator, Federal Works Agency, Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1941, approved Apr. 18, 1940						−1,250.00	−1,250.00

Employees' compensation funds established under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 merged into one account, of which $8,525,000 was made available for fiscal year 1941, Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, approved June 26, 1940, and title III of the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1941, approved June 26, 1940	−2,951,173.44	−$6,200,000.00	−$11,537,833.95	−749,091.10			−21,438,098.49
Transferred to the surplus fund of the Treasury, title 31, secs. 712 and 713, United States Code	−5,745,541.90	−5,941,942.64	−11,469,747.32				−23,157,231.86
Subtotal	4,547,312,143.23	2,226,625,875.18	1,794,415,575.06	2,527,752,012.63	1,784,978,889.85	1,459,527,848.71	14,340,612,344.66
Reestablished from surplus fund—(Transfers to surplus retained in appropriations for purposes of complete accounting)	5,745,541.90	5,941,942.64	11,469,747.32				23,157,231.86
Net amount to be accounted for [1]	4,553,057,685.13	2,232,567,817.82	1,805,885,322.38	2,527,752,012.63	1,784,978,889.85	1,459,527,848.71	14,363,769,576.52
Expenditures (checks issued) [2]	4,526,240,507.51	2,226,952,845.28	1,794,288,092.01	2,523,445,850.42	1,778,393,121.77	1,321,552,161.63	14,170,872,578.62
Total unexpended balances	26,817,177.62	5,614,972.54	11,597,230.37	4,306,162.21	6,585,768.08	137,975,687.08	192,896,997.90
ANALYSIS OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES							
Unexpired appropriations:							
Unobligated allocations:							
Available for obligation	9,298,928.64			551,661.49	2,026,801.31	31,256,190.19	43,133,581.63
Not available for obligation [3]	1,058,023.44		67,065.75		1,686,081.97	1,222,045.16	4,033,216.32
Unliquidated obligations	10,743,591.11		28,448.51	39,215.86	2,872,884.80	105,497,451.73	119,181,592.01
Unexpended balances of unexpired appropriations	21,100,543.19		95,514.26	590,877.35	6,585,768.08	137,975,687.08	166,348,389.96
Expired appropriations:							
Unallocated	895,278.95	1,140,903.51	3,178,302.31				5,214,484.77
Unobligated allocations [4]	4,244,353.15	4,013,616.43	8,222,394.20	3,422,448.48			19,902,812.26
Unliquidated obligations	577,002.33	460,452.60	101,019.60	292,836.38			1,431,310.91
Unexpended balances of expired appropriations	5,716,634.43	5,614,972.54	11,501,716.11	3,715,284.86			26,548,607.94
Total unexpended balances	26,817,177.62	5,614,972.54	11,597,230.37	4,306,162.21	6,585,768.08	137,975,687.08	192,896,997.90

[1] Includes expired appropriations representing portions of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938 which have lapsed by limitation of law. Unexpended balances of these lapsed appropriations in the amount of $23,157,231.86 have been carried to the surplus fund of the Treasury as provided in title 31, secs. 712 and 713, United States Code, which transferred balances are included in this total. Does not include appropriation of $50,000,000 to be allocated by the President for refugee relief provided in sec. 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941.

[2] Expenditures include certified claims amounting to $587,414.74 paid subsequent to the expiration of the related appropriations and the unexpended balances reflect these payments.

[3] Although not available for future obligation, these balances are subject to change due to adjustments in obligations previously reported.

[4] Includes $383,813.86 (revised) available for obligation upon transfer from the Emergency Relief Appropriation Acts of 1937 and 1938 to current year appropriations.

TABLE 17.—*Receipts and expenditures and statement of account under the Social Security, Railroad Retirement, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised), see p. 405]

PART A. CLASSIFIED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEARS 1936 TO 1939 COMBINED, FISCAL YEAR 1940, AND MONTHLY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1941

	Fiscal years 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939	Fiscal year 1940	Fiscal year 1941					
			July	August	September	October	November	December
RECEIPTS								
Social security taxes:								
Employment taxes [1]	$1,239,109,660.67	$604,694,236.48	$38,063,666.27	$123,829,080.25	$2,759,179.03	$34,500,153.35	$125,124,291.96	$3,141,174.73
Tax on employers of 8 or more [2 3]	248,723,539.88	107,523,266.69	503,935.79	8,131,733.73	584,083.05	2,746,826.26	7,997,964.33	557,641.47
Total, social security taxes	1,487,833,200.55	712,217,503.17	38,567,602.06	131,960,813.98	3,343,262.08	37,246,979.61	133,122,256.29	3,698,816.20
Railroad Retirement Act:								
Taxes upon carriers and their employees [1]	259,733,818.90	120,966,719.36	529,446.37	7,052,245.92	24,586,829.39	366,039.16	4,803,806.67	29,166,284.71
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act:								
Railroad unemployment insurance contributions [3 4]	----------	4,918,040.78	1,178.07	118,025.71	1,506,475.19	[5] 805.96	86,777.08	1,633,129.79
Total receipts	1,747,567,019.45	838,102,263.31	39,098,226.50	139,131,085.61	29,436,566.66	37,613,824.73	138,012,840.04	34,498,230.70
Deduct net appropriations and transfers to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [6]	1,155,000,000.00	[7] 537,711,733.00	35,842,714.94	[8] 119,192,109.36	[8] 540,301.20	32,093,218.52	122,717,357.13	703,660.66
Net receipts	592,567,019.45	[7] 300,390,530.31	3,255,511.56	19,938,976.25	28,896,265.46	5,520,606.21	15,295,482.91	33,794,570.04

	Fiscal year 1941						Total fiscal year 1941	Grand total to June 30, 1941
	January	February	March	April	May	June		
RECEIPTS								
Social security taxes:								
Employment taxes [1]	$33,922,752.36	$134,433,126.87	$2,588,404.09	$39,228,336.45	$149,678,842.08	$3,285,666.89	$690,554,674.33	$2,534,358,571.48
Tax on employers of 8 or more [2 3]	12,081,795.43	53,474,664.59	917,548.10	2,447,261.27	7,453,332.27	779,797.90	97,676,584.19	453,923,390.76
Total, social security taxes	46,004,547.79	187,907,791.46	3,505,952.19	41,675,597.72	157,132,174.35	4,065,464.79	788,231,258.52	2,988,281,962.24
Railroad Retirement Act:								
Taxes upon carriers and their employees [1]	603,678.89	5,413,928.64	28,950,732.59	1,370,548.04	7,978,997.61	26,119,538.41	136,942,076.40	517,642,614.66
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act:								
Railroad unemployment insurance contributions [3 4]	4,388.28	56,863.20	1,674,789.77	6,992.63	93,141.65	1,632,150.19	[5] 6,814,717.52	11,732,758.30
Total receipts	46,612,614.96	193,378,583.30	34,131,474.55	43,053,138.39	165,204,313.61	31,817,153.39	931,988,052.44	3,517,657,335.20
Deduct net appropriations and transfers to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund [6]	31,827,347.55	132,337,722.05	462,420.04	37,025,348.63	147,475,854.26	1,082,679.08	[8] 661,300,733.42	2,354,012,466.42
Net receipts	14,785,267.41	61,040,861.25	33,669,054.51	6,027,789.76	17,728,459.35	30,734,474.31	270,687,319.02	1,163,644,868.78

[1] Relates to old-age insurance benefits.

[2] Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938, approved June 25, 1938, carried an appropriation of $40,561,886.43 pursuant to authorization of Aug. 24, 1937, for making refund to certain States of portions of Federal employers' tax for 1936 collected under the Social Security Act. Also the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, approved June 25, 1938, appropriated to the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund amounts collected or to be collectible with respect to the calendar years 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939, from carriers subject to the act, under sec. 901 of the Social Security Act.

[3] Relates to unemployment insurance benefits.

[4] These contributions represent 10 percent of amounts collected under sec. 8 of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, which in addition to other collections referred to in footnote 2 are appropriated to the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund for the administrative expenses of the Railroad Retirement Board in administering the act.

[5] Adjusted for transfer made by check in the amount of $1,524.10 due from the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund to the railroad unemployment insurance account covering collections originally credited to the fund.

[6] Includes transactions formerly classified under the caption "Old-age reserve account." Amounts are net of reimbursement for administrative expenses under sec. 201 (f) of the Social Security Act, as amended.

[7] Revised to reflect adjustment of $1,000,000 under the title "Transfers to old-age and survivors insurance trust fund," and to bring classification into agreement with the accounts.

[8] Excludes in August $2,416,019.56 representing receipts for "Social security taxes—Employment taxes" collected prior to July 1, 1940, and which are not available for appropriation under the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, and for September an adjustment of $2,073.51 covering collections available for appropriation, making a net adjustment of $2,413,946.05 for the current fiscal year.

TABLE 17.—*Receipts and expenditures and statement of account under the Social Security, Railroad Retirement, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts*—Continued

PART A. CLASSIFIED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEARS 1936 TO 1939 COMBINED, FISCAL YEAR 1940, AND MONTHLY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1941—Continued

	Fiscal years 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939	Fiscal year 1940	Fiscal year 1941					
			July	August	September	October	November	December
EXPENDITURES								
Administrative expenses:								
Social Security Act:								
Federal Security Agency:								
Social Security Board (title VII)[9 10]	$56,449,906.60	$22,221,907.85	$2,086,651.96	$2,258,788.91	$2,205,809.60	$2,302,852.90	$2,250,307.59	$2,090,438.93
Department of Commerce (title VII)[10]	237,776.10	92,742.25	12,299.03	13,806.75	10,217.80	10,325.32	9,136.07	5,911.43
Department of Labor (title V (5))[10]	1,032,442.27	323,376.04	32,697.42	30,920.32	29,708.86	27,763.79	27,621.01	27,700.52
Treasury Department [6]		2,634,976.00	452,394.00	452,394.00	452,394.00	439,331.83	439,331.83	469,911.07
Total, Social Security Act	57,720,124.97	[11] 25,273,002.14	[11] 2,584,042.41	2,755,909.98	2,698,130.26	2,780,273.84	2,726,396.50	2,593,961.95
Railroad Retirement Act:[10]								
Railroad Retirement Board: [1]								
Acquisition of service and compensation data								
Other	7,245,107.11	2,645,441.05	307,575.67	206,046.63	269,108.01	234,929.48	233,562.50	177,237.47
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act:								
Railroad Retirement Board:								
Railroad unemployment insurance administration fund [3 12]	476,795.89	4,986,750.43	186,151.13	370,780.15	265,250.39	[5] 236,578.70	293,174.82	282,023.44
Total administrative expenses	65,442,027.97	[11] 32,905,193.62	[11] 3,077,769.21	3,332,736.76	3,232,488.66	3,251,782.02	3,253,133.82	3,053,222.86

	Fiscal year 1941						Total fiscal year 1941	Grand total to June 30, 1941
	January	February	March	April	May	June		
EXPENDITURES								
Administrative expenses:								
Social Security Act:								
Federal Security Agency:								
Social Security Board (title VII)[9 10]	$1,997,037.48	$1,958,095.74	$2,153,520.67	$2,097,761.92	$2,190,733.61	$2,075,885.55	$25,667,884.86	$104,339,699.31
Department of Commerce (title VII)[10]	10,482.07	4,305.86	6,038.08	8,247.53	13,751.08	8,571.35	113,092.37	443,610.72
Department of Labor (title V (5))[10]	27,123.12	29,582.77	30,324.32	28,662.10	[a 13] *34,039.13*	103,806.46	361,871.56	1,717,689.87
Treasury Department[6]	439,375.48	439,375.48	469,954.72	439,375.48	439,375.48	439,375.49	5,372,588.86	8,007,564.86
Total, Social Security Act	2,474,018.15	2,431,359.85	2,659,837.79	2,574,047.03	2,609,821.04	2,627,638.85	31,515,437.65	114,508,564.76
Railroad Retirement Act:[10]								
Railroad Retirement Board:[1]								
Acquisition of service and compensation data	----------	----------	----------	156,861.00	294,942.00	436,107.50	887,910.50	887,910.50
Other	231,928.54	225,805.68	259,532.13	289,900.11	278,212.62	248,230.73	2,962,069.57	12,852,617.73
Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act:								
Railroad Retirement Board:								
Railroad unemployment insurance administration fund[3 12]	241,309.02	367,011.59	271,338.98	208,413.08	412,909.04	261,936.94	3,396,877.28	8,860,423.60
Total administrative expenses	2,947,255.71	3,024,177.12	3,190,708.90	3,229,221.22	3,595,884.70	3,573,914.02	38,762,295.00	137,109,516.59

[a] Excess credits (deduct).
[1] Relates to old-age insurance benefits.
[3] Relates to unemployment insurance benefits.
[5] Adjusted for transfer made by check in the amount of $1,521.10 due from the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund to the railroad unemployment insurance account covering collections originally credited to the fund.
[6] Includes transactions formerly classified under the caption "Old-age reserve account." Amounts are net of reimbursement for administrative expenses under sec. 201 (f) of the Social Security Act, as amended.
[9] Includes amounts for administrative expenses reimbursed to the General Fund of the Treasury under sec. 201 (f) of the Social Security Act, as amended, and expenses for administration of the Wagner-Peyser Act.
[10] Includes expenditures from appropriations made specifically for administrative expenses relating to the Social Security and Railroad Retirement Acts. Does not include administrative expenses payable from other appropriations. The principal agencies in the latter group are the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department and the Public Health Service and the Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency (see also footnote 6).
[11] Revised to adjust classification.
[12] See explanation in footnotes 2 and 4, p. 513.
[13] Includes credit for $66,838.17 covering check in transit as of May 31, 1941, which will be charged to subsequent month.

TABLE 17.—*Receipts and expenditures and statement of account under the Social Security, Railroad Retirement, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts*—Continued

PART A. CLASSIFIED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEARS 1936 TO 1939 COMBINED, FISCAL YEAR 1940, AND MONTHLY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1941—Continued

	Fiscal years 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939	Fiscal year 1940	Fiscal year 1941					
			July	August	September	October	November	December
EXPENDITURES—Continued								
Grants to States:								
Social Security Act:								
Federal Security Agency:								
Social Security Board:								
Old-age assistance (title I)	$535,513,354.77	$227,632,903.97	$34,600,997.26	$22,748,623.25	$10,506,966.11	$26,745,777.70	$26,135,666.45	$12,425,063.90
Aid to dependent children (title IV)	72,809,362.51	45,380,000.39	8,182,268.33	5,803,766.22	1,987,605.89	7,481,082.01	5,803,283.62	2,988,952.27
Aid to the blind (title X)	16,153,794.51	6,168,334.32	971,633.43	658,904.71	321,789.55	803,214.77	617,606.98	285,482.35
Unemployment compensation administration (title III)[3]	110,846,562.35	58,335,078.93	15,145,557.49	343,628.53	524,193.81	15,191,726.09	233,923.02	335,746.03
Total, Social Security Board	735,323,074.14	337,516,317.61	58,900,456.51	29,554,922.71	13,340,555.36	50,221,800.57	32,790,480.07	16,035,244.55
Public Health Service:								
Public health work (title VI, sec. 601)	27,102,897.05	9,438,877.68	2,288,173.93	187,666.25	164,276.75	2,406,982.42	111,930.90	
Total, Federal Security Agency	762,425,971.19	346,955,195.29	61,188,630.44	29,742,588.96	13,504,832.11	52,628,782.99	32,902,410.97	16,035,244.55
Department of Labor:								
Maternal and child health services (title V (1))	11,652,099.70	4,767,002.53	317,734.17	848,684.30	247,900.29	514,981.16	691,724.19	75,570.56
Services for crippled children (title V (2))	8,415,764.73	3,291,280.19	118,486.61	663,623.54	168,724.09	469,818.32	309,968.42	87,863.89
Child welfare services (title V (3))	4,064,719.08	1,487,240.34	203,083.13	170,032.75	6,993.29	300,643.29	78,196.44	
Total, Department of Labor	24,132,583.51	9,545,523.06	639,303.91	1,682,340.59	423,617.67	1,285,442.77	1,079,889.05	163,434.45
Total, grants to States	786,558,554.70	356,500,718.35	61,827,934.35	31,424,929.55	13,928,449.78	53,914,225.76	33,982,300.02	16,198,679.00

	Fiscal year 1941						Total fiscal year 1941	Grand total to June 30, 1941
	January	February	March	April	May	June		
EXPENDITURES—Continued								
Grants to States:								
Social Security Act:								
Federal Security Agency:								
Social Security Board:								
Old-age assistance (title I)	$25,636,417.79	$18,709,510.34	$27,605,149.13	$22,443,436.38	$21,921,842.51	$10,601,007.32	$260,080,458.14	$1,023,226,716.88
Aid to dependent children (title IV)	6,943,742.17	4,458,103.97	4,517,356.68	6,120,684.30	6,941,192.86	1,993,806.11	63,221,844.43	181,411,207.33
Aid to the blind (title X)	854,630.11	419,920.92	679,239.13	723,921.63	604,003.33	128,376.85	7,068,723.76	29,390,852.59
Unemployment compensation administration (title III)[3]	13,482,404.54	2,181,671.17	304,792.88	12,514,245.71	1,550,630.26	1,158,517.95	62,967,037.48	232,148,678.76
Total, Social Security Board	46,917,194.61	25,769,206.40	33,106,537.82	41,802,288.02	31,017,668.96	13,881,708.23	393,338,063.81	1,466,177,455.56
Public Health Service:								
Public health work (title VI, sec. 601)	2,375,521.53	172,367.50	19,636.00	2,920,348.55	99,684.92	25,942.50	10,772,531.25	47,314,305.98
Total, Federal Security Agency	49,292,716.14	25,941,573.90	33,126,173.82	44,722,636.57	31,117,353.88	13,907,650.73	404,110,595.06	1,513,491,761.54
Department of Labor:								
Maternal and child health services (title V (1))	453,978.41	861,214.10	137,673.53	1,001,944.19	349,698.37	34,909.77	5,536,013.04	21,955,115.27
Services for crippled children (title V (2))	572,708.39	403,966.84	134,128.37	465,850.81	508,341.31	82,936.72	3,986,417.31	15,693,462.23
Child welfare services (title V (3))	348,060.01	12,863.39	61,044.86	321,077.55	31,719.75	----------	1,533,714.46	7,085,673.88
Total, Department of Labor	1,374,746.81	1,278,044.33	332,846.76	1,788,872.55	889,759.43	117,846.49	11,056,144.81	44,734,251.38
Total, grants to States	50,667,462.95	27,219,618.23	33,459,020.58	46,511,509.12	32,007,113.31	14,025,497.22	415,166,739.87	1,558,226,012.92

[3] Relates to unemployment insurance benefits.

TABLE 17.—*Receipts and expenditures and statement of account under the Social Security, Railroad Retirement, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts*—Continued

PART A. CLASSIFIED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEARS 1936 TO 1939 COMBINED, FISCAL YEAR 1940, AND MONTHLY FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1941—Continued

	Fiscal years 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939	Fiscal year 1940	Fiscal year 1941					
			July	August	September	October	November	December
EXPENDITURES—Continued								
Refunds of taxes: [14]								
Refunds of social security taxes:								
Employment taxes [1]	$423,464.00	$546,219.77	$23,851.06	$75,823.67	$40,132.30	$57,076.26	$56,182.41	$32,628.06
Tax on employers of 8 or more: [3]								
Refunds to States [2]	40,561,886.43							
Refunds to others	1,803,395.12	1,909,393.72	136,024.13	144,375.91	117,225.35	162,665.86	167,408.65	155,478.34
Total, tax on employers of 8 or more	42,365,281.55	1,909,393.72	136,024.13	144,375.91	117,225.35	162,665.86	167,408.65	155,478.34
Total, refunds of social security taxes	42,788,745.55	2,455,613.49	159,875.19	220,199.58	157,357.65	219,742.12	223,591.06	188,106.40
Refunds of taxes upon carriers and their employees [1]	225,220.83	10,216.61	41.01	63,770.83	4,148.61	289.91	394.92	3,763.52
Total, refunds of taxes	43,013,966.38	2,465,830.10	159,916.20	283,970.41	161,506.26	220,032.03	223,985.98	191,869.92
Transfers to trust accounts:								
Railroad retirement account [1]	253,500,000.00	120,650,000.00	20,000,000.00	26,000,000.00	10,000,000.00		20,000,000.00	
Railroad unemployment insurance administration fund transfers to unemployment trust fund (act of Oct. 10, 1940)								
Railroad unemployment insurance account: [4]								
Advance (act of June 25, 1938)		15,000,000.00						
Repayment of advance		[a] *15,000,000.00*						
Total, transfers to trust accounts	[11] 253,500,000.00	[11] 120,650,000.00	[11] 20,000,000.00	26,000,000.00	10,000,000.00		20,000,000.00	
Total expenditures	[11] 1,148,514,549.05	[11] 512,521,742.07	[11] 85,065,619.76	61,041,636.72	27,322,444.70	57,386,039.81	57,459,419.82	19,443,771.78

	Fiscal year 1941						Total fiscal year 1941	Grand total to June 30, 1941
	January	February	March	April	May	June		
EXPENDITURES—Continued								
Refunds of taxes: [14]								
Refunds of social security taxes:								
Employment taxes [1]	$32,166.28	$49,908.61	$43,669.77	$82,823.44	$78,468.83	$92,972.81	$665,703.50	$1,635,387.27
Tax on employers of 8 or more: [3]								
Refunds to States [2]								40,561,886.43
Refunds to others	157,412.78	155,431.74	188,125.22	219,244.60	184,467.17	166,568.00	1,954,427.75	5,667,216.59
Total, tax on employers of 8 or more	157,412.78	155,431.74	188,125.22	219,244.60	184,467.17	166,568.00	1,954,427.75	46,229,103.02
Total, refunds of social security taxes	189,579.06	205,340.35	231,794.99	302,068.04	262,936.00	259,540.81	2,620,131.25	47,864,490.29
Refunds of taxes upon carriers and their employees [1]	239.82	3,455.34	1.07	429.70	54.99	99.71	76,689.43	312,126.87
Total, refunds of taxes	189,818.88	208,795.69	231,796.06	302,497.74	262,990.99	259,640.52	2,696,820.68	[15] 48,176,617.16
Transfers to trust accounts:								
Railroad retirement account [1]	10,000,000.00	20,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	8,350,000.00			124,350,000.00	498,500,000.00
Railroad unemployment insurance administration fund transfers to unemployment trust fund (act of Oct. 10, 1940)	7,500,000.00						7,500,000.00	7,500,000.00
Railroad unemployment insurance account: [3]								
Advance (act of June 25, 1938)								15,000,000.00
Repayment of advance								[a] *15,000,000.00*
Total, transfers to trust accounts	17,500,000.00	20,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	8,350,000.00			131,850,000.00	506,000,000.00
Total expenditures	71,304,537.54	50,452,591.04	46,881,525.54	58,393,228.08	35,865,989.00	17,859,051.76	588,475,855.55	2,243,512,146.67

[a] Excess credits (deduct).
[1] Relates to old-age insurance benefits.
[2] Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1938, approved June 25, 1938, carried an appropriation of $40,561,866.43 pursuant to authorization of Aug. 21, 1937, for making refund to certain States of portions of Federal employers' tax for 1936 collected under the Social Security Act. Also the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, approved June 25, 1938, appropriated to the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund amounts collected or to be collectible with respect to the calendar years 1936, 1937, 1938, and 1939, from carriers subject to the act, under sec. 901 of the Social Security Act.
[3] Relates to unemployment insurance benefits.
[11] Revised to adjust classification.
[14] These classifications were effective with the month of January 1940; figures for periods prior thereto are shown on the basis of checks issued as reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.
[15] This figure includes interest refunded as follows: Employment taxes, $141,527.70; taxes on employers of 8 or more (refunds to others), $184,221.24; refunds of taxes upon carriers and their employees, $7,407.71.

TABLE 17.—*Receipts and expenditures and statement of account under the Social Security, Railroad Retirement, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts*—Continued

PART B. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT AS OF JUNE 30, 1936 TO 1941

[All figures are cumulative as of dates indicated]

	June 30, 1936	June 30, 1937	June 30, 1938	June 30, 1939	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941
FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE TRUST FUND [1]						
Appropriations by Congress [2]		$265,000,000.00	$765,000,000.00	$1,155,000,000.00	$1,705,000,000.00	$2,393,140,728.28
Interest on investments		2,261,810.97	17,674,043.86	44,625,098.67	87,113,926.52	143,072,204.64
		267,261,810.97	782,674,043.86	1,199,625,098.67	1,792,113,926.52	2,536,212,932.92
Less:						
Old-age benefit payments		26,969.35	5,431,032.22	19,322,615.45	35,127,704.00	99,469,588.66
Reimbursement for administrative expenses under sec. 201 (f) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939					12,288,267.00	39,128,261.86
Total expenditures		26,969.35	5,431,032.22	19,322,615.45	47,415,971.00	138,597,850.52
Balance to be accounted for		267,234,841.62	777,243,011.64	1,180,302,483.22	1,744,697,955.52	2,397,615,082.40
Assets:						
Investments (3 percent special Treasury notes)		267,100,000.00	662,300,000.00	1,177,200,000.00	1,413,200,000.00	1,052,500,000.00
Investments (2½ percent special Treasury notes)					324,900,000.00	1,328,100,000.00
Unexpended balances:						
To credit of fund account		61,810.97	113,012,391.44	66,121.86	500,242.33	6,237,575.95
To credit of disbursing officer		73,030.65	1,930,620.20	3,036,361.36	6,097,713.19	10,777,506.45
Total assets		267,234,841.62	777,243,011.64	1,180,302,483.22	1,744,697,955.52	2,397,615,082.40
RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACCOUNT						
Appropriations by Congress	$46,620,000.00	46,620,000.00	146,500,000.00	264,750,000.00	384,900,000.00	[3] 498,500,000.00
Interest on investments			1,410,821.92	3,612,698.64	5,895,215.03	8,429,072.56
	46,620,000.00	46,620,000.00	147,910,821.92	268,362,698.64	390,795,215.03	506,929,072.56
Less:						
Old-age benefit payments		3,985,323.28	79,849,056.18	185,623,133.49	298,722,206.99	419,895,721.46
Balance to be accounted for	46,620,000.00	42,634,676.72	68,061,765.74	82,739,565.15	92,073,008.04	87,033,351.10

Assets:						
Investments (3 percent special Treasury notes)			66, 200, 000. 00	67, 200, 000. 00	79, 400, 000. 00	74, 000, 000. 00
Unexpended balances:						
To credit of appropriation	46, 610, 000. 00	36, 621, 653. 62	234, 164. 14	13, 205, 730. 15	10, 847, 053. 74	2, 503, 133. 54
To credit of disbursing officer	10, 000. 00	6, 013, 023. 10	1, 627, 601. 60	2, 333, 835. 00	1, 825, 954. 30	10, 530, 217. 56
Total assets	46, 620, 000. 00	42, 634, 676. 72	68, 061, 765. 74	82, 739, 565. 15	92, 073, 008. 04	87, 033, 351. 10
UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND						
Deposits by States	18, 857, 720. 50	310, 560, 409. 78	1, 058, 220, 906. 55	1, 869, 471, 414. 37	2, 729, 335, 298. 63	3, 621, 358, 522. 90
Railroad unemployment insurance account:						
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board					44, 248, 661. 68	105, 595, 933. 32
Advance from Treasury (act of June 25, 1938)					15, 000, 000. 00	15, 000, 000. 00
Transfers from States (act of June 25, 1938)[4]					1, 800, 818. 02	105, 900, 768. 89
Transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund (act of Oct. 10, 1940)						7, 500, 000. 00
Interest on investments	91, 700. 94	2, 828, 882. 86	18, 000, 904. 97	44, 837, 507. 14	82, 563, 305. 98	131, 515. 855. 62
Total receipts	18, 949, 421. 44	313, 389, 292. 64	1, 076, 221, 811. 52	1, 914, 308, 921. 51	2, 872, 948, 084. 31	3, 986, 871, 080. 73
Less expenditures:						
State account:						
Withdrawals by States		1, 000, 000. 00	191, 975, 000. 00	633, 770, 000. 00	1, 116, 733, 000. 00	1, 549, 975, 840. 99
Transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account (act of June 25, 1938)					1, 800, 818. 02	105, 900, 768. 89
Railroad unemployment insurance account:						
Benefit payments					14, 552, 455. 95	32, 336, 775. 03
Repayment of advance (act of June 25, 1938)					15, 000, 000. 00	15, 000, 000. 00
Total expenditures		1, 000, 000. 00	191, 975, 000. 00	633, 770, 000. 00	1, 148, 086, 273. 97	1, 703, 213, 384. 91
Balance to be accounted for	18, 949, 421. 44	312, 389, 292. 64	884, 246, 811. 52	1, 280, 538, 921. 51	1, 724, 861, 810. 34	2, 283, 657, 695. 82
Assets:						
Investments (2½ percent certificates of indebtedness)	18, 909, 000. 00	312, 295, 000. 00	872, 000, 000. 00	1, 267, 000, 000. 00	1, 710, 000, 000. 00	2, 273, 000, 000. 00
Unexpended balances:						
Trust account	40, 421. 44	94, 292. 64	12, 246, 811. 52	13, 538, 921. 51	13, 414, 266. 29	7, 994, 470. 85
Disbursing account (railroad unemployment benefits and refunds)					1, 447, 544. 05	2, 663, 224. 97
Total assets	18, 949, 421. 44	312, 389, 292. 64	884, 246, 811. 52	1, 280, 538, 921. 51	1, 724, 861, 810. 34	2, 283, 657, 695. 82

[1] Includes transactions formerly classified under the caption "Old-age reserve account."

[2] Beginning July 1, 1940, this appropriation represents amounts equal to social security taxes—employment taxes—collected and deposited to the fund under sec. 201 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended.

[3] Appropriation reduced by the amount of $9,000,000 covering transfer for acquisition of service and compensation data, in accordance with Public Resolution No. 102, approved Oct. 9, 1940.

[4] Includes amounts withheld by Social Security Board under sec. 13 (d) and deposited in the fund under sec. 13 (f) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

TABLE 18.—*Amounts appropriated and expended to June 30, 1941, under authorizations contained in the Social Security Act*

Classification	Appropriated during fiscal year 1941 [1]	Appropriated to June 30, 1941	Expenditures during fiscal year 1941 [2]	Total expenditures to June 30, 1941 [2]
For administrative expenses:				
Social Security Board [3]	$27,155,000.00	$143,724,500.00	$25,667,884.86	$104,339,699.31
Department of Commerce [3]	110,000.00	575,000.00	113,092.37	443,610.72
Department of Labor [3]	364,000.00	2,134,500.00	361,871.56	1,717,689.87
Treasury Department [4]	----------	----------	5,372,588.86	8,007,564.86
Total, administrative expenses	27,629,000.00	146,434,000.00	31,515,437.65	114,508,564.76
For grants to States:				
Federal Security Agency:				
Social Security Board:				
For old-age assistance	270,000,000.00	1,213,660,000.00	260,080,458.14	1,023,226,716.88
For unemployment compensation administration	65,500,000.00	281,750,000.00	62,967,037.48	232,148,678.76
For aid to dependent children	74,000,000.00	333,600,000.00	63,221,844.43	181,411,207.33
For aid to the blind	9,000,000.00	55,000,000.00	7,068,723.76	29,390,852.59
Total, Social Security Board	418,500,000.00	1,884,010,000.00	393,338,063.81	1,466,177,455.56
Public Health Service:				
For public health work	11,000,000.00	58,833,000.00	10,772,531.25	47,314,305.98
Office of Education:				
For vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry [5]	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total, Federal Security Agency	429,500,000.00	1,942,843,000.00	404,110,595.06	1,513,491,761.54
Under Department of Labor:				
For maternal and child health services	5,820,000.00	29,144,000.00	5,536,013.04	21,955,115.27
For services for crippled children	3,870,000.00	20,776,000.00	3,986,417.31	15,693,462.23
For child welfare services	1,510,000.00	9,526,000.00	1,533,714.46	7,085,673.88
Total, Department of Labor	11,200,000.00	59,446,000.00	11,056,144.81	44,734,251.38
Total, grants to States	440,700,000.00	2,002,289,000.00	415,166,739.87	1,558,226,012.92
For other purposes:				
Federal Security Agency:				
Public Health Service:				
For disease and sanitation investigation [5]	----------	----------	----------	----------
Under Treasury Department:				
For Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	[6] 688,140,728.28	2,393,140,728.28	688,140,728.28	2,393,140,728.28
Total, for other purposes	688,140,728.28	2,393,140,728.28	688,140,728.28	2,393,140,728.28
Grand total	1,156,469,728.28	4,541,863,728.28	1,134,822,905.80	4,065,875,305.96

[1] These amounts primarily available for expenditures during fiscal year 1942. The appropriation acts providing funds for the Social Security Board and the Department of Labor were approved July 1, 1941.

[2] On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised), see p. 405.

[3] Includes only expenditures from appropriations made specifically for administrative expenses relating to the Social Security Act. Does not include administrative expenses payable from other appropriations. The principal agencies in the latter group are the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Public Health Service, and the Office of Education.

[4] Beginning Jan. 1, 1940, expenditures include estimated amounts for expenses of the Treasury Department (for which reimbursement was made to the General Fund) in connection with the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund and collection of employment taxes under the provisions of sec. 201 (f) of the Social Security Act, as amended. Appropriations for such expenditures are included in the regular annual appropriations of the Treasury Department.

[5] Funds authorized to be appropriated under the Social Security Act augment existing appropriations.

[6] Sec. 201 (a) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1939 provides that after June 30, 1940, amounts equivalent to 100 per centum of the taxes (including interest, penalties, and additions to the taxes), received under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act and covered into the Treasury, shall be appropriated to the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for the fiscal year 1941 and for each fiscal year thereafter.

TABLE 19.—*Panama Canal receipts and expenditures, fiscal years 1903 to 1941*

[On basis of warrants issued, see p. 405]

Year	Receipts covered into the Treasury [1]	Expenditures			
		Construction, maintenance, and operation [2]	Fortifications [3]	Total general expenditures	Interest paid on Panama Canal loans
1903		$9,985.00		$9,985.00	
1904		[4] 50,164,500.00		[4] 50,164,500.00	
1905	$371,253.06	3,918,819.83		3,918,819.83	
1906	380,680.10	19,379,373.71		19,379,373.71	
1907	1,178,949.85	27,198,618.71		27,198,618.71	
1908	1,083,761.49	38,093,929.04		38,093,929.04	$785,268.00
1909	705,402.42	31,419,442.41		31,419,442.41	1,319,076.58
1910	3,214,389.48	33,911,673.37		33,911,673.37	1,692,166.40
1911	1,757,284.44	37,038,994.71	$30,608.75	37,069,603.46	1,691,107.20
1912	2,982,823.92	34,285,276.50	1,036,091.08	35,321,367.58	3,000,669.60
1913	4,070,231.27	40,167,866.71	1,823,491.32	41,991,358.03	3,201,055.81
1914	698,647.87	31,702,359.61	3,376,900.85	35,079,260.46	3,194,105.95
1915	4,130,241.27	24,677,107.29	4,767,605.38	29,444,712.67	3,199,385.05
1916	2,869,995.28	14,888,194.78	2,868,341.97	17,756,536.75	3,189,024.79
1917	6,150,668.59	16,199,262.47	3,313,532.55	19,512,795.02	3,103,250.67
1918	6,414,570.25	13,549,762.56	7,487,862.36	21,037,624.92	2,976,476.55
1919	6,777,046.55	10,954,409.74	1,561,364.74	12,515,774.48	2,984,888.33
1920	9,039,670.95	6,281,463.72	3,433,592.82	9,715,056.54	3,040,872.89
1921	11,914,361.32	16,480,390.79	2,088,007.66	18,568,398.45	2,994,776.66
1922	12,049,660.65	3,041,035.40	896,327.45	3,937,362.85	2,995,398.14
1923	17,869,985.25	3,870,503.37	950,189.20	4,820,692.57	2,997,904.81
1924	27,124,513.33	7,391,711.97	393,963.37	7,785,675.34	2,992,461.19
1925	22,903,732.44	9,300,509.73	872,689.93	10,173,199.66	2,988,918.80
1926	24,291,917.87	8,669,333.57	1,153,322.38	9,822,655.95	2,989,598.76
1927	25,894,701.45	7,863,376.03	586,043.94	8,449,419.97	2,991,988.25
1928	28,834,345.42	10,909,442.27	1,165,632.53	12,075,074.80	2,987,329.95
1929	28,831,447.24	10,220,913.25	943,985.31	11,164,898.56	3,002,235.80
1930	28,971,643.03	10,497,935.33	999,413.77	11,497,349.10	2,991,375.23
1931	26,534,587.74	10,303,755.15	916,979.29	11,220,734.44	2,992,366.42
1932	22,448,911.57	10,904,319.70	779,868.12	11,684,187.82	2,989,627.15
1933	23,183,754.40	11,780,139.21	614,916.00	12,395,055.21	2,969,049.75
1934	27,167,390.62	10,709,294.89	396,310.58	11,105,605.47	2,992,453.55
1935	24,816,531.93	10,233,789.97	294,413.20	10,528,203.17	2,986,151.55
1936	25,996,386.11	11,258,334.90	478,946.22	11,737,281.12	1,863,500.40
1937	25,401,264.01	11,879,521.47	791,939.98	12,671,461.45	1,516,514.50
1938	24,942,253.42	11,416,004.37	1,311,830.33	12,727,834.70	1,502,876.10
1939	24,988,604.07	10,737,752.67	1,742,368.04	12,480,120.71	1,491,369.00
1940	22,442,020.81	25,945,521.08	2,862,576.01	28,808,097.09	1,511,758.20
1941	20,540,099.95	44,010,365.22	5,294,885.64	49,305,250.86	1,494,333.60
Total	548,973,729.42	691,264,990.50	[3] 55,234,000.77	746,498,991.27	87,619,335.63

[1] Beginning with the fiscal year 1924, the amounts shown in this column have been revised to include the sums received as dividends on capital stock of the Panama Railroad owned by the United States.

[2] The amounts shown in this column have been revised to include the payments to the Government of Panama under the treaty of Nov. 18, 1903, of $250,000 per annum, the first payment being made during the fiscal year 1913, and similar payments continuing each year since that date; but do not include the payments to the Government of Colombia growing out of the construction of the Panama Canal of $5,000,000 per annum during the fiscal years 1923 to 1927, inclusive, an aggregate sum of $25,000,000 as provided for under the treaty of Apr. 6, 1914. Includes expenses of civil government, Panama Canal and Canal Zone.

[3] Includes expenditures made from specific appropriations for fortifications of the canal but no expenditures from general appropriations that may have been made for this purpose.

[4] This amount includes the $40,000,000 paid to the New Panama Canal Co. of France for the acquisition of the property, and the $10,000,000 paid to the Republic of Panama in connection with the Canal Zone as provided for under art. 14 of the treaty of Nov. 18, 1903.

TABLE 20.—*Postal receipts and expenditures, fiscal years 1789 to 1941* [1]

Year	Receipts		Expenditures	
	Postal revenues not covered into Treasury [2]	Surplus postal receipts covered into Treasury [3]	Postal expenditures exclusive of deficiencies [2]	Advances from General Fund to meet postal deficiencies [4]
1789–91	$91,739		$76,397	
1792	67,443		54,530	
1793	93,725	$11,021	72,039	
1794	99,469	29,478	89,972	
1795	138,220	22,400	117,893	
1796	122,156	72,910	131,571	
1797	149,498	64,500	150,114	
1798	193,477	39,500	179,084	
1799	223,846	41,000	188,037	
1800	202,804	78,000	213,994	
1801	240,942	79,500	255,151	
1802	292,044	35,000	281,916	
1803	335,395	16,427	322,364	
1804	362,949	26,500	337,502	
1805	400,030	21,343	377,367	
1806	404,987	41,118	417,233	
1807	475,147	3,615	453,885	
1808	460,564		462,828	
1809	506,633		498,012	
1810	551,684		495,969	
1811	587,208	38	499,098	
1812	564,168	85,040	540,165	
1813	668,154	35,000	681,011	
1814	685,370	45,000	727,126	
1815	908,065	135,000	748,121	
1816	811,994	149,788	804,022	
1817	973,601	29,372	916,515	
1818	1,110,165	20,070	1,035,832	
1819	1,204,666	71	1,117,861	
1820	1,105,461	6,466	1,160,926	
1821	1,058,570	517	1,165,481	
1822	1,116,888	602	1,167,572	
1823	1,130,004	111	1,156,995	
1824	1,197,758		1,188,019	
1825	1,306,055	470	1,229,043	
1826	1,447,403	300	1,366,712	
1827	1,524,532	101	1,469,959	
1828	1,659,895	20	1,689,945	
1829	1,707,331	87	1,782,132	
1830	1,850,528	55	1,932,708	
1831	1,997,250	561	1,936,122	
1832	2,258,325	245	2,266,171	
1833	2,617,011		2,930,414	
1834	2,823,649	100	2,910,605	
1835	2,992,663	893	2,757,350	
1836	3,408,312	11	2,841,766	
1837	4,101,703		3,288,319	
1838	4,238,733		4,430,662	
1839	4,484,657		4,636,536	
1840	4,543,522		4,718,236	
1841	4,407,726		4,092,030	$407,657
1842	4,546,850		5,617,366	53,697
1843	4,296,225		4,353,541	21,303
1844	4,237,288		4,298,628	
1845	4,289,842		4,326,692	
1846	3,487,199		3,310,286	810,232
1847	3,880,309		3,544,829	536,299
1848	4,555,211		4,358,238	22,222
1849	4,705,176		4,477,664	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 20.—*Postal receipts and expenditures, fiscal years 1789 to 1941* [1]—Con.

Year	Receipts		Expenditures	
	Postal revenues not covered into Treasury [2]	Surplus postal receipts covered into Treasury [3]	Postal expenditures exclusive of deficiencies [2]	Advances from General Fund to meet postal deficiencies [4]
1850	$5,499,985		$5,213,245	
1851	6,410,604		6,278,710	
1852	5,184,527		6,066,106	$1,041,444
1853	5,240,725		5,829,339	2,153,750
1854	6,255,586		5,400,940	3,207,346
1855	6,642,136		6,890,178	3,078,814
1856	6,920,822		7,208,750	3,199,118
1857	7,353,952		7,890,787	3,616,883
1858	7,486,793		7,972,714	4,748,923
1859	7,968,484		6,648,954	4,808,558
1860	8,518,067		9,281,060	9,889,546
1861	8,349,296		8,430,368	5,170,895
1862	8,299,821		7,564,236	3,561,729
1863	11,163,790		10,557,101	749,314
1864	12,438,254		11,843,089	999,980
1865	14,556,159		13,388,909	250,000
1866	14,386,986		15,320,837	
1867	15,237,027		15,692,712	3,516,667
1868	16,292,601		18,784,757	4,053,192
1869	17,314,176		18,282,403	5,395,510
1870	18,879,537		19,132,812	4,844,579
1871	20,037,045		19,264,548	5,131,250
1872	21,915,426		21,489,520	5,175,000
1873	22,996,742		23,635,159	5,490,475
1874	26,471,072		27,514,935	4,714,045
1875	26,791,314		26,399,988	7,211,646
1876	28,644,198		28,198,911	5,092,540
1877	27,531,585		27,488,602	6,170,339
1878	29,277,517		28,429,152	5,753,394
1879	30,041,983		28,684,392	4,773,524
1880	33,315,479		33,466,433	3,071,000
1881	36,785,398		35,711,718	3,895,639
1882	41,876,410		40,622,487	
1883	45,508,693		43,252,837	74,503
1884	43,325,959		47,233,016	
1885	42,560,844		45,508,605	4,541,611
1886	43,948,423		42,823,266	8,193,652
1887	48,837,609		46,481,381	6,501,247
1888	52,695,177		53,411,606	3,056,037
1889	56,175,611		58,475,796	3,868,920
1890	60,882,098		59,407,825	6,875,037
1891	65,931,786		68,340,624	4,741,772
1892	70,930,476		72,989,962	4,051,490
1893	75,896,933		75,666,927	5,946,795
1894	75,080,479		76,807,994	8,250,000
1895	76,983,128		76,197,028	11,016,542
1896	82,499,208		81,643,410	9,300,000
1897	82,665,463		82,947,836	11,149,206
1898	89,012,619		87,563,130	10,504,040
1899	95,021,384		93,439,950	8,211,570
1900	102,354,579		100,534,158	7,230,779
1901	111,631,193		110,657,952	4,954,762
1902	121,848,047		122,407,064	2,402,153
1903	134,224,443		136,042,501	2,768,919
1904	143,582,624		145,892,863	6,502,531
1905	152,826,585		152,355,715	15,065,257
1906	167,932,783		165,802,431	12,673,294
1907	183,585,006		182,647,654	7,629,383
1908	191,478,663		195,500,901	12,888,041
1909	203,562,383		201,541,092	19,501,062

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 20.—*Postal receipts and expenditures, fiscal years 1789 to 1941* [1]—Con.

Year	Receipts		Expenditures	
	Postal revenues not covered into Treasury [2]	Surplus postal receipts covered into Treasury [3]	Postal expenditures exclusive of deficiencies [2]	Advances from General Fund to meet postal deficiencies [4]
1910	$224,128,658		$221,514,528	$8,495,612
1911	237,879,824		237,660,705	
1912	246,744,016		246,961,344	1,568,195
1913	266,619,526		261,081,506	1,027,369
1914	284,134,566	$3,800,000	283,558,103	
1915	283,748,165	3,500,000	291,944,881	6,636,593
1916	312,057,689		300,728,453	5,500,000
1917	324,526,116	5,200,000	319,889,904	
1918	295,845,261	48,630,701	322,628,094	2,221,095
1919	274,941,126	89,906,000	362,160,763	343,511
1920	431,937,212	5,213,000	418,607,441	114,854
1921	463,491,275		489,506,490	130,128,458
1922	484,772,047	81,494	481,316,006	64,346,235
1923	532,827,925		524,366,214	32,526,915
1924	572,948,778		574,773,905	12,638,850
1925	599,591,477		616,119,721	23,216,784
1926	659,819,801		640,285,690	39,506,490
1927	683,121,989		687,364,998	27,263,191
1928	693,633,921		693,674,815	32,080,202
1929	696,947,578		687,709,010	94,699,744
1930	705,484,098		711,985,635	91,714,451
1931	656,463,383		656,885,960	145,643,613
1932	588,171,923		590,846,193	202,876,341
1933	587,631,364		582,626,064	117,380,192
1934	586,733,166		578,763,705	52,003,296
1935	630,795,302		632,632,848	63,970,405
1936	665,343,356		667,620,819	86,038,862
1937	726,201,110		730,918,898	41,896,945
1938	728,634,051		728,186,746	44,258,861
1939	745,955,075		743,409,675	41,237,263
1940	766,948,627		[a] 766,862,530	40,870,336
1941	812,827,736		806,881,500	30,064,048

[a] Revised.

[1] From 1789 to 1842 fiscal year ended December 31; from 1844 to date, June 30. Figures for 1843 are for a half year, January 1 to June 30.

[2] Postal revenues and expenditures, except surplus postal receipts covered into the Treasury and postal deficiencies paid out of the General Fund of the Treasury, are based upon reports of the Post Office Department. Postal expenditures include adjusted losses, etc.—postal funds and expenditures from postal balances; but are exclusive of departmental expenditures in Washington, D. C., to the close of fiscal year 1922, and amounts transferred to the civil service retirement and disability fund, fiscal years 1921 to 1926, inclusive. For 1927 and subsequent years the 3½ percent salary deductions are included in "Postal expenditures," the deductions having been paid to and deposited by disbursing clerks for credit of the retirement fund.

[3] On basis of warrants issued from 1793 to 1915, and on basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised) (see p. 405) from 1916 to date.

[4] On basis of warrants issued prior to 1922 and on basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised) (see p. 405) for 1922 and thereafter. Exclusive of amounts transferred to the civil service retirement and disability fund under act of May 22, 1920 (41 Stat. 614), and amendments thereto on account of salary deductions of 2½ percent, as follows: 1921, $6,519,683.59; 1922, $7,899,006.28; 1923, $8,284,081; 1924, $8,679,658.60; 1925, $10,266,977; and 1926, $10,472,289.59. See note 2. The item "Postal deficiency" represents advances from the General Fund of the Treasury to the Postmaster General to meet deficiencies in the postal revenues. These figures do not include any allowances for offsets on account of extraordinary expenditures or the cost of free mailings contributing to the deficiency of postal revenues certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Postmaster General pursuant to the act of Congress, approved June 9, 1930. See exhibit 73 on page 401 for statement of account.

TABLE 21.—*Selected receipts and expenditures of the Government, fiscal years 1789 to 1941*

[On basis of warrants issued from 1789 to 1930, and on basis of checks issued for 1931 and subsequent years, see p. 405]

Fiscal year	Receipts from sales of public lands	Expenditures		Fiscal year	Receipts from sales of public lands	Expenditures	
		Indians	Pensions [1]			Indians	Pensions [1]
1789-91		$27,000	$175,814	1840	$3,292,683	$2,331,795	$2,603,950
1792		13,649	109,243	1841	1,365,627	2,594,063	2,388,496
1793		27,283	80,088	1842	1,335,798	1,201,062	1,379,469
1794		13,042	81,399	1843 [2]	897,818	581,680	843,323
1795		23,476	68,673	1844	2,059,940	1,179,279	2,030,598
1796	$4,836	113,564	100,844	1845	2,077,022	1,540,817	2,396,642
1797	83,541	62,396	92,257	1846	2,694,452	1,021,461	1,810,371
1798	11,963	16,470	104,845	1847	2,498,355	1,470,306	1,747,917
1799		20,302	95,444	1848	3,328,643	1,221,792	1,211,270
				1849	1,688,960	1,373,119	1,330,010
1800	444	31	64,131				
1801	167,726	9,000	73,533	1850	1,859,894	1,665,802	1,870,292
1802	188,628	94,000	85,440	1851	2,352,305	2,895,700	2,290,278
1803	165,676	60,000	62,002	1852	2,043,240	2,980,403	2,403,953
1804	487,527	116,500	80,093	1853	1,667,085	3,905,745	1,777,871
1805	540,194	196,500	81,855	1854	8,470,798	1,553,031	1,237,879
1806	765,246	234,200	81,876	1855	11,497,049	2,792,552	1,450,153
1807	466,163	205,425	70,500	1856	8,917,645	2,769,430	1,298,209
1808	647,939	213,575	82,576	1857	3,829,487	4,267,543	1,312,043
1809	442,252	337,504	87,834	1858	3,513,716	4,926,739	1,217,488
				1859	1,756,687	3,625,027	1,220,378
1810	696,549	177,625	83,744				
1811	1,040,238	151,875	75,044	1860	1,778,558	2,949,191	1,102,926
1812	710,428	277,845	91,402	1861	870,659	2,841,358	1,036,064
1813	835,655	167,358	86,990	1862	152,204	2,273,224	853,095
1814	1,135,971	167,395	90,164	1863	167,617	3,154,357	1,078,991
1815	1,287,959	530,750	69,656	1864	588,333	2,629,859	4,983,924
1816	1,717,985	274,512	188,804	1865	996,553	5,116,837	16,338,811
1817	1,991,226	319,464	297,374	1866	665,031	3,247,065	15,605,352
1818	2,606,565	505,704	890,720	1867	1,163,576	4,642,532	20,936,552
1819	3,274,423	463,181	2,415,940	1868	1,348,715	4,100,682	23,782,387
				1869	4,020,344	7,042,923	28,476,622
1820	1,635,872	315,750	3,208,376				
1821	1,212,966	477,005	242,817	1870	3,350,482	3,407,938	28,340,202
1822	1,803,582	575,007	1,948,199	1871	2,388,647	7,426,997	34,443,895
1823	916,523	380,782	1,780,589	1872	2,575,714	7,061,729	28,533,403
1824	984,418	429,988	1,499,327	1873	2,882,312	7,951,705	29,359,427
1825	1,216,091	724,106	1,308,811	1874	1,852,429	6,692,462	29,038,415
1826	1,393,785	743,448	1,556,594	1875	1,413,640	8,384,657	29,456,216
1827	1,495,845	760,625	976,139	1876	1,129,467	5,966,558	28,257,396
1828	1,018,309	705,084	850,574	1877	976,254	5,277,007	27,963,752
1829	1,517,175	576,345	949,594	1878	1,079,743	4,629,280	27,137,019
				1879	924,781	5,206,109	35,121,482
1830	2,329,356	622,262	1,363,297	1880	1,016,507	5,945,457	56,777,175
1831	3,210,815	930,738	1,170,665	1881	2,201,863	6,514,161	50,059,280
1832	2,623,381	1,352,420	1,184,422	1882	4,753,140	9,736,748	61,345,194
1833	3,967,683	1,802,981	4,589,152	1883	7,955,864	7,362,591	66,012,574
1834	4,857,601	1,003,953	3,364,285	1884	9,810,705	6,475,999	55,429,228
1835	14,757,601	1,706,444	1,954,711	1885	5,705,986	6,552,495	56,102,268
1836	24,877,180	4,615,141	2,882,798	1886	5,630,999	6,099,158	63,404,864
1837	6,776,237	4,348,076	2,672,162	1887	9,254,286	6,194,523	75,029,102
1838	3,081,940	5,504,191	2,156,086	1888	11,202,017	6,249,308	80,288,509
1839	7,076,447	2,528,917	3,142,884	1889	8,038,652	6,892,208	87,624,779

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 21.—*Selected receipts and expenditures of the Government, fiscal years 1789 to 1941*—Continued

Fiscal year	Receipts from sales of public lands	Expenditures		Fiscal year	Receipts from sales of public lands	Expenditures	
		Indians	Pensions [1]			Indians	Pensions [1]
1890	$6,358,273	$6,708,047	$106,936,855	1917	$1,892,893	$30,598,093	$160,318,406
1891	4,029,535	8,527,469	124,415,951	1918	1,969,455	30,888,400	181,137,754
1892	3,261,876	11,150,578	134,583,053	1919	1,404,705	34,593,257	221,614,781
1893	3,182,090	13,345,347	159,357,558				
1894	1,673,637	10,293,482	141,177,285	1920	1,910,140	40,516,832	213,344,204
1895	1,103,347	9,939,754	141,395,229	1921	1,530,439	41,470,808	260,611,416
1896	1,005,523	12,165,528	139,434,001	1922	895,391	38,500,413	252,576,848
1897	864,581	13,016,802	141,053,165	1923	656,508	45,142,763	264,147,869
1898	1,243,129	10,994,668	147,452,369	1924	522,223	46,754,026	228,261,555
1899	1,678,247	12,805,711	139,394,929	1925	623,534	38,755,457	218,321,424
				1926	754,253	48,442,120	207,189,622
1900	2,836,883	10,175,107	140,877,316	1927	621,187	36,791,649	230,556,065
1901	2,965,120	10,896,073	139,323,622	1928	384,651	36,990,808	229,401,462
1902	4,144,123	10,049,585	138,488,560	1929	314,568	34,086,586	229,781,079
1903	8,926,311	12,935,168	138,425,646				
1904	7,453,480	10,438,350	142,559,266	1930	395,744	32,066,628	220,608,931
1905	4,859,250	14,236,074	141,773,965	1931	230,302	26,778,585	234,402,722
1906	4,879,834	12,746,859	141,034,562	1932	170,339	26,125,092	232,521,292
1907	7,878,811	15,163,608	139,309,514	1933	102,561	22,722,347	234,990,427
1908	9,731,560	14,579,756	153,892,467	1934	99,336	23,372,905	319,322,034
1909	7,700,568	15,694,618	161,710,367	1935	86,757	27,918,899	373,804,501
				1936	74,355	28,875,773	399,065,694
1910	6,355,797	18,504,132	160,696,416	1937	71,218	36,933,148	396,047,400
1911	5,731,637	20,933,869	157,980,575	1938	95,649	33,378,389	402,779,083
1912	5,392,797	20,134,840	153,590,456	1939	248,461	46,964,171	416,720,951
1913	2,910,205	20,306,159	175,085,450				
1914	2,571,775	20,215,076	173,440,231				
1915	2,167,136	22,130,351	164,387,942	1940	[a] 117,020	[3] 37,821,090	429,178,230
1916	1,887,662	17,570,284	159,302,351	1941	178,246	[3] 33,587,984	433,147,890

[a] Revised.

[1] Includes only Army and Navy pensions for service prior to World War, and fees of examining surgeons in Pension Bureau, and is exclusive of payments made by the War Risk Insurance Bureau and Veterans' Bureau to veterans of the World War, and salaries under Bureau of Pensions, which are included in civil and miscellaneous expenditures.

[2] From 1789 to 1842 the fiscal year ended Dec. 31; from 1844 to date, on June 30. Figures for 1843 are for a half year, Jan. 1 to June 30.

[3] Excludes interest accounts which are included in trust fund expenditures.

PUBLIC DEBT

Public debt outstanding

TABLE 22.—*Description of the public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1941*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), see p. 405]

Title and authorizing act	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable	Interest payment date	Average price received	Amount			
					Authorized	Issued	Retired	Outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT								
Public Issues								
3% PANAMA CANAL LOAN [8]								
Acts of Aug. 5, 1909 (36 Stat. 117); Feb. 4, 1910 (36 Stat. 192); and Mar. 2, 1911 (36 Stat. 1013).	June 1, 1911	On June 1, 1961	Mar., June, Sept., and Dec. 1.	$102.582	$290 569,000.00	$50, 000, 000. 00	$200, 000. 00	$49. 800, 000. 00
2½% POSTAL SAVINGS BONDS [8]								
Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 817).	Jan. 1, July 1, 1921–1935.	On and after 1 year; 20 years from issue.	Jan. and July 1	Par	Indefinite	117, 410, 700. 00	2, 820. 00	117, 407, 880. 00
3% CONVERSION BONDS [8]								
Act of Dec. 23, 1913 (38 Stat. 269).	Jan. 1, 1916	30 years from issue	Jan., Apr., July, and Oct. 1.	Exchange at par		15, 761, 000. 00		15, 761, 000. 00
Act of Dec. 23, 1913 (38 Stat. 269).	Jan. 1, 1917	do	do	do		13, 133, 500. 00		13. 133, 500. 00
Total pre-war and postal savings bonds								196, 102, 380 00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Description of the public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1941*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable	Interest payment date	Average price received	Amount			
					Authorized	Issued	Retired	Outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Con.								
Public Issues—Con.								
TREASURY BONDS [9 10]								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 288), as amended:								
4¼% bonds of 1947-52	Oct. 16, 1922	On and after Oct. 15, 1947; on Oct. 15, 1952.	Apr. and Oct. 15	Par Exchange at par	Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, Treasury bills and notes not to exceed in the aggregate $65,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time.	$511,864,000.00 252,098,300.00 763,962,300.00	$5,016,500.00	$758,945,800.00
4% bonds of 1944-54	Dec. 15, 1924	On and after Dec. 15, 1944; on Dec. 15, 1954.	June and Dec. 15	Par Exchange at par $100.50		224,513,500.00 532,420,300.00 290,154,700.00 1,047,088,500.00	10,396,100.00	1,036,692,400.00
3¾% bonds of 1946-56	Mar. 15, 1926	On and after Mar. 15, 1946; on Mar. 15, 1956.	Mar. and Sept. 15	$100.50		494,898,100.00	5,818,000.00	489,080,100.00
3⅜% bonds of 1943-47	June 15, 1927	On and after June 15, 1943; on June 15, 1947.	June and Dec. 15	$100.50 Exchange at par		249,598,300.00 245,256,450.00 494,854,750.00	40,719,550.00	454,135,200.00
3⅛% bonds of 1946-49	June 15, 1931	On and after June 15, 1946; on June 15, 1949.	do	Par		821,406,000.00	2,779,000.00	818,627,000.00
3% bonds of 1951-55	Sept. 15, 1931	On and after Sept. 15, 1951; on Sept. 15, 1955.	Mar. and Sept. 15	Par		800,424,000.00	44,992,000.00	755,432,000.00
3¼% bonds of 1941	Aug. 15, 1933	On Aug. 1, 1941	Feb. and Aug. 1	Par Exchange at par		603,985,600.00 231,057,500.00 835,043,100.00	787,904,850.00	47,138,250.00
3¼% bonds of 1943-45[1]	Oct. 15, 1933	On and after Oct. 15, 1943; on Oct. 15, 1945.	Apr. and Oct. 15	$101.50 Exchange at par		500,421,950.00 900,716,550.00 1,401,138,500.00	610,250.00	1,400,528,250.00
3¼% bonds of 1944-46	Apr. 16, 1934	On and after Apr. 15, 1944; on Apr. 15, 1946.	do	Exchange at par		1,518,858,800.00	121,150.00	1,518,737,650.00

3% bonds of 1946–48	June 15, 1934	On and after June 15, 1946; on June 15, 1948.	June and Dec. 15	Par Exchange at par $103.125 $103.5625	507,477,950.00 317,030,100.00 98,708,000.00 112,669,000.00		
					1,035,885,050.00	11,650.00	1,035,873,400.00
3⅛% bonds of 1949–52	Dec. 15, 1934	On and after Dec. 15, 1949; on Dec. 15, 1952.	do	Par	491,377,100.00	2,000.00	491,375,100.00
2⅞% bonds of 1955–60	Mar. 15, 1935	On and after Mar. 15, 1955; on Mar. 15, 1960.	Mar. and Sept. 15	Exchange at par and $100.50. $101.59375 $101.56250 $100.78125	2,304,429,200.00 101,971,000.00 106,541,000.00 98,215,000.00		
					2,611,156,200.00	63,550.00	2,611,092,650.00
2¾% bonds of 1945–47	Sept. 16, 1935	On and after Sept. 15, 1945; on Sept. 15, 1947.	do	Exchange at par Par	568,717,800.00 645,736,100.00		
					1,214,453,900.00	24,950.00	1,214,428,950.00
2¾% bonds of 1948–51	Mar. 16, 1936	On and after Mar. 15, 1948; on Mar. 15, 1951.	do	Par Exchange at par	727,033,950.00 496,462,900.00		
					1,223,496,850.00	1,000.00	1,223,495,850.00
2¾% bonds of 1951–54	June 15, 1936	On and after June 15, 1951; on June 15, 1954.	June and Dec. 15	Par Exchange at par	1,290,756,650.00 335,931,500.00		
					1,626,688,150.00	1,000.00	1,626,687,150.00
2¾% bonds of 1956–59	Sept. 15, 1936	On and after Sept. 15, 1956; on Sept. 15, 1959.	Mar. and Sept. 15	Par	981,848,050.00	21,500.00	981,826,550.00
2½% bonds of 1949–53	Dec. 15, 1936	On and after Dec. 15, 1949; on Dec. 15, 1953.	June and Dec. 15	Par Exchange at par	1,006,641,950.00 779,862,100.00		
					1,786,504,050.00	373,900.00	1,786,130,150.00
2½% bonds of 1945	Dec. 15, 1937	On Dec. 15, 1945	do	Par Exchange at par	293,513,250.00 247,330,300.00		
2½% bonds of 1948	Mar. 15, 1938	On Sept. 15, 1948	Mar. and Sept. 15	Par	540,843,550.00 450,978,400.00	---------- ----------	540,843,550.00 450,978,400.00
2¾% bonds of 1958–63	June 15, 1938	On and after June 15, 1958; on June 15, 1963.	June and Dec. 15	Par Exchange at par	571,736,200.00 347,044,400.00		
					918,780,600.00	----------	918,780,600.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Description of the public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1941*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable	Interest payment date	Average price received	Amount: Authorized	Amount: Issued	Amount: Retired	Amount: Outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Con.								
Public Issues—Con.								
TREASURY BONDS[9 10]—con								
2½% bonds of 1950-52	Sept. 15, 1938	On and after Sept. 15, 1950, on Sept. 15, 1952.	Mar. and Sept. 15	Par Exchange at par Exchange at $102.50	Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, Treasury bills and notes not to exceed in the aggregate $65,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time.	$461,690,100.00 404,707,100.00 319,444,500.00 1,185,841,700.00		$1,185,841,700.00
2¾% bonds of 1960-65	Dec. 15, 1938	On and after Dec. 15, 1960; on Dec. 15, 1965.	June and Dec. 15	Par Exchange at par Exchange at $102.375.		402,892,800.00 188,196,700.00 894,295,600.00 1,485,385,100.00	$500.00	1,485,384,600.00
2% bonds of 1947	do	On Dec. 15, 1947	do	Exchange at par		701,074,900.00	2,000.00	701,072,900.00
2% bonds of 1948-50 (dated Dec. 8, 1939).	Dec. 8, 1939	On and after Dec. 15, 1948; on Dec. 15, 1950.	do	Par		571,431,150.00		571,431,150.00
2¼% bonds of 1951-53	Dec. 22, 1939	On and after Dec. 15, 1951; on Dec. 15, 1953.	do	Exchange at par Par		1,018,051,100.00 100,000,000.00 1,118,051,100.00		1,118,051,100.00
2¼% bonds of 1954-56	July 22, 1940	On and after June 15, 1954; on June 15, 1956.	do	Par		680,692,350.00		680,692,350.00
2% bonds of 1953-55	Oct. 7, 1940	On and after June 15, 1953; on June 15, 1955.	do	Exchange at par		724,677,900.00		724,677,900.00
2% bonds of 1948-50 (dated Mar. 15, 1941).	Mar. 15, 1941	On and after Mar. 15, 1948; on Mar. 15, 1950.	Mar. and Sept. 15	Exchange at par		1,115,368,400.00		1,115,368,400.00
2½% bonds of 1952-54	Mar. 31, 1941	On and after Mar. 15, 1952; on Mar. 15, 1954.	do	Par Exchange at par		576,145,150.00 447,423,200.00 1,023,568,350.00		1,023,568,350.00
2½% bonds of 1956-58	June 2, 1941	On and after Mar. 15, 1956; on Mar. 15, 1958.	do	Par Exchange at par		661,750,800.00 786,390,950.00 1,448,141,750.00		1,448,141,750.00
Total Treasury bonds								30,215,059,200.00

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS [2 9 10]								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 28[c]), as amended: Series and approximate yield to maturity (%):								
A-1935 2.90	Various dates from Mar. 1, 1935.	After 60 days from issue date, on demand at option of owner; 10 years from issue date.	Sold at a discount; payable at par on maturity.	$75.00		227,677,366.25	55,927,947.00	171,749,419.25
B-1936 2.90	Various dates from Jan. 1, 1936.	do	do	$75.00		405,087,163.34	92,513,716.34	312,573,447.00
C-1937 2.90	Various dates from Jan. 1, 1937.	do	do	$75.00		505,323,989.00	99,103,554.25	406,220,434.75
C-1938 2.90	Various dates from Jan. 1, 1938.	do	do	$75.00		570,315,380.50	80,694,519.25	489,620,861.25
D-1939 2.90	Various dates from Jan. 1, 1939.	do	do	$75.00		888,747,433.25	79,973,560.25	808,773,873.00
D-1940 2.90	Various dates from Jan. 1, 1940.	do	do	$75.00		1,054,032,827.25	45,887,060.25	1,008,145,767.00
D-1941 2.90	Various dates from Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, 1941.	do	do	$75.00		338,944,650.00	3,821,343.75	335,123,306.25
D-1941 2.90	Various dates from Mar. 1 to Apr. 30, 1941.	do	do	$75.00		69,719,837.50	1,023,093.75	68,696,743.75
Defense series:								
E-1941 2.90	Various dates from May 1, 1941.	do	do	$75.00		122,743,875.00	28,856.25	122,715,018.75
F-1941 2.53	do	After 6 months from issue date, on demand at option of owner; 12 years from issue date.	do	$74.00		68,178,198.00	48,988.00	68,129,210.00
G-1941 2.50	do	do	Semiannually	Par		404,754,800.00	542,100.00	404,212,700.00
Unclassified sales 2.90	Various	After 60 days from issue date, on demand at option of owner; 10 years from issue date.	Sold at a discount; payable at par on maturity.	$75.00		134,857,221.01		134,857,221.01
Total United States savings bonds								4,330,818,002.01

Footenotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Description of the public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1941*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable	Interest payment date	Average price received	Amount			
					Authorized	Issued	Retired	Outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Con.								
Public Issues—Con.								
DEPOSITARY BONDS [10]								
Acts of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 288), as amended, May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 492), June 19, 1922 (42 Stat. 662):								
2% bonds	Various dates from June 28, 1941.	Any time upon 30 to 60 days notice, on demand at option of owner; 12 years from issue date.	June and Dec. 1	Par		$615,000.00		$615,000.00
ADJUSTED SERVICE BONDS [11]								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 288), as amended: Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936:								
3% bonds of 1945	June 15, 1936	On demand at option of owner; on June 15, 1945.	With principal (1) to date of maturity, or (2) to date of prior redemption on and after June 15, 1937.	do	Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, Treasury bills and notes not to exceed in the aggregate $65,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time.	1,839,248,300.00	$1,598,685,850.00	240,562,450.00
Total bonds								34,983,157,032.01

TREASURY NOTES [10 11 12]							
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 288), as amended:							
Regular series:							
1¼% C-1941	Dec. 15, 1936	On Dec. 15, 1941	June and Dec. 15	Par	93,960,200.00		
				Exchange at par	110,465,200.00		
					204,425,400.00		204,425,400.00
1¾% A-1942	June 15, 1937	On Mar. 15, 1942	Mar. and Sept. 15	Par	426,349,500.00		426,349,500.00
2% B-1942	Sept. 15, 1937	On Sept. 15, 1942	do	Exchange at par	342,143,300.00		342,143,300.00
1¾% C-1942	Dec. 15, 1937	On Dec. 15, 1942	June and Dec. 15	Par	219,035,700.00		
				Exchange at par	13,339,500.00		
					232,375,200.00		232,375,200.00
1⅛% A-1943	June 15, 1938	On June 15, 1943	do	Par	378,233,900.00		
				Exchange at par	250,883,000.00		
					629,116,900.00	3,000.00	629,113,900.00
1⅛% B-1943	Dec. 15, 1938	On Dec. 15, 1943	do	Par	328,577,200.00		
				Exchange at par	39,282,600.00		
				Exchange at $101	53,113,200.00		
					420,973,000.00	1,500.00	420,971,500.00
1% C-1943	June 15, 1940	On Sept. 15, 1943	Mar. and Sept. 15	Exchange at par	279,473,800.00		279,473,800.00
¾% D-1943	Mar. 15, 1941	On Mar. 15, 1943	do	do	65,963,700.00		65,963,700.00
¾% A-1944	June 15, 1939	On June 15, 1944	June and Dec. 15	do	415,519,500.00	500.00	415,519,000.00
1% B-1944	Nov. 1, 1939	On Mar. 15, 1944	Mar. and Sept. 15	do	515,210,900.00		515,210,900.00
1% C-1944	Dec. 22, 1939	On Sept. 15, 1944	do	do	283,006,000.00		283,006,000.00
¾% A-1945	Mar. 15, 1940	On Mar. 15, 1945	do	do	718,024,200.00	11,000.00	718,013,200.00
Total regular series							4,532,565,400.00
National defense series:							
¾% D-1944	Jan. 31, 1941	On Sept. 15, 1944	Mar. and Sept. 15	Par	635,064,400.00		635,064,400.00
¾% B-1945	Dec. 18, 1940	On Dec. 15, 1945	June and Dec. 15	do	530,838,700.00		530,838,700.00
Total national defense series							1,165,903,100.00
Total Treasury notes							5,698,468,500.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Description of the public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1941*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable	Interest payment date	Average price received	Amount			
					Authorized	Issued	Retired	Outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Con.								
Public Issues—Con.								
TREASURY BILLS [13]								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat 288), as amended: Series maturing and approximate yield to maturity (%) [3]								
July 2, 1941 0.055	Apr. 2, 1941	On July 2, 1941	Sold at a discount payable at par on maturity.	$99.986		$100,571,000.00		$100,571,000.00
July 9, 1941 .079	Apr. 9, 1941	On July 9, 1941		$99.980		100,091,000.00		100,091,000.00
July 16, 1941 .093	Apr. 16, 1941	On July 16, 1941		$99.976		100,439,000.00		100,439,000.00
July 23, 1941 .097	Apr. 23, 1941	On July 23, 1941		$99.975		100,101,000.00		100,101,000.00
July 30, 1941 .097	Apr. 30, 1941	On July 30, 1941		$99.976		100,069,000.00		100,069,000.00
Aug. 6, 1941 .096	May 7, 1941	On Aug. 6, 1941		$99.976		100,031,000.00		100,031,000.00
Aug. 13, 1941 .069	May 14, 1941	On Aug. 13, 1941		$99.983		100,004,000.00		100,004,000.00
Aug. 20, 1941 .070	May 21, 1941	On Aug. 20, 1941		$99.982		100,519,000.00		100,519,000.00
Aug. 27, 1941 .069	May 28, 1941	On Aug. 27, 1941		$99.983		100,257,000.00		100,257,000.00
Sept. 3, 1941 .107	June 4, 1941	On Sept. 3, 1941		$99.973		200,139,000.00		200,139,000.00
Sept. 10, 1941 .100	June 11, 1941	On Sept. 10, 1941		$99.975		200,299,000.00		200,299,000.00
Sept. 17, 1941 .103	June 18, 1941	On Sept. 17, 1941		$99.974		200,608,000.00		200,608,000.00
Sept. 24, 1941 .066	June 25, 1941	On Sept. 24, 1941		$99.983		100,068,000.00		100,068,000.00
Total Treasury bills								1,603,196,000.00
Total public issues								42,284,821,532.01
Special Issues					Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, Treasury bills and notes not to exceed in the aggregate $65,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time.			
ADJUSTED SERVICE BONDS [14]								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 stat. 288), as amended; Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936: 4½% bonds (Government life insurance funds series 1946).	June 15, 1936	On demand; on and after June 15, 1946.	June 15	Par		500,157,956.40		500,157,956.40

TREASURY NOTES[14]							
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 288), as amended:							
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
Old-age reserve account:							
3% series 1942	Various dates from June 30, 1937.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1942.	June 30	do	382,000,000.00		382,000,000.00
3% series 1943	Various dates from June 30, 1938	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1943.	do	do	497,400,000.00		497,400,000.00
3% series 1944	Various dates from June 30, 1939.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1944.	do	do	290,900,000.00	$117,800,000.00	173,100,000.00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:							
2½% series 1944.	Various dates from Mar. 15, 1940.	do	do	do	283,000,000.00		283,000,000.00
2½% series 1945	Various dates from June 30, 1940.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1945.	do	do	725,900,000.00		725,900,000.00
2½% series 1946.	June 30, 1941	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1946.	do	do	319,200,000.00		319,200,000.00
Railroad retirement account:							
3% series 1942	Various dates from Aug. 6, 1937.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1942.	do	do	80,000,000.00	36,400,000.00	43,600,000.00
3% series 1943	Various dates from June 30, 1938.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1943.	do	do	12,200,000.00		12,200,000.00
3% series 1944	Various dates from July 14, 1939.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1944.	do	do	10,000,000.00		10,000,000.00
3% series 1945	Various dates from June 30, 1940.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1945.	do	do	8,200,000.00		8,200,000.00
Civil service retirement fund:							
4% series 1942	Various dates from June 30, 1937.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1942.	do	do	122,300,000.00		122,300,000.00
4% series 1943	Various dates from June 30, 1938.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1943.	do	do	145,400,000.00		145,400,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Description of the public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1941*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable	Interest payment date	Average price received	Amount			
					Authorized	Issued	Retired	Outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Con.								
Special Issues—Con.								
TREASURY NOTES[14]—Con.								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917, etc.—Continued.								
Civil service retirement fund—Con.								
4% series 1944	Various dates from June 30, 1939.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1944.	June 30	Par	Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, Treasury bills and notes not to exceed in the aggregate $65,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time.	$125,400,000.00		$125,400,000.00
4% series 1945	Various dates from June 30, 1940.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1945.	do	do		151,400,000.00		151,400,000.00
4% series 1946	June 30, 1941	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1946.	do	do		100,000,000.00		100,000,000.00
3% series 1944	June 15, 1940	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1944.	do	do		200,000.00		200,000.00
3% series 1945	Various dates from Aug. 9, 1940.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1945.	do	do		569,000.00		569,000.00
3% series 1946	June 30, 1941	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1946.	do	do		16,000.00		16,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund:								
4% series 1942	Various dates from June 30, 1937.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1942.	do	do		885,000.00		885,000.00
4% series 1943	Various dates from June 30, 1938.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1943.	do	do		738,000.00		738,000.00
4% series 1944	Various dates from June 30, 1939.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1944.	do	do		872,000.00		872,000.00
4% series 1945	Various dates from June 30, 1940.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1945.	do	do		1,602,000.00		1,602,000.00
4% series 1946	June 30, 1941	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1946.	do	do		616,000.00		616,000.00

Canal Zone retirement fund:							
4% series 1942	Various dates from June 30, 1937.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1942.	do	do	603,000.00		603,000.00
4% series 1943	Various dates from June 30, 1938.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1943.	do	do	599,000.00		599,000.00
4% series 1944	Various dates from June 30, 1939.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1944.	do	do	624,000.00		624,000.00
4% series 1945	Various dates from June 30, 1940.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1945.	do	do	1,328,000.00		1,328,000.00
4% series 1946	June 30, 1941	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1946.	do	do	2,234,000.00		2,234,000.00
Alaska railroad retirement fund:							
4% series 1942	Various dates from July 1, 1937.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1942.	do	do	265,000.00		265,000.00
4% series 1943	Various dates from June 30, 1938.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1943.	do	do	225,000.00		225,000.00
4% series 1944	Various dates from June 30, 1939.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1944.	do	do	196,000.00		196,000.00
4% series 1945	Various dates from June 30, 1940.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1945.	do	do	229,000.00		229,000.00
4% series 1946	June 30, 1941	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1946.	do	do	90,000.00		90,000.00
Postal Savings System:							
2% series 1943	Various dates from Aug. 6, 1938.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1943.	June 30, Dec. 31	do	96,000,000.00	$63,000,000.00	33,000,000.00
2% series 1944	Various dates from July 11, 1939.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1944.	do	do	40,000,000.00		40,000,000.00
2% series 1945	Jan. 31, 1941	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1945.	do	do	15,000,000.00		15,000,000.00
Government life insurance fund:							
2% series 1943	Various dates from July 11, 1938.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1943.	June 30	do	42,600,000.00	42,400,000.00	200,000.00
2% series 1944	Various dates from June 30, 1939.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1944.	do	do	24,559,000.00	20,500,000.00	4,059,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Description of the public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1941*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable	Interest payment date	Average price received	Amount			
					Authorized	Issued	Retired	Outstanding
INTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Con.								
Special Issues—Con.								
TREASURY NOTES[14]—con.								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917, etc.—Continued.								
Government life insurance fund—Con.								
2% series 1945	Various dates from Sept. 20, 1940.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1945.	June 30	Par		$26,500,000.00		$26,500,000.00
National service life insurance fund:								
3% series 1945	Various dates from Feb. 19, 1941.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1945.	do	do		2,800,000.00		2,800,000.00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation:								
2% series 1943	Various dates from Jan. 26, 1939.	After 1 year from date of issue; on Dec. 1, 1943.	June and Dec. 1	do		30,000,000.00	$20,000,000.00	10,000,000.00
2% series 1944	Various dates from Dec. 1, 1939.	After 1 year from date of issue; on Dec. 1, 1944.	do	do		60,000,000.00		60,000,000.00
2% series 1945	Various dates from Jan. 18, 1941.	After 1 year from date of issue; on Dec. 1, 1945.	do	do		20,000,000.00		20,000,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation:								
2% series 1945	Various dates from Nov. 22, 1940.	After 1 year from date of issue; on June 30, 1945.	June 30, Dec. 31	do	Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, Treasury bills and notes not to exceed in the aggregate $65,000,000,000 outstanding at any one time.	5,050,000.00		5,050,000.00
Total special Treasury notes								3,327,600,000.00

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS [14]								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 288), as amended:								
Adjusted service certificate fund 4% series 1942.	Various dates from Jan. 1, 1941.	On demand; on Jan. 1, 1942.	Jan. 1	do		19,800,000.00	500,000.00	19,300,000.00
Unemployment trust fund 2½% series 1942.	June 30, 1941	On demand; on June 30, 1942.	June 30, Dec. 31	do		2,273,000,000.00		2,273,000,000.00
Total certificates								2,292,300,000.00
Total special issues								6,120,057,956.40
Total interest-bearing debt								48,404,879,488.41
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED								
OLD DEBT [4]								
Matured prior to Apr. 6, 1917.								1,260,340.26
3% LOAN OF 1908-18								
Act of June 13, 1898 (30 Stat. 467).	1898	On Aug. 1, 1918				198,792,660.00	198,667,840.00	124,820.00
4% LOAN OF 1925								
Acts of July 14, 1870 (16 Stat. 272), as amended; Jan. 14, 1875 (18 Stat. 296).	Feb. 1, 1895	Called for redemption Feb. 2, 1925.				162,315,400.00	162,297,200.00	18,200.00
2% CONSOLS OF 1930								
Act of Mar. 14, 1900 (31 Stat. 48).	Apr. 1, 1900	Called for redemption July 1, 1935.				646,250,150.00	643,989,650.00	2,260,500.00
2% PANAMA CANAL LOAN								
Acts of June 28, 1902 (32 Stat. 484); Dec. 21, 1905 (34 Stat. 5).	Aug. 1, 1906	Called for redemption Aug. 1, 1935.				54,631,980.00	54,566,780.00	65,200.00
	Nov. 1, 1908	do				30,000,000.00	29,989,960.00	10,040.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Description of the public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1941*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable	Interest payment date	Average price received	Amount			
					Authorized	Issued	Retired	Outstanding
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Con.								
2½% POSTAL SAVINGS BONDS								
Act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 817).	Jan. 1, July 1, 1911–21.	20 years from date of issue.				$11,718,240.00	$11,682,980.00	$35,260.00
FIRST LIBERTY LOAN								
First 3½'s, act of Apr. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 35).	June 15, 1917	Called for redemption June 15, 1935.				1,989,455,550.00	1,983,027,050.00	6,428,500.00
First 4's, acts of Apr. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 35); Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 292), as amended.	Nov. 15, 1917	do				568,318,450.00	568,171,200.00	147,250.00
First 4¼'s, acts of Apr. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 35); Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 292), as amended.	May 9, 1918	do				555,212,300.00	552,972,600.00	2,239,700.00
First-second 4¼'s, acts of Apr. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 35); Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 292), as amended.	Oct. 24, 1918	do				3,492,150.00	3,485,350.00	6,800.00
SECOND LIBERTY LOAN								
Second 4's, act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 288).	Nov. 15, 1917	Called for redemption Nov. 15, 1927.				3,807,865,000.00	3,807,402,000.00	463,000.00
Second 4¼'s, act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 288), as amended.	May 9, 1918	do				3,707,936,200.00	3,707,283,650.00	652,550.00

4¼% THIRD LIBERTY LOAN								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 288), as amended.	do	On Sept. 15, 1928				4,175,650,050.00	4,173,850,150.00	1,799,900.00
4¼% FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 288), as amended.	Oct. 24, 1918	Bonds with final digits 1, 9, and 0 called for redemption Apr. 15, 1931; bonds with final digits 2 and 8 called for redemption Oct. 15, 1934; bonds with final digits 5, 6, and 7 called for redemption Apr. 15, 1935; and bonds with final digits 3 and 4 called for redemption Oct. 15, 1935.				6,964,581,100.00	6,952,513,800.00	12,067,300.00
VICTORY NOTES								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 288), as amended:								
3¾% Victory notes	May 20, 1919	Called for redemption June 15, 1922.						800.00
4¾% Victory notes	do	Symbols A to F called for redemption Dec. 15, 1922; balance of loan matured May 20, 1923.						561,150.00
TREASURY BONDS								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 288), as amended:								
3⅜% bonds of 1940-43.	July 16, 1928	Called for redemption June 15, 1940.				359,042,950.00	352,585,000.00	6,457,950.00
3⅜% bonds of 1941-43.	Mar. 16, 1931	Called for redemption Mar. 15, 1941.				594,230,050.00	575,179,000.00	19,051,050.00

TABLE 22.—*Description of the public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1941*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable	Interest payment date	Average price received	Amount			
					Authorized	Issued	Retired	Outstanding
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Con.								
TREASURY NOTES								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 288), as amended:								
5¾% series A-1924	June 15, 1921	On June 15, 1924				$311,191,600.00	$311,175,400.00	$16,200.00
4¾% series A-1925	Feb. 1, 1922	On Mar. 15, 1925				601,599,500.00	601,594,500.00	5,000.00
4¾% series A-1926	Mar. 15, 1922	On Mar. 15, 1926				617,769,700.00	617,766,900.00	2,800.00
4⅜% series B-1925	June 15, 1922	On Dec. 15, 1925				335,141,300.00	335,112,900.00	28,400.00
4¼% series B-1926	Aug. 1, 1922	On Sept. 15, 1926				486,940,100.00	486,932,800.00	7,300.00
4½% series C-1925	Dec. 15, 1922	On June 15, 1925				469,213,200.00	469,200,700.00	12,500.00
4½% series A-1927	Jan. 15, 1923	On Dec. 15, 1927				366,981,500.00	366,966,900.00	14,600.00
4¾% series B-1927	May 15, 1923	On Mar. 15, 1927				668,201,400.00	668,185,800.00	15,600.00
3½% series A-1930-32	Mar. 15, 1927	Called Mar. 15, 1931				1,360,456,450.00	1,360,341,550.00	114,900.00
3½% series B-1930-32.	Sept. 15, 1927	do				619,495,700.00	619,426,350.00	69,350.00
3½% series C-1930-32.	Jan. 16, 1928	Called Dec. 15, 1931				607,399,650.00	607,346,100.00	53,550.00
3¼% series 1932	Dec. 15, 1931	On Dec. 15, 1932				600,446,200.00	600,366,600.00	79,600.00
3% series A-1934	May 2, 1932	On May 2, 1934				244,234,600.00	244,169,100.00	65,500.00
3% series A-1935	June 15, 1932	On June 15, 1935				416,602,800.00	416,514,800.00	88,000.00
2⅛% series B-1934	Aug. 1, 1932	On Aug. 1, 1934				345,292,600.00	345,235,600.00	57,000.00
3¼% series A-1936	do	On Aug. 1, 1936				365,138,000.00	364,950,300.00	187,700.00
3¼% series A-1937	Sept. 15, 1932	On Sept. 15, 1937				834,401,500.00	834,057,100.00	344,400.00
3% series B-1937	Oct. 15, 1932	On Apr. 15, 1937				508,328,900.00	508,105,400.00	223,500.00
2¾% series B-1936	Dec. 15, 1932	On Dec. 15, 1936				360,533,200.00	360,460,600.00	72,600.00
2⅝% series A-1938	Feb. 1, 1933	On Feb. 1, 1938				277,516,600.00	277,400,200.00	116,400.00
2⅞% series C-1936	May 2, 1933	On Apr. 15, 1936				572,419,200.00	572,253,000.00	166,200.00
2⅞% series B-1938	June 15, 1933	On June 15, 1938				623,911,800.00	623,463,800.00	448,000.00
1⅝% series B-1935	Aug. 15, 1933	On Aug. 1, 1935				353,865,000.00	342,655,800.00	11,209,200.00
2½% series C-1935	Jan. 29, 1934	On Mar. 15, 1935				528,101,600.00	528,030,600.00	71,000.00
2½% series D-1935	Feb. 19, 1934	On Dec. 15, 1935				418,291,900.00	418,133,000.00	158,900.00
3% series C-1937	do	On Feb. 15, 1937				428,730,700.00	428,664,300.00	66,400.00
3% series C-1938	Mar. 15, 1934	On Mar. 15, 1938				455,175,500.00	454,876,000.00	299,500.00
2⅛% series A-1939	June 15, 1934	On June 15, 1939				1,293,714,200.00	1,292,529,100.00	1,185,100.00
1½% series D-1936	Sept. 15, 1934	On Sept. 15, 1936				514,066,000.00	514,064,500.00	1,500.00
2½% series D-1938	do	On Sept. 15, 1938				596,416,100.00	596,119,900.00	296,200.00

1¼% series E-1936	Dec. 15, 1934	On June 15, 1936				686, 616, 400. 00	686, 599, 000. 00	17, 400. 00
1⅝% series A-1940	Mar. 15, 1935	On Mar. 15, 1940				1, 378, 364, 200. 00	1, 366, 462, 900. 00	11, 901, 300. 00
1½% series B-1940	June 15, 1935	On June 15, 1940				738, 428, 400. 00	737, 136, 200. 00	1, 292, 200. 00
1⅜% series B-1939	July 15, 1935	On Dec. 15, 1939				526, 233, 000. 00	525, 967, 600. 00	265, 400. 00
1½% series C-1939	Sept. 16, 1935	On Mar. 15, 1939				941, 613, 750. 00	940, 883, 250. 00	730, 500. 00
1½% series C-1940	Dec. 16, 1935	On Dec. 15, 1940				737, 161, 600. 00	735, 520, 700. 00	1, 640, 900. 00
1½% series A-1941	Mar. 16, 1936	On Mar. 15, 1941				676, 707, 600. 00	673, 831, 000. 00	2. 876, 600. 00
1⅜% series B-1941	June 15, 1936	On June 15, 1941				503, 877, 500. 00	496, 156, 800. 00	7, 720, 700. 00
1⅜% series D-1939	June 15, 1937	On Sept. 15, 1939				426, 554, 600 00	426, 403, 600. 00	151, 000. 00
1¼% series E-1938	Sept. 15, 1937	On Dec. 15, 1938				433, 460, 900. 00	433, 379, 900. 00	81, 000. 00
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 288), as amended: Certificates of indebtedness (various rates).	Various	Various						3, 226, 750. 00
TREASURY BILLS								
Act of Sept. 24, 1917 (40 Stat. 288), as amended: Treasury bills (various rates).	do	do						105, 792, 000. 00
TREASURY SAVINGS CERTIFICATES								
3½-4½% issue of Dec. 15, 1921.	Dec. 15, 1921	5 years from date of issue.				138, 288, 376. 20	138, 259, 501. 20	28, 875. 00
3-4% issue of Sept. 30, 1922.	Sept. 30, 1922	do				205, 662, 045. 20	205, 562, 145. 20	99, 900. 00
3½-4½% issue of Dec. 1, 1923.	Dec. 1, 1923	do				159, 511, 791. 25	159, 467, 716. 25	44, 075. 00
Total matured debt on which interest has ceased								204, 995, 810. 26

TABLE 22.—*Description of the public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1941*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable	Interest payment date	Average price received	Amount			
					Authorized	Issued	Retired	Outstanding
NONINTEREST-BEARING DEBT								
OLD DEMAND NOTES								
Acts of July 17, 1861 (12 Stat. 259); Aug. 5, 1861 (12 Stat. 313); Feb. 12, 1862 (12 Stat. 338) (greatest amount ever authorized to be outstanding, $60,000,000)						[7] $60,030,000.00		$53,012.50
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY								
Acts of July 17, 1862 (12 Stat. 592); Mar. 3, 1863 (12 Stat. 711); June 30, 1864 (13 Stat. 220) (greatest amount ever authorized to be outstanding, $50,000,000)						368,724,080.00		[8] 1,970,950.66
LEGAL TENDER NOTES								
Acts of Feb. 25, 1862 (12 Stat. 345); July 11, 1862 (12 Stat. 532); Mar. 3, 1863 (12 Stat 710); May 31, 1878 (20 Stat. 87); Mar. 14, 1900 (31 Stat. 45); Mar. 4, 1907 (34 Stat. 1290) (greatest amount ever authorized to be outstanding, $450,000,000)						346,681,016.00		346,681,016.00

NATIONAL BANK NOTES (REDEMPTION ACCOUNT)								
The act of July 14, 1890 (26 Stat. 289), provides that balances standing with the Treasurer of the United States to the respective credits of national banks for deposits made to redeem the circulating notes of such banks and all deposits thereafter received for like purpose, shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, and the Treasurer of the United States shall redeem from the general cash in the Treasury the circulating notes of said banks which may come into his possession subject to redemption, * * * and the balance remaining of the deposits so covered shall, at the close of each month, be reported on the monthly public debt statement as debts of United States bearing no interest (authorized to be outstanding at one time, indefinite)								172,612,804.50

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 22.—*Description of the public debt issues outstanding June 30, 1941*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Date of loan	When redeemable or payable	Interest payment date	Average price received	Amount			
					Authorized	Issued	Retired	Outstanding
NONINTEREST-BEARING DEBT—Continued								
Thrift and Treasury savings stamps, unclassified sales, etc.								$3,765,758.25
Total noninterest-bearing debt								525,083,541.91
Total debt								49,134,958,840.58
Less gold reserve								156,039,430.93
Gross debt as shown on statement of the public debt June 30, 1941								48,978,919,409.65

[1] This issue bore interest at the rate of 4¼ percent from Oct. 15, 1933, to Oct. 15, 1934, and thereafter at the rate of 3¼ percent.

[2] Amounts issued and retired for series A to F inclusive include accrued discount; amounts outstanding are stated at current redemption values. Amounts issued, retired and outstanding for series G are stated at par value.

[3] Treasury bills are sold on a discount basis on competitive bidding. The average sale price of these series gives an approximate yield on a bank discount basis.

[4] For detailed information and amounts outstanding June 30, 1929, see table 24 in annual report for 1929, p. 456. For amounts retired subsequent to 1929, see table 31, p. 574 of this report and corresponding tables in reports for 1930 to 1940.

[5] After deducting amounts officially estimated to have been lost or irrevocably destroyed.

[6] The total gross debt June 30, 1941, on basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised) was $48,961,443,535.71 and the net amount of public debt redemptions and receipts in transit, etc., was $17,475,873.94.

[7] Includes amounts authorized to be outstanding at present time and amounts issued on deposits including reissues.

TAX EXEMPTIONS:

In hands of foreign holders.—Applicable only to securities issued prior to Mar. 1, 1941: Bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness of the United States, shall, while beneficially owned by a nonresident alien individual, or a foreign corporation, partnership, or association, not engaged in business in the United States, be exempt both as to principal and interest from any and all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

[8] Exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from all taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. (The Supreme Court has held that this exemption does not extend to estate or inheritance taxes imposed by Federal or State authority.)

[9] *Securities issued prior to Mar. 1, 1941.*—Exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (*a*) estate or inheritance taxes, and (*b*) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds authorized by the act approved Sept. 24, 1917, as amended, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate $5,000 owned by any individual, partnership, association, or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (*b*) above. The following is applicable to savings bonds only: For the purposes of determining taxes and tax exemptions the increment in value of savings bonds represented by the difference between the price paid and the redemption value received (whether at or before maturity) shall be considered as interest.

[10] *Securities issued on and after Mar. 1, 1941.*—Income derived from these securities is subject to all Federal taxes now or hereafter imposed. The securities are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. The following is applicable to savings bonds only: For the purposes of taxation any increment in value of savings bonds represented by the difference between the price paid and the redemption value received (whether at or before maturity) shall be considered as interest.

Attention is invited to Treasury Decision 4550 ruling that bonds, notes, bills, and certificates of indebtedness of the Federal Government or its agencies, and the interest thereon, are not exempt from the gift tax.

[11] *Securities other than National Defense series issued prior to Mar. 1, 1941.*—Exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except estate or inheritance taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority.

[12] *National Defense series issued prior to Mar. 1, 1941.*—Exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (*a*) estate or inheritance taxes, or gift taxes, and (*b*) all income, excess-profits and war-profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations, or corporations.

[13] Any income derived from Treasury bills, whether interest or gain from their sale or other disposition does not have any exemption, as such, and loss from the sale or other disposition of any such bills does not have any special treatment, as such, under Federal tax acts now or hereafter enacted. The bills are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority. For purposes of taxation the amount of discount at which the bills are originally sold by the United States is to be considered to be interest.

[14] These issues being investments of various Government funds and payable only for the account of such funds have no present tax liability.

MEMORANDUM RELATING TO OTHER OBLIGATIONS

Obligations of the United States payable on presentation:	
Matured interest obligations outstanding	$72, 473, 842. 59
Discount accrued on Treasury (war) savings certificates, matured series	3, 334, 355. 00
Settlement warrant checks outstanding	6, 248, 024. 11
Disbursing officers' checks outstanding	355, 508, 973. 74
Total	437, 565, 195. 44
Contingent liabilities: [1]	
Obligations of governmental agencies guaranteed by the United States:	
Matured (principal and interest) for which cash has been deposited with Treasurer of the United States	13, 658, 235. 05
Unmatured (principal)	6, 359, 619, 105. 28
Total	6, 373, 277, 340. 33
On credit of the United States:	
Tennessee Valley Authority	8, 300, 000.00
Depositors' funds, Postal Savings System	1, 346, 764, 255. 68
Total	1, 355, 064, 255.68
Federal Reserve notes (face amount)	6, 714, 688, 346. 64

[1] Details on p. 592.

TABLE 23.—*Principal of the public debt outstanding at the end of each fiscal year from 1853 to 1941* [1]

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), see p. 405]

June 30—	Interest-bearing [2]	Matured	Noninterest-bearing [3]	Total gross debt	Gross debt per capita
1853	$59,642,412	$162,249		$59,804,661	$2.36
1854	42,044,517	199,248		42,243,765	1.62
1855	35,418,001	170,498		35,588,499	1.32
1856	31,805,180	168,901		31,974,081	1.15
1857	28,503,377	197,998		28,701,375	1.01
1858	44,743,256	170,168		44,913,424	1.53
1859	58,333,156	165,225		58,498,381	1.93
1860	64,683,256	160,575		64,843,831	2.06
1861	90,423,292	159,125		90,582,417	2.83
1862	365,356,045	230,520	$158,591,390	524,177,955	16.03
1863	707,834,255	171,970	411,767,456	1,119,773,681	33.56
1864	1,360,026,914	366,629	455,437,271	1,815,830,814	53.33
1865	2,217,709,407	2,129,425	458,090,180	2,677,929,012	77.07
1866	2,322,116,330	4,435,865	429,211,734	2,755,763,929	77.69
1867	2,238,954,794	1,739,108	409,474,321	2,650,168,223	73.19
1868	2,191,326,130	1,246,334	390,873,992	2,583,446,456	69.87
1869	2,151,495,065	5,112,034	388,503,491	2,545,110,590	67.41
1870	2,035,881,095	3,569,664	397,002,510	2,436,453,269	63.19
1871	1,920,696,750	1,948,902	399,406,489	2,322,052,141	58.70
1872	1,800,794,100	7,926,547	401,270,191	2,209,990,838	54.44
1873	1,696,483,950	51,929,460	402,796,935	2,151,210,345	51.62
1874	1,724,930,750	3,216,340	431,785,640	2,159,932,730	50.47
1875	1,708,676,300	11,425,570	436,174,779	2,156,276,649	49.06
1876	1,696,685,450	3,902,170	430,258,158	2,130,845,778	47.21
1877	1,697,888,500	18,648,610	393,222,793	2,107,759,903	45.47
1878	1,780,735,650	5,594,070	373,088,595	2,159,418,315	45.37
1879	1,887,716,110	37,015,380	374,181,153	2,298,912,643	47.05
1880	1,709,993,100	7,621,205	373,294,567	2,090,908,872	41.69
1881	1,625,567,750	6,723,615	386,994,363	2,019,285,728	39.35
1882	1,449,810,400	16,260,555	390,844,689	1,856,915,644	35.37
1883	1,324,229,150	7,831,165	389,898,603	1,721,958,918	32.07
1884	1,212,563,850	19,655,955	393,087,639	1,625,307,444	29.60
1885	1,182,150,950	4,100,745	392,299,474	1,578,551,169	28.11
1886	1,132,014,100	9,704,195	413,941,255	1,555,659,550	27.10
1887	1,007,692,350	6,114,915	451,678,029	1,465,485,294	24.97
1888	936,522,500	2,495,845	445,613,311	1,384,631,656	23.09
1889	815,853,990	1,911,235	431,705,286	1,249,470,511	20.39
1890	711,313,110	1,815,555	409,267,919	1,122,396,584	17.92
1891	610,529,120	1,614,705	393,662,736	1,005,806,561	15.75
1892	585,029,330	2,785,875	380,403,636	968,218,841	14.88
1893	585,037,100	2,094,060	374,300,606	961,431,766	14.49
1894	635,041,890	1,851,240	380,004,687	1,016,897,817	15.04
1895	716,202,060	1,721,590	378,989,470	1,096,913,120	15.91
1896	847,363,890	1,636,890	373,728,570	1,222,729,350	17.40
1897	847,365,130	1,346,880	378,081,703	1,226,793,713	17.14
1898	847,367,470	1,262,680	384,112,913	1,232,743,063	16.90
1899	1,046,048,750	1,218,300	389,433,654	1,436,700,704	19.33
1900	1,023,478,860	1,176,320	238,761,733	1,263,416,913	16.56
1901	987,141,040	1,415,620	233,015,585	1,221,572,245	15.71
1902	931,070,340	1,280,860	245,680,157	1,178,031,357	14.89
1903	914,541,410	1,205,090	243,659,413	1,159,405,913	14.40
1904	895,157,440	1,970,920	239,130,656	1,136,259,016	13.88
1905	895,158,340	1,370,245	235,828,510	1,132,357,095	13.60
1906	895,159,140	1,128,135	246,235,695	1,142,522,970	13.50
1907	894,834,280	1,086,815	251,257,098	1,147,178,193	13.33
1908	897,503,990	4,130,015	276,056,398	1,177,690,403	13.46
1909	913,317,490	2,883,855	232,114,027	1,148,315,372	12.91
1910	913,317,490	2,124,895	231,497,584	1,146,939,969	12.69
1911	915,353,190	1,879,830	236,751,917	1,153,984,937	12.28
1912	963,776,770	1,760,450	228,301,285	1,193,838,505	12.48
1913	965,706,610	1,659,550	225,681,585	1,193,047,745	12.26
1914	967,953,310	1,552,560	218,729,530	1,188,235,400	12.00
1915	969,759,090	1,507,260	219,997,718	1,191,264,068	11.83
1916	971,562,590	1,473,100	252,109,878	1,225,145,568	11.96
1917	2,712,549,477	14,232,230	248,836,878	2,975,618,585	28.57
1918	11,985,882,436	20,242,550	237,503,733	12,243,628,719	115.65
1919	25,234,496,274	11,109,370	236,428,775	25,482,034,419	240.09
1920	24,061,095,362	6,747,700	230,075,350	24,297,918,412	228.32
1921	23,737,352,080	10,939,620	227,958,908	23,976,250,608	221.09
1922	22,711,035,587	25,250,880	227,792,723	22,964,079,190	208.97
1923	22,007,590,754	98,172,160	243,924,844	22,349,687,758	200.10
1924	20,981,586,430	30,241,250	239,292,747	21,251,120,427	186.86
1925	20,210,906,251	30,242,930	275,122,993	20,516,272,174	177.82
1926	19,383,770,860	13,327,800	246,084,419	19,643,183,079	167.70
1927	18,250,943,966	14,707,235	244,523,065	18,510,174,266	156.04
1928	17,317,695,097	45,331,660	241,263,806	17,604,290,563	146.69

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 23.—*Principal of the public debt outstanding at the end of each fiscal year from 1853 to 1941* [1]—Continued

June 30—	Interest-bearing [2]	Matured	Noninterest-bearing [3]	Total gross debt	Gross debt per capita
1929	$16,638,941,380	$50,751,399	$241,504,969	$16,931,197,748	$139.40
1930	15,921,892,350	31,715,370	231,700,579	16,185,308,299	131.49
1931	16,519,588,640	51,822,845	230,073,658	16,801,485,143	135.37
1932	19,161,273,540	60,086,685	265,649,541	19,487,009,766	155.93
1933	22,157,643,120	65,910,825	315,118,219	22,538,672,164	179.21
1934	26,480,487,920	54,266,380	518,331,688	27,053,085,988	213.65
1935	27,645,229,826	230,662,905	825,274,361	28,701,167,092	225.07
1936	32,755,631,770	169,362,895	620,389,957	33,545,384,622	261.20
1937	35,802,586,915	118,529,615	505,974,491	36,427,091,021	281.82
1938	36,578,684,982	141,350,510	447,451,959	37,167,487,451	285.43
1939	39,891,844,494	142,293,290	411,279,534	40,445,417,318	308.34
1940	42,380,009,306	204,590,740	386,443,910	42,971,043,956	[4] 325.66
1941	48,404,879,489	204,995,810	369,044,111	48,978,919,410	367.68

[1] Figures for 1853 to 1885, inclusive, are taken from "Statement of receipts and expenditures of the Government from 1855 to 1885 and principal of public debt from 1791 to 1885," compiled from the official records of the Register's office. Later figures are taken from the monthly debt statements and revised figures published in the annual reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.

[2] Exclusive of the bonds issued to the Pacific railways (provision having been made by law to secure the Treasury against both principal and interest) and the Navy pension fund (which was in no sense a debt, the principal being the property of the United States).

[3] Includes old demand notes; United States notes (gold reserve deducted since 1900); postal currency and fractional currency less the amounts officially estimated to have been destroyed; and also the deposits held by the Treasury for the retirement of Federal Reserve Bank notes, and for national bank notes of national banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, which prior to 1890 was not included in the published debt statements. Does not include gold, silver, or currency certificates, or Treasury notes of 1890 for redemption of which an exact equivalent of the respective kinds of money or bullion was held in the Treasury.

[4] Revised.

TABLE 24.—*Comparative statement of the public debt outstanding June 30, 1934 to 1941*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), see p. 405]

Class	June 30, 1934	June 30, 1935	June 30, 1936	June 30, 1937	June 30, 1938	June 30, 1939	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941
Interest-bearing:								
Public issues:								
Marketable issues:								
Consols of 1930	$599, 724, 050. 00	$599, 724, 050. 00						
Panama Canal loan bonds	124, 701, 580. 00	124, 701, 580. 00	$49, 800, 000. 00	$49, 800, 000. 00	$49, 800, 000. 00	$49, 800, 000. 00	$49, 800, 000. 00	$49, 800, 000. 00
Conversion bonds of 1946-47	28, 894 500. 00	28, 894, 500. 00	28, 894, 500. 00	28, 894, 500. 00	28, 894, 500. 00	28, 894, 500. 00	28, 894 500. 00	28 894. 500. 00
Postal savings bonds	78, 030. 240. 00	101, 943, 340. 00	120, 881, 020. 00	119, 086, 360. 00	118, 065, 420. 00	117, 776, 160. 00	117, 586, 760. 00	117, 407, 880. 00
Liberty loan bonds	6, 345, 774, 300. 00	1, 334, 968, 000. 00						
Treasury bonds	9, 332, 732, 350. 00	12, 683, 570, 300. 00	17, 167, 930, 100. 00	19, 935, 749, 800. 00	21, 846, 029, 950. 00	25, 218, 322, 650. 00	26, 554, 797, 450. 00	30, 215, 059, 200. 00
Treasury notes	6, 653, 111, 900. 00	10, 023, 251, 900. 00	11, 380, 985, 050. 00	10, 617, 241, 250. 00	9, 146, 922, 950. 00	7, 242, 709, 700. 00	6, 382, 600, 100. 00	5, 698, 468, 500. 00
Certificates of indebtedness	1, 517, 245, 000. 00							
Treasury bills	1, 404, 035, 000. 00	2, 052, 898, 000. 00	2, 353, 516, 000. 00	2, 303, 094, 000. 00	1, 154, 164, 000. 00	1, 307, 569, 000. 00	1, 302, 194, 000. 00	1, 603, 196, 000. 00
Total marketable issues	26, 084, 248, 920. 00	26, 949 951, 670. 00	31, 102, 006 670. 00	33, 053, 865. 910. 00	32, 343, 876, 820. 00	33, 965, 072, 010. 00	34, 435, 872, 810. 00	37, 712, 826, 080. 00
Nonmarketable issues:								
United States savings bonds		62, 036, 156. 25	316, 222, 800. 00	802, 126, 199. 05	1, 240, 432, 055. 15	1, 874, 023, 877. 10	2, 908, 212, 720. 86	4, 330, 818, 002. 01
Depositary bonds								615, 000. 00
Adjusted service bonds of 1945			711, 260, 300. 00	388, 574, 850. 00	318, 701, 150. 00	282, 894, 650. 00	261, 029, 818. 50	240, 562, 450. 00
Total nonmarketable issues		62, 036, 156. 25	1, 027, 483, 100. 00	1, 190, 701, 049. 05	1, 559, 133, 205. 15	2, 156, 918, 527. 10	3, 169, 242, 539. 36	4, 571, 995, 452. 01
Total public issues	26, 084, 248, 920. 00	27, 011, 987, 826. 25	32, 129, 489, 770. 00	34, 244, 566, 959. 05	33, 903, 010, 025. 15	36, 121, 990, 537. 10	37, 605, 115, 349. 36	42, 284, 821, 532. 01

Special issues:								
Old-age reserve account (notes)				267, 100, 000. 00	662, 300, 000. 00	1, 177, 200, 000. 00	1, 413. 200, 000. 00	1. 052, 500. 000. 00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (notes)							324. 900, 000. 00	1, 328, 100, 000. 00
Railroad retirement account (notes)					66. 200. 000. 00	67, 200, 000. 00	79, 400, 000. 00	74, 000, 000. 00
Civil service retirement fund (notes)	238, 700, 000. 00	247, 700, 000. 00	274, 700, 000. 00	300, 400, 000. 00	388, 900. 000. 00	465, 400, 000. 00	550, 200, 000. 00	645, 285, 000. 00
Foreign service retirement fund (notes)	2, 437, 000. 00	2, 693, 000. 00	2, 884, 000. 00	3, 111, 000. 00	3, 328, 000. 00	3, 528, 000. 00	3. 926, 000. 00	4. 713, 000. 00
Canal Zone retirement fund (notes)	2, 302, 000. 00	2, 349, 000. 00	2, 849, 000. 00	3, 304. 000. 00	3. 662. 000. 00	3, 946. 000. 00	4, 284. 000. 00	5, 388, 000. 00
Alaska Railroad retirement fund (notes)				52. 000. 00	327. 000. 00	563. 000. 00	767. 000. 00	1, 005. 000. 00
Postal Savings System (notes)	35, 000, 000. 00	125, 000, 000. 00	100, 000, 000. 00	30, 000, 000. 00	45, 000. 000. 00	128, 000, 000. 00	96. 500. 000. 00	88, 000, 000. 00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (notes)		100, 000, 000. 00	100, 000, 000. 00	95. 000, 000. 00	85. 000, 000. 00	101, 000, 000. 00	56, 000, 000. 00	90, 000, 000. 00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (notes)								5, 050, 000. 00
National service life insurance fund (notes)								2, 800, 000. 00
Government life insurance fund (adjusted service bonds)				500, 157, 956. 40	500, 157, 956. 40	500, 157, 956. 40	500, 157. 956. 40	500, 157. 956. 40
Government life insurance fund (notes)					23, 000, 000. 00	36, 359, 000. 00	24, 259, 000. 00	30, 759, 000. 00
Adjusted service certificate fund (certificates)	117, 800, 000. 00	155, 500, 000. 00	126, 800, 000. 00	37. 600, 000. 00	25, 800, 000. 00	19, 500, 000. 00	11, 300, 000. 00	19. 300, 000. 00
Unemployment trust fund (certificates)			18, 909. 000. 00	312, 295, 000. 00	872. 000, 000. 00	1. 267, 000, 000. 00	1, 710. 000. 000. 00	2, 273, 000, 000. 00
Total special issues	396, 239, 000. 00	633. 242, 000. 00	626, 142. 000. 00	1, 558. 019. 956. 40	2, 675. 674. 956. 40	3, 769, 853, 956. 40	4, 774. 893, 956. 40	6, 120. 057, 956. 40
Total interest-bearing debt	26, 480. 487, 920. 00	27. 645, 229, 826. 25	32, 755. 631, 770. 00	35, 802. 586, 915. 45	36, 578. 684. 931. 55	39, 891. 844, 403. 50	42, 380, 009. 305. 76	48, 404. 879. 488. 41

TABLE 24.—*Comparative statement of the public debt outstanding June 30, 1934 to 1941*—Continued

Class	June 30, 1934	June 30, 1935	June 30, 1936	June 30, 1937	June 30, 1938	June 30, 1939	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941
Noninterest-bearing (public issues):								
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	$54, 266, 380. 26	$230, 662, 905. 26	$169, 362, 895. 26	$118, 529, 615. 26	$141, 350, 510. 26	$142, 293, 290. 26	$204, 590 740. 26	$204, 995, 810. 26
United States notes (less gold reserve)	190, 641, 585. 07	190, 641, 585. 07	190, 641, 585. 07	190, 641, 585. 07	190, 641, 585. 07	190, 641, 585. 07	190, 641, 585. 07	190, 641, 585. 07
Deposits for retirement of national bank and Federal Reserve Bank notes	322, 340, 598. 00	629, 307, 198. 00	424, 440, 470. 50	310, 038, 301. 50	251, 527, 461. 50	215, 365, 126. 50	189, 999, 123. 50	172, 612, 804. 50
Other debt bearing no interest	5, 349, 505. 15	5, 325, 577. 20	5, 307, 901. 40	5, 294, 604. 04	5, 282, 912. 92	5, 272, 822. 77	5, 803, 201. 33	5, 789, 721. 41
Total noninterest-bearing (public issues)	572, 598, 068. 48	1, 055, 937, 265. 53	789, 752, 852. 23	624, 504, 105. 87	588, 802, 469. 75	553, 572, 824. 60	591, 034, 650. 16	574, 039, 921. 24
Total gross debt	27, 053, 085, 988. 48	28, 701, 167, 091. 78	33, 545, 384, 622. 23	36, 427, 091, 021. 32	37, 167, 487, 451. 30	40, 445, 417, 318. 10	42, 971, 043, 955. 92	48, 978, 919, 409. 65
Gross debt per capita	213. 65	225. 07	261. 20	281. 82	285. 43	308. 34	[1] 325. 66	367. 68
Computed rate of interest per annum on interest-bearing debt outstanding (percent)	3. 181	2. 716	2. 559	2. 582	2. 589	2. 600	2. 583	2. 518

Revised.

TABLE 23.—*Composition of the public debt at the end of the fiscal years 1916 to 1940 and by months from 1940 to 1941*

[In millions of dollars. On basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), see p. 405]

Year and month	Bonds	Notes [1]	Certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills	Special issues to Government agencies and trust funds	Total interest-bearing debt	Matured debt on which interest has ceased	Debt bearing no interest	Total gross debt
June 30—								
1916	$967	$4	----------	----------	$972	$1	$252	$1,225
1917	2,412	27	$273	----------	2,713	14	249	2,976
1918	9,911	369	1,706	----------	11,986	20	238	12,244
1919	17,188	4,422	3,625	----------	25,234	11	236	25,482
1920	16,218	5,074	2,769	----------	24,061	7	230	24,298
1921	16,119	4,919	2,699	----------	23,737	11	228	23,976
1922	15,965	4,917	1,829	----------	22,711	25	228	22,964
1923	16,535	4,441	1,031	----------	22,008	98	244	22,350
1924	16,025	4,149	808	----------	20,982	30	239	21,251
1925	16,842	2,740	533	$95	20,211	30	275	20,516
1926	16,928	1,799	453	204	19,384	13	246	19,643
1927	15,220	1,986	686	359	18,251	15	245	18,510
1928	13,021	2,582	1,252	462	17,318	45	241	17,604
1929	12,125	2,267	1,640	607	16,639	51	242	16,931
1930	12,111	1,626	1,420	764	15,922	32	232	16,185
1931	13,531	452	2,246	291	16,520	52	230	16,801
1932	14,250	1,261	3,341	309	19,161	60	266	19,487
1933	14,223	4,548	3,063	323	22,158	66	315	22,539
1934	16,510	6,653	2,921	396	26,480	54	518	27,053
1935	14,936	10,023	2,053	633	27,645	231	825	28,701
1936	18,395	11,381	2,354	626	32,756	169	620	33,545
1937	21,324	10,617	2,303	1,558	35,803	119	506	36,427
1938	23,602	9,147	1,154	2,676	36,579	141	447	37,167
1939	27,572	7,243	1,308	3,770	39,892	142	411	40,445
1940	29,920	6,383	1,302	4,775	42,380	205	386	42,971
Month ended—								
1940—July	30,650	6,384	1,302	4,853	43,190	198	386	43,779
August	30,699	6,384	1,303	4,934	43,320	205	383	43,905
September	30,732	6,384	1,303	5,063	43,482	212	381	44,070
October	31,496	5,660	1,307	5,102	43,563	197	380	44,147
November	31,535	5,660	1,308	5,209	43,711	187	379	44,279
December	31,613	6,178	1,310	5,370	44,471	191	377	45,030
1941—January	31,789	6,813	1,307	5,426	45,334	181	376	45,897
February	31,910	6,813	1,306	5,534	45,563	180	374	46,116
March	33,575	5,722	1,604	5,683	46,583	220	372	47,177
April	33,648	5,721	1,603	5,707	46,679	186	372	47,236
May	34,018	5,721	1,603	5,834	47,176	190	370	47,737
June	34,983	5,698	1,603	6,120	48,405	205	369	48,979

[1] For an analysis of the items included in each category in this table, see the Statement of the Public Debt of the United States issued after the close of each month. Details for June 30, 1941, are shown in table 22 on p. 529 of this report, and details for the close of prior fiscal years are shown in similar tables appearing in reports for those years.

[2] Includes Treasury (war) savings securities.

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to nearest million and will not necessarily add to totals. For monthly figures back to June 1916, see annual report for 1936, p. 413, and corresponding tables in subsequent reports.

Public debt operations

TABLE 26.—*Public debt receipts and expenditures, monthly July 1940 to June 1941, with totals for the fiscal years 1937 to 1941* [1]

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised), see p. 405]

	1940						1941		
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
RECEIPTS									
Market operations:									
Cash:									
Treasury bills	$501,607,000.00	$400,635,000.00	$400,537,000.00	$505,363,000.00	$402,099,000.00	$402,883,000.00	$501,783,000.00	$400,982,000.00	$701,181,000.00
Treasury notes						530,838,700.00	634,583,500.00	480,900.00	
Treasury bonds	671,311,760.00	9,401,090.00	*[a] 20,000.00*	*[a] 500.00*					554,422,795.00
United States savings bonds (including unclassified sales)	72,997,075.03	53,358,893.56	47,121,644.50	52,220,676.65	50,079,932.28	82,207,227.25	189,275,832.69	120,680,174.30	131,961,202.33
Subtotal	1,245,915,835.03	463,394,983.56	447,638,644.50	557,583,176.65	452,178,932.28	1,015,928,927.25	1,325,642,332.69	522,143,074.30	1,387,564,997.33
Adjusted service bonds	295,300.00	270,900.00	187,300.00	221,200.00	179,100.00	160,150.00	147,600.00	150,300.00	194,350.00
Exchanges:									
Treasury notes	1,762,800.00								65,039,700.00
Treasury bonds				724,677,900.00					1,562,163,000.00
Subtotal	1,762,800.00			724,677,900.00					1,627,202,700.00

	1941			Total fiscal year				
	April	May	June	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
RECEIPTS								
Market operations:								
Cash:								
Treasury bills	$501, 271, 000. 00	$400, 811, 000. 00	$701, 114, 000. 00	$5, 820, 266, 000. 00	$5, 371, 611, 000	$5, 227, 365, 000	$3, 757, 919, 000	$3, 604, 543, 000
Treasury notes				1, 165, 903, 100. 00		670, 668, 500	219, 035, 700	852, 904, 100
Treasury bonds	21, 733, 855. 00	[a] *11, 500. 00*	661, 750, 800. 00	1, 918, 588, 300. 00	671, 431, 150	864, 582, 900	293, 513, 250	1, 221, 413, 000
United States savings bonds (including unclassified sales)	61, 967, 535. 64	374, 777, 141. 79	320, 732, 411. 43	1, 557, 379, 747. 45	1, 150, 810, 389	712, 476, 470	504, 653, 947	519, 731, 009
Treasury (war) savings securities					542, 011	91	198	
Deposits for retirement of national bank notes					1, 290		600, 000	
Subtotal	584, 972, 390. 64	775, 576, 641. 79	1, 683, 597, 211. 43	10, 462, 137, 147. 45	7, 194, 395, 840	7, 475, 092, 961	4, 775, 752, 095	6, 198, 591, 109
Adjusted service bonds	156, 400. 00	133, 250. 00	141, 950. 00	2, 237, 800. 00	8, 356, 800	6, 561, 350	12, 750, 800	140, 589, 400
Exchanges:								
Treasury notes			924, 000. 00	67, 726, 500. 00	1, 793, 952, 100	527, 165, 300	1, 056, 719, 300	204, 425, 400
Treasury bonds	628, 400. 00	200. 00	786, 390, 950. 00	3, 073, 860, 150. 00	1, 018, 051, 100	2, 507, 718, 800	1, 617, 089, 300	1, 546, 939, 100
Subtotal	628, 400. 00	200. 00	787, 314, 950. 00	3, 141, 586, 950. 00	2, 812, 003, 200	3, 034, 881, 100	2, 673, 808, 600	1, 751, 364, 500

[a] Counter entry (deduct).
[1] For figures for years 1933 to 1936, see annual report for 1937, p. 336.

TABLE 26.—*Public debt receipts and expenditures, monthly July 1940 to June 1941, with totals for the fiscal years 1937 to 1941* [1]—Con.

	1940						1941		
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
RECEIPTS—Continued									
Special issues:									
Adjusted service certificate fund (certificates)							$9,800,000.00		
Unemployment trust fund (certificates)	$38,000,000.00	$85,000,000.00	$5,000,000.00	$41,000,000.00	$113,000,000.00	$22,300,000.00	40,000,000.00	$113,000,000.00	
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (notes) [2]			159,000,000.00			163,000,000.00			$171,000,000.00
Railroad retirement account (notes)		6,000,000.00							
Civil service retirement fund, (notes)	88,800,000.00	130,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	33,000.00	1,720,000.00	1,960,000.00	70,000.00	37,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund (notes)	830,000.00								
Canal Zone retirement fund (notes)	1,164,000.00								
Alaska Railroad retirement fund (notes)	175,000.00							25,000.00	
Postal Savings System (notes)							15,000,000.00		
Government life insurance fund (notes)			2,000,000.00				1,000,000.00	500,000.00	
National service life insurance fund (notes)								300,000.00	375,000.00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (notes)				14,000,000.00			20,000,000.00		
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (notes)					1,750,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	300,000.00	200,000.00
Subtotal	128,969,000.00	91,130,000.00	166,040,000.00	55,040,000.00	114,783,000.00	187,520,000.00	88,260,000.00	114,195,000.00	171,612,000.00
Total public debt receipts	1,376,942,935.03	554,795,883.56	613,865,944.50	1,337,522,276.65	567,141,032.28	1,203,609,077.25	1,414,049,932.69	636,488,374.30	3,186,574,047.33

	1941			Total fiscal year				
	April	May	June	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
RECEIPTS—Continued								
Special issues:								
Adjusted service certificate fund (certificates)	$10,000,000.00			$19,800,000.00	$15,300,000	$23,000,000	$32,000,000	$54,900,000
Unemployment trust fund (certificates)	55,000,000.00	$137,000,000.00	$2,281,000,000.00	2,930,300,000.00	2,264,000,000	1,726,000,000	1,423,870,000	596,439,000
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (notes) [2]			510,200,000.00	1,003,200,000.00	582,900,000	514,900,000	395,200,000	267,100,000
Railroad retirement account (notes)				6,000,000.00	12,200,000	11,000,000	81,200,000	
Civil service retirement fund (notes)	49,000.00	48,000.00	100,058,000.00	192,985,000.00	144,000,000	121,700,000	151,600,000	78,700,000
Foreign service retirement fund (notes)			616,000.00	1,446,000.00	1,161,000	857,000	731,000	881,000
Canal Zone retirement fund (notes)			2,234,000.00	3,398,000.00	637,000	610,000	609,000	634,000
Alaska Railroad retirement fund (notes)			90,000.00	290,000.00	204,000	236,000	275,000	52,000
Postal Savings System (notes)				15,000,000.00	40,000,000	96,000,000	25,000,000	
Government life insurance fund (bonds)								500,157,956
Government life insurance fund (notes)		500,000.00	22,500,000.00	26,500,000.00	24,400,000	42,759,000	23,000,000	
National service life insurance fund (notes)	700,000.00	650,000.00	775,000.00	2,800,000.00				
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (notes)				34,000,000.00	66,000,000	30,000,000	25,000,000	
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (notes)	300,000.00	1,500,000.00		5,050,000.00				
Subtotal	66,049,000.00	139,698,000.00	2,917,473,000.00	4,240,769,000.00	3,150,802,000	2,567,062,000	2,158,485,000	1,498,863,956
Total public debt receipts	651,806,190.64	915,408,091.79	5,388,527,111.43	17,846,730,897.45	13,165,557,840	13,083,600,411	9,620,796,495	9,589,408,965

[1] For figures for years 1933 to 1936, see annual report for 1937, p. 336.
[2] Includes transaction formerly classified under the caption "Old-age reserve account."

TABLE 26.—*Public debt receipts and expenditures, monthly July 1940 to June 1941, with totals for the fiscal years 1937 to 1941* [1]—Continued

	1940						1941		
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
EXPENDITURES									
Market operations:									
Cash:									
Treasury bills	$491, 758. 000. 00	$389, 112. 000. 00	$391, 774, 000. 00	$513, 724, 000. 00	$407, 952, 000. 00	$394, 544, 000. 00	$504, 861. 000 00	$399, 670, 000. 00	$397, 040. 000. 00
Certificates of indebtedness	2. 500. 00	2. 600. 00	1, 000. 00	5. 500. 00	11. 500. 00	441. 250. 00	72. 000. 00	7. 000. 00	17. 000. 00
Treasury notes	1, 643, 100. 00	1, 111, 800. 00	495, 100. 00	1, 130, 450. 00	968, 150. 00	10. 525, 650. 00	767, 550. 00	644, 950. 00	11, 495, 050. 00
Treasury bonds	12. 135, 150. 00	2. 575, 600. 00	1, 700. 950. 00	1, 243, 900. 00	791. 850. 00	5, 574, 450. 00	6, 709, 700. 00	1, 917, 150. 00	27, 915. 800. 00
United States savings bonds	11, 756, 569. 00	11, 161, 216. 50	11, 632, 727. 25	11, 825, 186. 25	11, 065, 256. 25	10, 450, 140. 00	12, 933, 580. 75	11, 775, 128. 50	13, 454, 887. 75
Adjusted service bonds	3, 075, 450. 00	2, 372 750. 00	2, 157, 850. 00	2, 229, 950. 00	1, 635, 850. 00	1, 498. 000. 00	1, 607, 950. 00	1, 374, 250. 00	1, 482, 618. 50
First Liberty bonds	304, 450. 00	67. 750. 00	39, 400. 00	93, 050. 00	376, 650. 00	74. 050. 00	397, 450. 00	189, 200. 00	431, 800. 00
Fourth Liberty bonds	249, 550. 00	216, 600. 00	170, 150. 00	179, 350. 00	182, 650. 00	208, 250. 00	259. 250. 00	232, 400. 00	177, 750. 00
Postal savings bonds	70, 500. 00	200. 00	500. 00	850. 00	500. 00	500. 00	102. 420. 00	560. 00	60. 00
Other debt items	19, 628. 50	35, 245. 79	15, 852. 00	55, 748. 75	11, 129. 50	19, 413. 75	12, 066. 25	113, 034. 76	18, 410. 00
National bank notes and Federal Reserve Bank notes	651, 675. 00	2, 662, 595. 00	1, 741, 315. 00	1, 223, 070. 00	1, 491, 790. 00	1, 274, 210. 00	1, 854, 685. 00	1, 522, 137. 00	1, 532, 685. 00
Subtotal	521, 666, 572. 50	409, 318, 387. 29	409, 728. 794. 25	531, 712. 005. 00	424, 487, 325. 75	424, 609, 913. 75	529, 577, 652. 00	417, 445. 810. 26	453, 596, 061. 25
Exchanges:									
Treasury notes				724, 677, 900. 00					1, 141. 004, 700. 00
Treasury bonds	1, 762, 800. 00								486, 198, 000. 00
Subtotal	1, 762. 800. 00			724, 677, 900. 00					1, 627, 202, 700. 00

	1941			Total fiscal year				
	April	May	June	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
EXPENDITURES								
Market operations:								
Cash:								
Treasury bills	$526, 157, 000. 00	$389, 438, 000. 00	$690, 408, 000. 00	$5,496,438,000. 00	$5, 368, 965, 000	$5, 066, 764, 000	$4, 856, 487, 000	$3, 666, 199, 000
Certificates of indebtedness	26, 500. 00	71, 500. 00	20, 500. 00	678, 850. 00	434, 700	619, 550	1, 034, 550	2, 533, 700
Treasury notes	1, 452, 150. 00	1, 177, 900. 00	17, 115, 150. 00	48, 527, 000. 00	105, 534, 550	64, 752, 950	68, 393, 000	72, 061, 650
Treasury bonds	8, 298, 300. 00	4, 969, 500. 00	2, 375, 650. 00	76, 238, 000. 00	30, 116, 100	9, 000	322, 400	532, 400
United States savings bonds	13, 264, 956. 50	13, 966, 760. 75	14, 838, 599. 00	148, 126, 038. 50	114, 260, 162	82, 000, 208	66, 629, 995	36, 206, 922
Treasury (war) savings securities								41, 675
Victory notes								42, 150
Adjusted service bonds	1, 436, 800. 00	1, 100, 650. 00	2, 733, 100. 00	22, 705, 168. 50	30, 221, 631	42, 367, 950	82, 624, 200	696, 531, 400
First Liberty bonds	40, 400. 00	105, 600. 00	140, 850. 00	2, 260, 650. 00	1, 356, 100	2, 335, 900	13, 782, 900	14, 850, 550
Second Liberty bonds								132, 100
Third Liberty bonds								160, 000
Fourth Liberty bonds	151, 850. 00	463, 800. 00	245, 450. 00	2, 737, 050. 00	3, 080, 600	5, 430, 600	15, 440, 000	19, 457, 600
Postal savings bonds	100. 00		1, 620. 00	177, 760. 00	193, 060	295, 280	1, 024, 960	1, 789, 200
Consols of 1930								8, 950
Panama Canal bonds								36, 700
Other debt items	15, 387. 86	14, 711. 25	20, 985. 01	351, 613. 42	264, 818	303, 442	1, 181, 466	2, 061
National bank notes and Federal Reserve Bank notes	914, 737. 00	1, 291, 975. 00	1, 225, 445. 00	17, 386, 319. 00	25, 367, 293	36, 162, 335	59, 110, 840	114, 402, 169
Subtotal	551, 758, 181. 36	412, 600, 397. 00	729, 125, 349. 01	5, 815, 626, 449. 42	5, 679, 794, 014	5, 301, 041, 215	5, 166, 031, 311	4, 624, 988, 227
Exchanges:								
Treasury notes	284, 000. 00			1, 865, 966, 600. 00	2, 534, 292, 200	3, 034, 884, 100	2, 673, 808, 600	1, 751, 364, 500
Treasury bonds	344, 400. 00	200. 00	787, 314, 950. 00	1, 275, 620, 350. 00	277, 711, 000			
Subtotal	628, 400. 00	200. 00	787, 314, 950. 00	3, 141, 586, 950. 00	2, 812, 003, 200	3, 034, 884, 100	2, 673, 808, 600	1, 751, 364, 500

[1] For figures for years 1933 to 1936, see annual report for 1937, p. 336.

TABLE 26.—*Public debt receipts and expenditures, monthly July 1940 to June 1941, with totals for the fiscal years 1937 to 1941* [1]—Continued

	1940						1941		
	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
EXPENDITURES—Continued									
Special issues:									
Adjusted service certificate fund (certificates)	$500,000.00		$500,000.00		$300,000.00	$500,000.00	$9,500,000.00		
Unemployment trust fund (certificates)	25,000,000.00		23,000,000.00	$10,000,000.00		11,000,000.00	11,000,000.00		$10,000,000.00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (notes)[2]	5,000,000.00	$5,000,000.00	11,500,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	12,100,000.00	10,000,000.00	$5,000,000.00	11,200,000.00
Railroad retirement account (notes)									
Civil service retirement fund (notes)		5,700,000.00	1,400,000.00	1,800,000.00	1,800,000.00	3,500,000.00	1,600,000.00	1,300,000.00	1,300,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund (notes)		10,000.00	24,000.00	12,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	19,000.00	23,000.00	21,000.00
Canal Zone retirement fund (notes)		72,000.00	13,000.00	15,000.00	5,000.00	26,000.00	12,000.00	23,000.00	35,000.00
Postal Savings System (notes)									
Government life insurance fund (notes)	20,000,000.00								
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (notes)									
Subtotal	50,500,000.00	10,782,000.00	36,437,000.00	16,827,000.00	7,123,000.00	27,144,000.00	32,131,000.00	6,346,000.00	22,556,000.00
Total public debt expenditures	573,929,372.50	420,100,387.29	446,165,794.25	1,273,216,905.00	431,610,325.75	451,753,913.75	561,708,652.00	423,791,810.26	2,103,354,761.25

	1941			Total fiscal year				
	April	May	June	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
EXPENDITURES—Continued								
Special issues:								
Adjusted service certificate fund (certificates)	$250,000.00		$250,000.00	$11,800,000.00	$23,500,000	$29,300,000	$43,800,000	$144,100,000
Unemployement trust fund (certificates)	15,000,000.00		2,262,300,000.00	2,367,300,000.00	1,821,000,000	1,331,000,000	864,165,000	393,053,000
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (notes)[2]	10,000,000.00	$5,000,000.00	275,900,000.00	360,700,000.00	22,000,000			
Railroad retirement account (notes)		1,400,000.00	10,000,000.00	11,400,000.00	59,200,000	45,200,000	72,100,000	44,000,000
Civil service retirement fund (notes)	1,500,000.00	1,100,000.00	76,900,000.00	97,900,000.00		10,000,000	15,000,000	
Foreign service retirement fund (notes)	24,000.00	33,000.00	457,000.00	659,000.00	763,000	657,000	514,000	654,000
Canal Zone retirement fund (notes)	23,000.00	20,000.00	2,050,000.00	2,294,000.00	299,000	326,000	251,000	179,000
Alaska railroad retirement fund (notes)			52,000.00	52,000.00				
Postal Savings System (notes)	15,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	3,500,000.00	23,500,000.00	71,500,000	13,000,000	10,000,000	70,000,000
Government life insurance fund (notes)				20,000,000.00	36,500,000	29,400,000		
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (notes)					111,000,000	14,000,000	35,000,000	5,000,000
Subtotal	41,797,000.00	12,553,000.00	2,631,409,000.00	2,895,605,000.00	2,145,762,000	1,472,883,000	1,040,830,000	566,986,000
Total public debt expenditures	594,183,581.36	425,153,597.00	4,147,849,299.01	11,852,818,399.42	10,637,559,214	9,808,808,315	8,880,669,911	6,943,338,727

[1] For figures for years 1933 to 1936, see annual report for 1937, p. 336.
[2] Includes transactions formerly classified under the caption "Old-age reserve account."

TABLE 27.—*Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts during the fiscal year 1941, and cumulative totals from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1940 and 1941, by sources and issues*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), see p. 405]

Detail	Face amount retired	Principal amount paid
Purchases and/or redemptions for cumulative sinking fund:		
Cumulative total to June 30, 1940	$6,098,948,000.00	$6,091,263,243.87
Fiscal year 1941:		
Redemptions:		
3⅜% Treasury bonds of 1940-43	36,959,600.00	36,959,600.00
Cumulative total to June 30, 1941	6,135,907,600.00	6,128,222,843.87
Purchases and/or redemptions of bonds, etc., from cash repayments of principal by foreign governments, being repayments of loans under Liberty bond acts (received under ratified or unratified debt agreements):		
Cumulative total to June 30, 1940	[1] 464,169,257.31	[1] 454,212,199.22
Fiscal year 1941, no retirements		
Cumulative total to June 30, 1941	464,169,257.31	454,212,199.22
Purchases and/or redemptions from franchise tax receipts derived from Federal Reserve Banks:		
Cumulative total to June 30, 1940	[2] 149,809,170.07	[2] 149,138,300.29
Fiscal year 1941, no retirements		
Cumulative total to June 30, 1941	149,809,170.07	149,138,300.29
Purchases and/or redemptions from net earnings derived from Federal intermediate credit banks (franchise tax receipts):		
Cumulative total to June 30, 1940	[3] 4,691,419.71	[3] 4,683,178.70
Fiscal year 1941: 1⅜% Treasury notes, series B-1941	548,000.00	548,000.00
Cumulative total to June 30, 1941	5,239,419.71	5,231,178.70
Redemption of bonds, etc., received as repayments of principal by foreign governments, under ratified debt agreements:		
Cumulative total to June 30, 1940	207,271,500.00	207,271,500.00
Fiscal year 1941, no retirements		
Cumulative total to June 30, 1941	207,271,500.00	207,271,500.00
Redemption of bonds, etc., received as interest payments on obligations of foreign governments, under ratified debt agreements:		
Cumulative total to June 30, 1940	908,163,950.00	908,163,950.00
Fiscal year 1941, no retirements		
Cumulative total to June 30, 1941	908,163,950.00	908,163,950.00
Redemption of bonds, etc., from repayments of principal of loans to States, municipalities, etc., Public Works Administration:		
Cumulative total to June 30, 1940	8,229,950.00	8,229,950.00
Fiscal year 1941: 1⅜% Treasury notes, series B-1941	1,321,200.00	1,321,200.00
Cumulative total to June 30, 1941	[illegible]	[illegible]

Redemption of bonds, etc., from deposits of excess capital by Commodity Credit Corporation:		
Fiscal year 1941:		
3⅜% Treasury bonds of 1941–43	591, 600. 00	591, 600. 00
1½% Treasury notes, series C–1940	10, 842, 800. 00	10, 842, 800. 00
1⅜% Treasury notes, series B–1941	14, 225, 100. 00	14, 225, 100. 00
Total	25, 659, 500. 00	25, 659, 500. 00
Cumulative total to June 30, 1941	25, 659, 500. 00	25, 659, 500. 00
Redemption of Liberty bonds issued in the year 1918 from bequest of James Reuel Smith:		
Cumulative total to June 30. 1940	[4] 112, 842. 69	[4] 112, 842. 69
Fiscal year 1941, no retirements		
Cumulative total to June 30, 1941	112. 842. 69	112, 842. 69
Redemption of bonds, etc., received for estate taxes:		
Cumulative total to June 30, 1940	66, 277, 900. 00	66, 277, 900. 00
Fiscal year 1941, no retirements		
Cumulative total to June 30, 1941	66, 277, 900. 00	66, 277, 900. 00
Redemption of bonds, etc., received as gifts and forfeitures or from miscellaneous sources:		
Cumulative total to June 30, 1940	[5] 11, 181, 365. 30	[5] 11, 181, 365. 30
Fiscal year 1941, forfeitures:		
Treasury bonds:		
2½% of 1949–53	500. 00	500. 00
2% of 1947	1, 500. 00	1, 500. 00
Treasury notes:		
1⅛% series A–1943	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00
1⅛% series B–1943	1, 000. 00	1, 000. 00
¾% series A–1944	500. 00	500. 00
¾% series A–1945	11, 000. 00	11, 000. 00
Total	16, 500. 00	16, 500. 00
Cumulative total to June 30, 1941	11, 197, 865. 30	11, 197, 865. 30
Total purchases and redemptions:		
Cumulative total to June 30, 1940	[5] 7, 918, 855, 355. 08	[5] 7, 900, 534, 430. 07
Fiscal year 1941	64, 504, 800. 00	64, 504, 800. 00
Cumulative total to June 30, 1941	7, 983, 360, 155. 08	7, 965, 039, 230. 07

[1] Includes $7.31 transferred to Fourth Liberty loan principal account in fiscal year 1940 and applied as partial reimbursement for the redemption of a $50 bond from that account. See note 4.
[2] Includes $1,240,735.59 applied to the gold reserve.
[3] Includes $1,819,669.71 applied to the gold reserve.
[4] Includes $42.69 transferred to Fourth Liberty loan principal account in 1940 and applied as partial reimbursement for the redemption of a $50 bond from that account. See note 1.
[5] Amounts exclude $4,842,066.45 written off the debt Dec. 31, 1920, on account of fractional currency estimated to have been lost or destroyed in circulation.

TABLE 28.—*Summary of transactions in interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing securities, fiscal year 1941*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), see p. 405]

Class of transactions	Amount
I. Transactions in interest-bearing securities (as affecting the outstanding public debt):	
A. Interest-bearing securities outstanding June 30, 1940	$42,380,009,305.76
B. Interest-bearing securities issued during the fiscal year 1941:	
1. Upon original subscription against cash received	[1] 17,860,599,660.65
2. Upon exchange, etc., for securities of equal par value retired	5,136,994,045.00
3. Upon adjudicated claims for replacement	568,325.00
4. Total securities issued	22,998,162,030.65
C. Total interest-bearing securities to account for (items A and B-4)	65,378,171,336.41
D. Interest-bearing securities retired during the fiscal year 1941:	
1 Account of redemption	11,715,082,128.00
2. Account of exchange, etc., for securities of equal par value issued	5,136,994,045.00
3. Account of loss or destruction (covered by insurance or bonds of indemnity)	568,325.00
4. Total securities retired	16,852,644,498.00
E. Securities outstanding June 30, 1941, which matured during the fiscal year	120,647,350.00
F. Total interest-bearing securities outstanding June 30, 1941	48,404,879,488.41
G. Total interest-bearing securities accounted for (items D-4, E, and F)	65,378,171,336.41
II. Transactions in interest-bearing securities and securities which matured prior to July 1, 1940 (as affecting the accountability of the Treasury Department and its agents):	
A. Securities on hand June 30, 1940:	
1. Retired:	
(*a*) Adjusted service bonds retired account of redemption—in office of Treasurer of the United States	2,331.50
(*b*) Treasury bond retired account of denominational exchange—in Federal Reserve Bank	5,000.00
2. Unissued:	
(*a*) Securities in Division of Loans and Currency	19,308,804,660.00
(*b*) Securities in Federal Reserve Banks and other Treasury agencies (exclusive of the Division of Loans and Currency)	7,993,446,100.00
3. Total securities on hand June 30, 1940	27,302,258,091.50
B. Interest-bearing securities received from Bureau of Engraving and Printing during the fiscal year 1941	45,263,368,220.00

C. Securities received for retirement during the fiscal year 1941:	
1. Account of redemption:	
(a) Interest-bearing securities (see item I, D-1, above)	[2] 11,757,140,773.50
(b) Securities matured prior to July 1, 1940	[3] 120,301,775.00
(c) Securities bearing no interest	8,102.25
2. Account of exchange, etc., for securities of equal par value issued:	
(a) Interest-bearing securities (see item I, D-2, above)	5,136,994,045.00
(b) Securities matured prior to July 1, 1940	66,550.00
3. Account of loss or destruction (covered by insurance or bonds of indemnity):	
(a) Interest-bearing securities (see item I, D-3, above)	568,325.00
(b) Securities matured prior to July 1, 1940	31,300.00
4. Total securities received for retirement	17,015,110,870.75
D. Total securities to account for (items II, A-3, B, and C-4)	89,580,737,182.25
E. Securities issued during the fiscal year 1941:	
1. Upon original subscription against cash received:	
(a) Interest-bearing securities (see item I, B-1, above)	[4] 18,084,729,000.00
2. Upon exchange, etc., for securities of equal par value retired:	
(a) Interest-bearing securities (see item I, B-2, above)	5,136,994,045.00
(b) Securities matured prior to July 1, 1940	66,550.00
3. Upon adjudicated claims for replacement:	
(a) Interest-bearing securities (see item I, B-3, above)	568,325.00
(b) Securities matured prior to July 1, 1940	31,300.00
4. Total securities issued	23,222,389,220.00
F. Securities delivered to the Register of the Treasury during the fiscal year 1941:	
1. Account of redemption:	
(a) Interest-bearing securities (see item II, C-1 (a), above)	[5] 11,757,143,005.00
(b) Securities matured prior to July 1, 1940 (see item II, C-1 (b), above)	120,301,775.00
(c) Securities bearing no interest (see item II, C-1 (c), above)	8,102.25
2. Account of exchange, etc., for securities of equal par value issued:	
(a) Interest-bearing securities (see item II, C-2 (a), above)	5,136,989,045.00
(b) Securities matured prior to July 1, 1940 (see item II, C-2 (b), above)	66,550.00
3. Account of loss or destruction (covered by insurance or bonds of indemnity):	
(a) Interest-bearing securities (see item II, C-3 (a), above)	568,325.00
(b) Securities matured prior to July 1, 1940 (see item II, C-3 (b), above)	31,300.00
4. Unissued securities (excess stock):	
(a) By Division of Loans and Currency	197,600,485.00
(b) By Federal Reserve Banks and other Treasury agencies (exclusive of the Division of Loans and Currency)	4,257,284,400.00
5. Total securities delivered to the Register of the Treasury	21,469,992,987.25

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 28.—*Summary of transactions in interest-bearing and noninterest-bearing securities, fiscal year 1941*—Continued

Class of transactions	Amount
II. Transactions in interest-bearing securities and securities which matured prior to July 1, 1940, etc.—Continued.	
G. Securities on hand June 30, 1941:	
1. Retired:	
(*a*) Adjusted service bonds retired account of redemption—in office of Treasurer of the United States	$100.00
(*b*) Securities retired account of denominational exchange (Treasury bond and note)—in Federal Reserve Bank	10,000.00
2. Unissued:	
(*a*) Securities in Division of Loans and Currency	35,114,344,425.00
(*b*) Securities in Federal Reserve Banks and other Treasury agencies (exclusive of the Division of Loans and Currency)	9,774,000,450.00
3. Total securities on hand June 30, 1941	44,888,354,975.00
H. Total securities accounted for (items E-4, F-5, and G-3)	89,580,737,182.25

[1] Includes discount accrued on United States savings bonds in amount of $65,007,745.75, and receipts in amount of $59,286,929.40, representing unclassified sales of United States savings bonds in amount of $59,284,679.40 by Post Office Department and payments in the amount of $2,250 credited in Treasurer's account in the fiscal year 1941, for which original registration stubs were received by the Treasury Department in prior fiscal years.

[2] Includes United States savings bonds in the face amount of $190,087,875, redemption value of which is $148,029,229.50.

[3] Includes matured Treasury (war) savings securities of which $59,495 was charged to interest and $35,400 to principal.

[4] Includes United States savings bonds in the face amount of $1,794,762,850, sale price of which is $1,446,339,510.50; also includes United States savings bonds issued by the Post Office Department in amount of $675, for which original registration stubs have been received by the Treasury Department, but for which payments have not been received and credited in the Treasurer's account.

[5] Excludes United States savings bonds in net amount $5,500, reported as received by Register of the Treasury, due to redemptions disallowed in one fiscal year not being covered by repayments until a subsequent fiscal year.

TABLE 29.—*Summary of transactions in interest-bearing securities, by form of issue, fiscal year 1941*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), see p. 405]

Account	Pre-war and postal savings bonds	Treasury bonds	United States savings bonds	Depositary bonds	Adjusted service bonds	Treasury notes	Treasury bills	Certificates of indebtedness	Total
I. Outstanding June 30, 1940	$196, 281, 260	$26, 554, 797, 450	$2, 908, 212, 721		[1]$761, 187, 775	$8, 936, 036, 100	$1, 302, 194, 000	$1, 721, 300, 000	$42, 380, 009, 306
II. Issued during 1941:									
A. Upon original subscription against cash received		4, 992, 448, 750	[2]1, 570, 633, 511	$615, 000	2, 237, 800	2, 524, 298, 600	5, 820, 266, 000	2, 950, 100, 000	17, 860, 599, 661
B. Upon exchange, etc., for securities of equal par value retired	5, 271, 620	2, 424, 262, 850	28, 057, 375		2, 100	1, 993, 805, 100	685, 095, 000	500, 000	5, 136, 994, 045
C. Upon adjudicated claims for replacement	7, 500	35, 400	478, 925		46, 500				568, 325
D. Total issued during 1941	5, 279, 120	7, 416, 747, 000	1, 599, 169, 811	615, 000	2, 286, 400	4, 518, 103, 700	6, 505, 361, 000	2, 950, 600, 000	22, 998, 162, 031
III. Retired during 1941:									
A. Account of redemption	174, 780	1, 313, 135, 950	148, 028, 230		22, 705, 169	2, 422, 028, 000	5, 429, 910, 000	2, 379, 100, 000	11, 715, 082, 128
B. Account of exchange, etc., for securities of equal par value issued	5, 271, 620	2, 424, 262, 850	28, 057, 375		2, 100	1, 993, 805, 100	685, 095, 000	500, 000	5, 136, 994, 045
C. Account of loss or destruction (covered by insurance or bonds of indemnity)	7, 500	35, 400	478, 925		46, 500				568, 325
D. Total retired during 1941	5, 453, 900	3, 737, 434, 200	176, 564, 530		22, 753, 769	4, 415, 833, 100	6, 115, 005, 000	2, 379, 600, 000	16, 852, 644, 498
IV. Outstanding June 30, 1941	196, 106, 480	30, 234, 110, 250	[2]4, 330, 818, 002	615, 000	[1]740, 720, 406	9, 038, 306, 700	1, 692, 550, 000	2, 292, 300, 000	48, 525, 526, 838
Deduct interest-bearing debt which matured during the year	4, 100	19, 051, 050				12, 238, 200	89, 354, 000		120, 647, 350
V. Outstanding June 30, 1941	196, 102, 380	30, 215, 059, 200	[2]4, 330, 818, 002	615, 000	[1]740, 720, 406	9, 026, 068, 500	1, 603, 196, 000	2, 292, 300, 000	48, 404, 879, 488

[1] Includes $500,157,956.40 of 4½% adjusted service bonds—Government life insurance fund series 1946.
[2] Includes discount accrued on United States savings bonds in the amount of $65,007,745.75.

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to nearest dollar and will not necessarily add to totals.

TABLE 30.—*Changes in interest-bearing debt, by issues, fiscal year 1941*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), see p. 405]

Detail	Outstanding July 1, 1940	Issues during year	Redemptions during year	Transfers to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1941
Public issues:					
Bonds:					
Pre-war bonds:					
3% Panama Canal loan of 1961	$49,800,000.00				$49,800,000.00
3% conversion bonds of 1946	15,761,000.00				15,761,000.00
3% conversion bonds of 1947	13,133,500.00				13,133,500.00
2½% postal savings bonds (nineteenth to forty-ninth series)	117,586,760.00		$174,780.00	$1,100.00	117,407,880.00
Total pre-war bonds	196,281,260.00		174,780.00	4,100.00	196,102,380.00
Treasury bonds:					
4¼% of 1947-52	758,945,800.00				758,945,800.00
4% of 1944-54	1,036,692,400.00				1,036,692,400.00
3¾% of 1946-56	489,080,100.00				489,080,100.00
3⅜% of 1943-47	454,135,200.00				454,135,200.00
3⅜% of 1941-43	544,870,050.00		525,819,000.00	19,051,050.00	
3⅛% of 1946-49	818,627,000.00				818,627,000.00
3% of 1951-55	755,432,000.00				755,432,000.00
3¼% of 1941	834,453,200.00		787,314,950.00		47,138,250.00
3¼% of 1943-45	1,400,528,250.00				1,400,528,250.00
3¼% of 1941-46	1,518,737,650.00				1,518,737,650.00
3% of 1946-48	1,035,873,400.00				1,035,873,400.00
3⅛% of 1949-52	491,375,100.00				491,375,100.00
2⅞% of 1955-60	2,611,092,650.00				2,611,092,650.00
2¾% of 1945-47	1,214,428,950.00				1,214,428,950.00
2¾% of 1948-51	1,223,495,850.00				1,223,495,850.00
2¾% of 1951-54	1,626,687,150.00				1,626,687,150.00
2¾% of 1956-59	981,826,550.00				981,826,550.00
2½% of 1949-53	1,786,130,650.00		500.00		1,786,130,150.00
2½% of 1945	540,843,550.00				540,843,550.00
2½% of 1948	450,978,400.00				450,978,400.00
2¾% of 1958-63	918,780,600.00				918,780,600.00
2½% of 1950-52	1,185,841,700.00				1,185,841,700.00
2¾% of 1960-65	1,485,384,600.00				1,485,384,600.00
2% of 1947	701,074,400.00		1,500.00		701,072,900.00
2% of 1948-50 (dated Dec 8, 1939)	571,431,150.00				571,431,150.00
2¼% of 1951-53	1,118,051,100.00				1,118,051,100.00
2¼% of 1954-56		$680,692,350.00			680,692,350.00
2% of 1953-55		724,677,900.00			724,677,900.00
2% of 1948-50 (dated Mar. 15, 1941)		1,115,368,400.00			1,115,368,400.00

2½% of 1952-54		1,023,568,350.00			1,023,568,350.00
2½% of 1956-58		1,448,141,750.00			1,448,141,750.00
Total Treasury bonds	26,554,797,450.00	4,992,448,750.00	1,313,135,950.00	19,051,050.00	30,215,059,200.00
United States savings bonds:					
Series A-1935	174,199,661.75	4,101,746.50	6,551,989.00		171,749,419.25
Series B-1936	318,241,923.25	7,671,047.25	13,339,523.50		312,573,447.00
Series C-1937	414,432,424.25	10,222,859.25	18,434,848.75		406,220,434.75
Series C-1938	500,311,542.00	12,648,130.75	23,338,811.50		489,620,861.25
Series D-1939	828,481,584.25	21,521,966.00	41,229,677.25		808,773,873.00
Series D-1940	596,973,043.75	450,841,721.00	39,668,997.75		1,008,145,767.00
Series D-1941		408,664,487.50	4,844,437.50		403,820,050.00
Defense series:					
E-1941		122,743,875.00	28,856.25		122,715,018.75
F-1941		68,178,198.00	48,988.00		68,129,210.00
G-1941		404,754,800.00	512,100.00		404,242,700.00
Unclassified sales	75,572,541.61	59,284,679.40			134,857,221.01
Total United States savings bonds	2,908,212,720.86	1,570,633,510.65	148,028,229.50		4,330,818,002.61
2% depositary bonds		615,000.00			615,000.00
3% a ljusted service bonds of 1945	261,029,818.50	2,237,800.00	22,705,168.50		240,562,450.00
Treasury notes:					
Regular series:					
1½% series C-1940	737,161,600.00		735,520,700.00	1,640,900.00	
1½% series A-1941	676,707,600.00		673,831,000.00	2,876,600.00	
1⅜% series B-1941	503,877,500.00		496,156,800.00	7,720,700.00	
1¼% series C-1941	204,425,400.00				204,425,400.00
1¾% series A-1942	426,349,500.00				426,349,500.00
2% series B-1942	342,143,300.00				342,143,300.00
1¾% series C-1942	232,375,200.00				232,375,200.00
1⅛% series A-1943	629,115,900.00		2,000.00		629,113,900.00
1⅛% series B-1943	420,972,500.00		1,000.00		420,971,500.00
1% series C-1943	277,711,000.00	1,762,800.00			279,473,800.00
¾% series D-1943		65,963,700.00			65,963,700.00
¾% series A-1944	415,519,500.00		500.00		415,519,000.00
1% series B-1944	515,210,900.00				515,210,900.00
1% series C-1944	283,006,000.00				283,006,000.00
¾% series A-1945	718,024,200.00		11,000.00		718,013,200.00
National defense series:					
¾% series D-1944		635,064,400.00			635,064,400.00
¾% series B-1945		530,838,700.00			530,838,700.00
Total Treasury notes	6,382,600,100.00	1,233,629,600.00	1,905,523,000.00	12,238,200.00	5,698,468,500.00

TABLE 30.—*Changes in interest-bearing debt, by issues, fiscal year 1941*—Continued

Detail	Outstanding July 1, 1940	Issues during year	Redemptions during year	Transfers to matured debt	Outstanding June 30, 1941
Public issues—Continued.					
Treasury bills (maturity value):					
Regular series maturing:					
July 3, 1940	$100,525,000.00		$99,897,000.00	$628,000.00	
July 10, 1940	100,685,000.00		97,375,000.00	3,310,000.00	
July 17, 1940	100,246,000.00		100,246,000.00		
July 24, 1940	100,043,000.00		96,983,000.00	3,060,000.00	
July 31, 1940	100,051,000.00		98,996,000.00	1,055,000.00	
Aug. 7, 1940	100,011,000.00		95,873,000.00	4,138,000.00	
Aug. 14, 1940	100,028,000.00		99,556,000.00	472,000.00	
Aug. 21, 1940	100,105,000.00		99,234,000.00	871,000.00	
Aug. 28, 1940	100,202,000.00		99,347,000.00	855,000.00	
Sept. 4, 1940	100,008,000.00		99,119,000.00	889,000.00	
Sept. 11, 1940	100,004,000.00		98,752,000.00	1,252,000.00	
Sept. 18, 1940	100,117,000.00		99,940,000.00	177,000.00	
Sept. 25, 1940	100,169,000.00		99,956,000.00	213,000.00	
Oct. 2, 1940		$100,294,000.00	100,294,000.00		
Oct. 9, 1940		100,384,000.00	100,219,000.00	165,000.00	
Oct. 16, 1940		100,098,000.00	98,518,000.00	1,580,000.00	
Oct. 23, 1940		100,407,000.00	100,047,000.00	360,000.00	
Oct. 30, 1940		100,424,000.00	100,260,000.00	164,000.00	
Nov. 6, 1940		100,372,000.00	100,272,000.00	100,000.00	
National defense series maturing:					
Nov. 13, 1940		100,071,000.00	100,036,000.00	35,000.00	
Nov. 20, 1940		100,166,000.00	98,480,000.00	1,686,000.00	
Nov. 27, 1940		100,026,000.00	99,276,000.00	750,000.00	
Dec. 4, 1940		100,100,000.00	98,210,000.00	1,890,000.00	
Dec. 11, 1940		100,120,000.00	99,967,000.00	153,000.00	
Dec. 18, 1940		100,298,000.00	100,296,000.00	2,000.00	
Dec. 26, 1940		100,019,000.00	100,019,000.00		
Jan. 2, 1941		101,450,000.00	100,749,000.00	701,000.00	
Jan. 8, 1941		101,946,000.00	100,960,000.00	986,000.00	
Jan. 15, 1941		100,551,000.00	99,794,000.00	757,000.00	
Jan. 22, 1941		100,504,000.00	100,089,000.00	415,000.00	
Jan. 29, 1941		100,912,000.00	100,508,000.00	404,000.00	
Feb. 5, 1941		100,130,000.00	96,042,000.00	4,088,000.00	
Feb. 13, 1941		100,411,000.00	100,122,000.00	289,000.00	
Feb. 19, 1941		100,302,000.00	92,890,000.00	7,412,000.00	
Feb. 26, 1941		101,256,000.00	100,334,000.00	922,000.00	
Regular series maturing:					
Mar. 5, 1941		100,971,000.00	100,279,000.00	692,000.00	
Mar. 12, 1941		101,205,000.00	99,872,000.00	1,333,000.00	
Mar. 19, 1941		100,278,000.00	95,535,000.00	4,743,000.00	
Mar. 26, 1941		100,429,000.00	99,499,000.00	930,000.00	
Apr. 2, 1941		100,435,000.00	100,395,000.00	40,000.00	

Apr. 16, 1941		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Apr. 23, 1941		100,024,000.00	99,763,000.00	261,000.00	
Apr. 30, 1941		101,299,000.00	100,946,000.00	353,000.00	
May 7, 1941		100,451,000.00	99,693,000.00	758,000.00	
May 14, 1941		100,294,000.00	97,729,000.00	2,565,000.00	
May 21, 1941		100,110,000.00	93,240,000.00	6,870,000.00	
May 28, 1941		100,127,000.00	91,665,000.00	8,462,000.00	
June 4, 1941		200,284,000.00	193,345,000.00	6,939,000.00	
June 11, 1941		200,317,000.00	196,362,000.00	3,955,000.00	
June 18, 1941		200,167,000.00	193,198,000.00	6,969,000.00	
June 25, 1941		100,413,000.00	97,057,000.00	3,356,000.00	
July 2, 1941		100,571,000.00			$100,571,000.00
July 9, 1941		100,091,000.00			100,091,000.00
July 16, 1941		100,439,000.00			100,439,000.00
July 23, 1941		100,101,000.00			100,101,000.00
July 30, 1941		100,069,000.00			100,069,000.00
Aug. 6, 1941		100,031,000.00			100,031,000.00
Aug. 13, 1941		100,004,000.00			100,004,000.00
Aug. 20, 1941		100,519,000.00			100,519,000.00
Aug. 27, 1941		100,257,000.00			100,257,000.00
Sept. 3, 1941		200,139,000.00			200,139,000.00
Sept. 10, 1941		200,299,000.00			200,299,000.00
Sept. 17, 1941		200,608,000.00			200,608,000.00
Sept. 24, 1941		100,068,000.00			100,068,000.00
Total Treasury bills	1,302,194,000.00	5,820,266,000.00	5,429,910,000.00	89,354,000.00	1,603,196,000.00
Special issues:					
Bonds:					
Adjusted service bonds (Government life insurance fund series)	500,157,956.40				500,157,956.40
Treasury notes:					
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund series:					
Old-age reserve account series	1,413,200,000.00		360,700,000.00		1,052,500,000.00
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund series	324,900,000.00	1,003,200,000.00			1,328,100,000.00
Railroad retirement series	79,400,000.00	6,000,000.00	11,400,000.00		74,000,000.00
Civil service retirement fund series:					
4% series	550,000,000.00	192,400,000.00	97,900,000.00		644,500,000.00
3% series	200,000.00	585,000.00			785,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund series	3,926,000.00	1,446,000.00	659,000.00		4,713,000.00
Canal Zone retirement fund series	4,284,000.00	3,398,000.00	2,294,000.00		5,388,000.00
Alaska Railroad retirement fund series	767,000.00	290,000.00	52,000.00		1,005,000.00
Postal Savings System series	96,500,000.00	15,000,000.00	23,500,000.00		88,000,000.00
Government life insurance fund series	24,259,000.00	26,500,000.00	20,000,000.00		30,759,000.00
National service life insurance fund series		2,800,000.00			2,800,000.00
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation series	56,000,000.00	34,000,000.00			90,000,000.00
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation series		5,050,000.00			5,050,000.00
Certificates of indebtedness:					
Adjusted service certificate fund series	11,300,000.00	19,800,000.00	11,800,000.00		19,300,000.00
Unemployment trust fund series	1,710,000,000.00	2,930,300,000.00	2,367,300,000.00		2,273,000,000.00
Total special issues	4,774,893,956.40	4,240,769,000.00	2,895,605,000.00		6,120,057,956.40
Total all securities	42,380,009,305.76	17,860,599,660.65	11,715,082,128.00	120,647,350.00	48,404,879,488.41

TABLE 31.—*Transactions in noninterest-bearing securities, by issues, fiscal year 1941*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), see p. 405]

Title of issue	Rate of interest [1]	Outstanding July 1, 1940	Issued account of original subscription	Retired account of redemption	Issued and retired account of exchange, etc.	Transfers from interest-bearing debt	Outstanding June 30, 1941
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED							
I. Pre-war and postal savings bonds, etc.:	*Percent*						
Oregon war debt	6	$2,250.00		$150.00			$2,100.00
Compound interest notes (1864–66)	[2] 6	156,250.00		30.00			156,220.00
Funded loan of 1907 (refunding)	4	344,200.00		800.00			343,400.00
Refunding certificates (1879)	4	8,260.00		10.00			8,250.00
1-year notes of 1863	5	29,960.00					29,960.00
Consols of 1867	6	83,650.00					83,650.00
Funded loan of 1891 (refunding)	4½	18,700.00					18,700.00
Loan of 1908–18	3	125,120.00		300.00			124,820.00
Loan of 1925	4	58,200.00		40,000.00			18,200.00
Postal savings bonds	2½	34,140.00		2,980.00		$4,100.00	35,260.00
Consols of 1930	2	2,260,750.00		250.00			2,260,500.00
Panama Canal loan of 1916–36	2	90,240.00		25,040.00			65,200.00
Panama Canal loan of 1918–38	2	85,060.00		75,020.00			10,040.00
All other issues [3]	Various	618,060.26					618,060.26
Total pre-war and postal savings bonds, etc.		3,914,840.26		144,580.00		4,100.00	3,774,360.26
II. Liberty loan bonds:							
First Liberty loan:							
First 3½'s	3½	8,183,350.00		1,754,850.00	$300.00		6,428,500.00
First 4's	4	159,200.00		11,950.00	3,000.00		147,250.00
First 4¼'s	4¼	2,731,400.00		491,700.00	300.00		2,239,700.00
First-second 4¼'s	4¼	8,950.00		2,150.00			6,800.00
Total		11,082,900.00		2,260,650.00	3,600.00		8,822,250.00
Second Liberty loan:							
Second 4's	4	486,000.00		23,000.00	10,750.00		463,000.00
Second 4¼'s	4¼	686,700.00		34,150.00	6,750.00		652,550.00
Total		1,172,700.00		57,150.00	17,500.00		1,115,550.00
Third Liberty loan	4¼	1,886,300.00		86,400.00	27,900.00		1,799,900.00
Fourth Liberty loan	4¼	14,804,350.00		2,737,050.00	48,850.00		12,067,300.00
Total Liberty loan bonds		28,946,250.00		5,141,250.00	97,850.00		23,805,000.00

III. Treasury bonds:							
3⅜'s bonds of 1940-43	3⅜	45,180,350.00		38,722,400.00			6,457,950.00
3⅜'s bonds of 1941-43	3⅜					19,051,050.00	19,051,050.00
Total Treasury bonds		45,180,350.00		38,722,400.00		19,051,050.00	25,509,000.00
IV. Victory notes:							
Victory 3¾'s	3¾	900.00		100.00			800.00
Victory 4¾'s	4¾	578,250.00		17,100.00			561,150.00
Total Victory notes		579,150.00		17,200.00			561,950.00
V. Treasury notes, series:							
A-1924	5¾	16,200.00					16,200.00
A-1925	4⅜	5,000.00					5,000.00
B-1925	4⅜	29,900.00		1,500.00			28,400.00
C-1925	4½	12,500.00					12,500.00
A-1926	4¾	2,800.00					2,800.00
B-1926	4¼	7,300.00					7,300.00
A-1927	4½	14,700.00		100.00			14,600.00
B-1927	4¾	17,400.00		1,800.00			15,600.00
A-1930-32	3½	115,000.00		100.00			114,900.00
B-1930-32	3½	71,000.00		1,650.00			69,350.00
C-1930-32	3½	60,450.00		6,900.00			53,550.00
1932	3¼	84,600.00		5,000.00			79,600.00
A-1934	3	86,500.00		21,000.00			65,500.00
B-1934	2⅛	57,000.00					57,000.00
A-1935	3	134,000.00		46,000.00			88,000.00
B-1935	1⅝	11,209,200.00					11,209,200.00
C-1935	2½	71,000.00					71,000.00
D-1935	2½	158,900.00					158,900.00
A-1936	3¼	205,300.00		17,600.00			187,700.00
B-1936	2¾	91,100.00		18,500.00			72,600.00
C-1936	2⅞	198,700.00		32,500.00			166,200.00
D-1936	1½	1,500.00					1,500.00
E-1936	1⅛	82,400.00		65,000.00			17,400.00
A-1937	3¼	480,900.00		136,500.00			344,400.00
B-1937	3	271,500.00		48,000.00			223,500.00
C-1937	3	78,400.00		12,000.00			66,400.00
A-1938	2⅝	240,900.00		124,500.00			116,400.00
B-1938	2⅞	535,900.00		87,900.00			448,000.00
C-1938	3	384,500.00		85,000.00			299,500.00
D-1938	2½	448,800.00		152,600.00			296,200.00
E-1938	1¼	206,700.00		125,700.00			81,000.00
A-1939	2⅛	1,809,500.00		624,400.00			1,185,100.00
B-1939	1⅜	655,400.00		390,000.00			265,400.00
C-1939	1½	936,550.00		206,050.00			730,500.00
D-1939	1⅜	290,700.00		139,700.00			151,000.00
A-1940	1⅝	15,078,500.00		3,177,200.00			11,901,300.00
B-1940	1½	4,734,600.00		3,442,400.00			1,292,200.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Transactions in noninterest-bearing securities, by issues, fiscal year 1941*—Continued

Title of issue	Rate of interest [1]	Outstanding July 1, 1940	Issued account of original subscription	Retired account of redemption	Issued and retired account of exchange, etc.	Transfers from interest-bearing debt	Outstanding June 30, 1941
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Con.							
V. Treasury notes, series—Continued.	*Percent*						
C-1940	1½					$1,640,900.00	$1,640,900.00
A-1941	1½					2,876,600.00	2,876,600.00
B-1941	1⅜					7,720,700.00	7,720,700.00
Total Treasury notes		$38,885,300.00		$8,969,600.00		12,238,200.00	42,153,900.00
VI. Certificates of indebtedness:							
Tax issues, series:							
TJ-1921	6	1,500.00					1,500.00
TD-1921	6	2,000.00					2,000.00
TS-1921	6	1,500.00					1,500.00
TD-1922	4½	1,000.00					1,000.00
TM-1922	5¾	3,000.00		2,000.00			1,000.00
TM-1924	4½	1,000.00					1,000.00
TJ-1929	4½	1,800.00		100.00			1,700.00
TS-1929	4¾	11,500.00					11,500.00
TD-1929	4¼	57,000.00					57,000.00
TD-2-1929	4¾	2,500.00					2,500.00
TM-1930	5⅛	68,500.00					68,500.00
TJ-1930	4⅞	21,500.00		10,000.00			11,500.00
TS-1930	3½	2,000.00					2,000.00
TD-1930	3¼	6,000.00					6,000.00
TJ-2-1931	1¾	1,000.00		1,000.00			
TS-1931	2⅜	15,500.00		10,000.00			5,500.00
TS-2-1931	1½	5,000.00					5,000.00
TD-2-1931	1⅞	1,000.00					1,000.00
TM-1932	2	2,000.00					2,000.00
TJ-1932	2¾	426,000.00		10,000.00			416,000.00
TS-1932	1⅛	3,500.00					3,500.00
TS-2-1932	3	156,000.00		6,000.00			150,000.00
TO-1932	3⅛	22,000.00					22,000.00
TM-1933	3¾	136,000.00		7,000.00			129,000.00
TJ-1933	1½	509,000.00					509,000.00
First-maturing Mar. 15, 1933	2	56,300.00		12,750.00			43,550.00
TS-1933	1¼	296,000.00		25,000.00			271,000.00
TD-1933	¾	856,000.00		337,000.00			519,000.00
TAG-1933	4	115,500.00		50,000.00			65,500.00
TD-2-1933	4¼	588,000.00		115,500.00			472,500.00
TM-1934	¾	71,000.00		50,000.00			21,000.00
TJ-1934	¼	359,000.00					359,000.00
TD-1934	2¼	22,500.00		6,500.00			16,000.00

TS-1934	1½	12,000.00		12,000.00			
All other issues [4]	Various	9,000.00					9,000.00
Loan issues, series:							
4-B	4½	1,000.00		1,000.00			
B-1922	5½	1,000.00					1,000.00
A-1932	3⅛	40,000.00		20,000.00			20,000.00
A-1933	3¾	4,500.00					4,500.00
B-1933	2	18,000.00		8,000.00			10,000.00
All other issues [4]	Various	3,000.00					3,000.00
Total certificates of indebtedness		3,910,600.00		683,850.00			3,226,750.00
VII. Treasury bills, series matured: [1]							
Apr. 27, 1932	2.483	1,000.00					1,000.00
May 18, 1932	2.761	21,000.00					21,000.00
Aug. 17, 1932	.425	10,000.00					10,000.00
May 17, 1933	.228	16,000.00					16,000.00
Aug. 9, 1933	.481	7,000.00					7,000.00
Sept. 5, 1934	.434	4,000.00					4,000.00
May 22, 1935	.208	30,000.00					30,000.00
June 5, 1935	.219	12,000.00					12,000.00
Aug. 28, 1935	.108	30,000.00					30,000.00
Sept. 18, 1935	.094	25,000.00					25,000.00
Dec. 31, 1935	.157	10,000.00					10,000.00
June 3, 1936	.151	19,000.00					19,000.00
June 10, 1936	.176	8,000.00					8,000.00
July 22, 1936	.177	10,000.00					10,000.00
Aug. 26, 1936	.131	10,000.00		10,000.00			
Dec. 23, 1936	.118	40,000.00					40,000.00
Jan. 27, 1937	.089	40,000.00					40,000.00
May 12, 1937	.213	16,000.00		1,000.00			15,000.00
June 9, 1937	.130	11,000.00					11,000.00
July 28, 1937	.120	10,000.00		10,000.00			
Sept. 15, 1937	.117	45,000.00					45,000.00
Sept. 16, 1937	.545	1,000.00					1,000.00
Do	.543	768,000.00		124,000.00			644,000.00
Sept. 17, 1937	.531	10,000.00		10,000.00			
Do	.507	7,000.00		2,000.00			5,000.00
Oct. 6, 1937	.316	100,000.00					100,000.00
Oct. 13, 1937	.333	50,000.00					50,000.00
Nov. 24, 1937	.386	68,000.00					68,000.00
Dec. 16, 1937	.419	50,000.00					50,000.00
Jan. 12, 1938	.667	85,000.00					85,000.00
Jan. 26, 1938	.715	190,000.00		20,000.00			170,000.00
Feb. 23, 1938	.617	20,000.00					20,000.00
Mar. 2, 1938	.562	40,000.00		40,000.00			
Mar. 9, 1938	.545	230,000.00		200,000.00			30,000.00
Mar. 18, 1938	.117	40,000.00		15,000.00			25,000.00
Mar. 19, 1938	.129	120,000.00		100,000.00			20,000.00
Do	.124	6,000.00		1,000.00			5,000.00
Mar. 23, 1938	.578	60,000.00		60,000.00			

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Transactions in noninterest-bearing securities, by issues, fiscal year 1941*—Continued

Title of issue	Rate of interest [1]	Outstanding July 1, 1940	Issued account of original subscription	Retired account of redemption	Issued and retired account of exchange, etc.	Transfers from interest-bearing debt	Outstanding June 30, 1941
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Continued							
VII. Treasury bills, series matured [1]—Continued.	*Percent*						
Mar. 30, 1938	0.619	$15,000.00					$15,000.00
Apr. 6, 1938	.490	20,000.00		$20,000.00			
Do	.065	6,000.00		6,000.00			
Apr. 13, 1938	.514	50,000.00					50,000.00
Apr. 20, 1938	.502	30,000.00		30,000.00			
Apr. 27, 1938	.485	40,000.00		40,000.00			
Do	.103	232,000.00		10,000.00			222,000.00
May 11, 1938	.478	40,000.00					40,000.00
May 18, 1938	.078	100,000.00		100,000.00			
June 1, 1938	.086	80,000.00					80,000.00
June 8, 1938	.711	53,000.00		2,000.00			51,000.00
Do	.073	141,000.00					141,000.00
June 16, 1938	.059	34,000.00		13,000.00			21,000.00
June 17, 1938	.068	25,000.00		25,000.00			
June 22, 1938	.441	200,000.00		200,000.00			
Do	.067	10,000.00		10,000.00			
June 29, 1938	.384	50,000.00					50,000.00
July 6, 1938	.139	1,000,000.00					1,000,000.00
July 13, 1938	.429	50,000.00		50,000.00			
Aug. 3, 1938	.033	150,000.00		50,000.00			100,000.00
Aug. 24, 1938	.025	18,000.00					18,000.00
Sept. 7, 1938	.040	40,000.00		40,000.00			
Sept. 14, 1938	.027	250,000.00		50,000.00			200,000.00
Sept. 28, 1938	.011	101,000.00		15,000.00			86,000.00
Nov. 9, 1938	.044	50,000.00		30,000.00			20,000.00
Nov. 16, 1938	.047	100,000.00					100,000.00
Nov. 23, 1938	.048	100,000.00					100,000.00
Nov. 30, 1938	.047	1,820,000.00		1,747,000.00			73,000.00
Dec. 7, 1938	.049	60,000.00		10,000.00			50,000.00
Dec. 14, 1938	.103	315,000.00		65,000.00			250,000.00
Dec. 21, 1938	.106	200,000.00		150,000.00			50,000.00
Dec. 28, 1938	.142	500,000.00		150,000.00			350,000.00
Jan. 11, 1939	.022	20,000.00		20,000.00			
Jan. 18, 1939	.018	497,000.00		70,000.00			427,000.00
Jan. 25, 1939	.026	50,000.00		50,000.00			
Feb. 8, 1939	.022	106,000.00		24,000.00			82,000.00
Feb. 15, 1939	.027	20,000.00					20,000.00
Feb. 23, 1939	.026	917,000.00		417,000.00			500,000.00
Mar. 1, 1939	.021	10,000.00		10,000.00			
Mar. 8, 1939	.017	300,000.00		130,000.00			170,000.00
Mar. 15, 1939	.013	645,000.00		10,000.00			635,000.00

Mar. 22, 1939	.006	50,000.00		10,000.00			40,000.00
Mar. 29, 1939	.000	56,000.00					56,000.00
Apr. 12, 1939	.000	5,000.00					5,000.00
Apr. 19, 1939	.001	30,000.00					30,000.00
Apr. 26, 1939	.007	200,000.00		100,000.00			100,000.00
May 3, 1939	.002	65,000.00		65,000.00			
May 10, 1939	.004	60,000.00					60,000.00
May 17, 1939	.005	10,000.00					10,000.00
May 31, 1939	.004	521,000.00		121,000.00			400,000.00
June 7, 1939	.0003	60,000.00		53,000.00			7,000.00
June 14, 1939	.002	482,000.00		79,000.00			403,000.00
June 21, 1939	.003	38,000.00		10,000.00			28,000.00
June 28, 1939	.003	263,000.00		8,000.00			255,000.00
July 5, 1939	.016	70,000.00		70,000.00			
July 12, 1939	.025	581,000.00		490,000.00			91,000.00
July 19, 1939	.023	88,000.00		50,000.00			38,000.00
July 26, 1939	.016	1,065,000.00		1,065,000.00			
Aug. 2, 1939	.012	29,000.00		4,000.00			25,000.00
Aug. 9, 1939	.009	251,000.00		251,000.00			
Aug. 16, 1939	.005	25,000.00		25,000.00			
Aug. 23, 1939	.005	685,000.00		130,000.00			555,000.00
Aug. 30, 1939	.004	10,000.00					10,000.00
Sept. 6, 1939	.004	310,000.00		310,000.00			
Sept. 13, 1939	.004	40,000.00		10,000.00			30,000.00
Sept. 20, 1939	.003	296,000.00		16,000.00			280,000.00
Oct. 11, 1939	.012	20,000.00		20,000.00			
Oct. 18, 1939	.015	247,000.00					247,000.00
Nov. 1, 1939	.022	400,000.00		400,000.00			
Dec. 6, 1939	.108	365,000.00		340,000.00			25,000.00
Dec. 13, 1939	.159	75,000.00		47,000.00			28,000.00
Dec. 20, 1939	.125	1,779,000.00		1,569,000.00			210,000.00
Dec. 27, 1939	.082	550,000.00		550,000.00			
Jan. 3, 1940	.036	1,214,000.00		1,160,000.00			54,000.00
Jan. 10, 1940	.022	727,000.00		727,000.00			
Jan. 17, 1940	.033	2,272,000.00		2,182,000.00			90,000.00
Jan. 24, 1940	.027	2,261,000.00		2,240,000.00			21,000.00
Jan. 31, 1940	.028	265,000.00		5,000.00			260,000.00
Feb. 7, 1940	.017	2,560,000.00		2,560,000.00			
Feb. 14, 1940	.020	865,000.00		416,000.00			449,000.00
Feb. 21, 1940	.018	4,592,000.00		4,020,000.00			572,000.00
Feb. 28, 1940	.015	1,356,000.00		595,000.00			761,000.00
Mar. 6, 1940	.016	839,000.00		652,000.00			187,000.00
Mar. 13, 1940	.019	1,253,000.00		1,198,000.00			55,000.00
Mar. 20, 1940	.018	4,767,000.00		4,503,000.00			264,000.00
Mar. 27, 1940	.007	1,247,000.00		1,237,000.00			10,000.00
Apr. 3, 1940		565,000.00		440,000.00			125,000.00
Apr. 10, 1940		761,000.00		757,000.00			4,000.00
Apr. 17, 1940		1,839,000.00		926,000.00			913,000.00
Apr. 24, 1940	.001	3,084,000.00		2,663,000.00			421,000.00
May 1, 1940	.004	2,790,000.00		2,430,000.00			360,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 31.—*Transactions in noninterest-bearing securities, by issues, fiscal year 1941*—Continued

Title of issue	Rate of interest [1]	Outstanding July 1, 1940	Issued account of original subscription	Retired account of redemption	Issued and retired account of exchange, etc.	Transfers from interest-bearing debt	Outstanding June 30, 1941
MATURED DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED—Continued							
VII. Treasury bills, series matured[1]—Continued.	*Percent*						
May 8, 1940	0.001	$866,000.00		$468,000.00			$398,000.00
May 15, 1940	.005	660,000.00		450,000.00			210,000.00
May 22, 1940	.006	9,825,000.00		8,890,000.00			935,000.00
May 29, 1940	.005	14,138,000.00		13,838,000.00			300,000.00
June 5, 1940		1,300,000.00		954,000.00			346,000.00
June 12, 1940		390,000.00		356,000.00			34,000.00
June 19, 1940		1,573,000.00		1,526,000.00			47,000.00
June 26, 1940		1,566,000.00		1,405,000.00			161,000.00
Various series from July 3, 1940, to June 25, 1941, matured during fiscal year: [5]							
Regular series	Various					$52,375,000.00	52,375,000.00
National defense series	Various					36,979,000.00	36,979,000.00
Total Treasury bills		82,966,000.00		66,528,000.00		89,354,000.00	105,792,000.00
VIII. Treasury (war) savings securities:							
Treasury savings certificates:							
Issued Dec. 15, 1921		36,425.00		7,550.00			28,875.00
Issued Sept. 30, 1922		116,475.00		16,575.00			99,900.00
Issued Dec. 1, 1923		55,350.00		11,275.00			44,075.00
Total Treasury savings certificates		208,250.00		35,400.00			172,850.00
IX. Total matured debt on which interest has ceased		204,590,740.26		120,242,280.00	$97,850.00	120,647,350.00	204,995,810.26
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST							
I. United States notes (less gold reserve)		190,641,585.07					190,641,585.07
II. Old demand notes		53,012.50					53,012.50
III. National and Federal Reserve Bank notes		189,999,123.50		17,386,319.00			172,612,804.50
IV. Fractional currency		1,976,328.33		5,377.67			1,970,950.66
V. Thrift and Treasury savings stamps (unclassified sales, etc.)		3,773,860.50		8,102.25			3,765,758.25
Total debt bearing no interest		386,443,909.90		17,399,798.92			369,044,110.98

[1] Treasury bills are sold on a discount basis on competitive bidding. The average sale price of these series gives approximate yield on a bank discount basis.
[2] Interest compounded.
[3] Represents issues in which there were no transactions during the fiscal years 1930 to 1941; for amount of each issue outstanding (unchanged since June 30, 1929), see annual report for 1929, p. 478.
[4] Represents issues in which there were no transactions during the fiscal years 1933 to 1941; for amount of each issue outstanding (unchanged since June 30, 1932), see annual report for 1932, p. 418.
[5] For details, see p. 572.

TABLE 32.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing securities, exclusive of trust account and other special issues, July 1940 through June 1941* [1]

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured (or redeemed)
1940		*Percent*		
July 1	Postal savings bonds, series 19	2½		$72,800.00
3	Treasury bills, issued Apr. 3, 1940	0.000+		100,525,000.00
3	Treasury bills, maturing Oct. 2, 1940	.024	$100,294,000.00	
10	Treasury bills, issued Apr. 10, 1940	.000+		100,685,000.00
10	Treasury bills, maturing Oct. 9, 1940	.017	100,384,000.00	
17	Treasury bills, issued Apr. 17, 1940	.001		100,246,000.00
17	Treasury bills, maturing Oct. 16, 1940	.008	100,098,000.00	
22	Treasury bonds of 1954-56	2¼	680,692,350.00	
24	Treasury bills, issued Apr. 24, 1940	.004		100,043,000.00
24	Treasury bills, maturing Oct. 23, 1940	.006	100,407,000.00	
31	Treasury bills, issued May 1, 1940	.007		100,051,000.00
31	Treasury bills, maturing Oct. 30, 1940	.004	100,424,000.00	
31	United States savings bonds, series A-1935	2.90	218,850.75	616,171.25
31	United States savings bonds, series B-1936	2.90	866,470.75	1,295,353.25
31	United States savings bonds, series C-1937	2.90	1,535,050.50	1,774,926.50
31	United States savings bonds, series C-1938	2.90	1,676,532.50	2,208,043.25
31	United States savings bonds, series D-1939	2.90	2,862,718.25	3,695,456.00
31	United States savings bonds, series D-1940	2.90	55,321,231.25	2,166,618.75
31	United States savings bonds, unclassified sales	2.90	10,516,221.03	
	Miscellaneous			500.00
	Total, July		1,255,296,425.03	513,379,869.00
Aug. 7	Treasury bills, issued May 8, 1940	0.008		100,011,000.00
7	Treasury bills, maturing Nov. 6, 1940	.004	100,372,000.00	
14	Treasury bills, issued May 15, 1940	.016		100,028,000.00
14	Treasury bills, maturing Nov. 13, 1940	.007	100,071,000.00	
21	Treasury bills, issued May 22, 1940	.032		100,105,000.00
21	Treasury bills, maturing Nov. 20, 1940	.021	100,166,000.00	
28	Treasury bills, issued May 29, 1940	.067		100,202,000.00
28	Treasury bills, maturing Nov. 27, 1940	.028	100,026,000.00	
31	United States savings bonds, series A-1935	2.90	121,950.00	461,688.50
31	United States savings bonds, series B-1936	2.90	504,273.75	1,176,573.50
31	United States savings bonds, series C-1937	2.90	836,939.25	1,602,985.00
31	United States savings bonds, series C-1938	2.90	942,495.75	2,146,809.50
31	United States savings bonds, series D-1939	2.90	1,548,191.71	3,318,908.75
31	United States savings bonds, series D-1940	2.90	48,425,212.50	2,454,281.25
31	United States savings bonds, unclassified sales	2.90	979,830.60	
	Miscellaneous			500.00
	Total, August		453,993,893.56	411,507,746.50
Sept. 4	Treasury bills, issued June 5, 1940	0.089		100,008,000.00
4	Treasury bills, maturing Dec. 4, 1940	.036	100,100,000.00	
11	Treasury bills, issued June 12, 1940	.118		100,004,000.00
11	Treasury bills, maturing Dec. 11, 1940	.038	100,120,000.00	
18	Treasury bills, issued June 19, 1940	.095		100,117,000.00
18	Treasury bills, maturing Dec. 18, 1940	.032	100,298,000.00	
25	Treasury bills, issued June 26, 1940	.046		100,169,000.00
25	Treasury bills, maturing Dec. 26, 1940	.013	100,019,000.00	
30	United States savings bonds, series A-1935	2.90	490,910.00	559,001.00
30	United States savings bonds, series B-1936	2.90	540,112.00	1,205,780.75
30	United States savings bonds, series C-1937	2.90	737,315.50	1,744,574.75
30	United States savings bonds, series C-1938	2.90	899,450.25	1,964,137.00
30	United States savings bonds, series D-1939	2.90	1,316,458.50	3,425,127.50
30	United States savings bonds, series D-1940	2.90	61,970,512.50	2,734,106.25
30	United States savings bonds, unclassified sales	2.90	[4] *18,833,114.25*	
	Miscellaneous			3,000.00
	Total, September		447,658,644.50	411,933,727.25
Oct. 2	Treasury bills, issued July 3, 1940	0.024		100,294,000.00
2	Treasury bills, maturing Jan. 2, 1941	.000	101,450,000.00	
7	Treasury notes, series C-1940, redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1953-55	1½		724,677,900.00
7	Treasury bonds of 1953-55	2	724,677,900.00	
9	Treasury bills, issued July 10, 1940	.017		100,384,000.00
9	Treasury bills, maturing Jan. 8, 1941	Negative	101,946,000.00	
16	Treasury bills, issued July 17, 1940	0.008		100,098,000.00
16	Treasury bills, maturing Jan. 15, 1941	Negative	100,551,000.00	
23	Treasury bills, issued July 24, 1940	0.006		100,407,000.00
23	Treasury bills, maturing Jan. 22, 1941	Negative	100,504,000.00	
30	Treasury bills, issued July 31, 1940	0.004		100,424,000.00
30	Treasury bills, maturing Jan. 29, 1941	Negative	100,912,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 32.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing securities, exclusive of trust account and other special issues, July 1940 through June 1941* [1]—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured (or redeemed)
1940		*Percent*		
Oct. 31	United States savings bonds, series A-1935	2.90	$412,284.75	$598,893.50
31	United States savings bonds, series B-1936	2.90	542,579.00	1,151,394.75
31	United States savings bonds, series C-1937	2.90	646,345.25	1,652,378.75
31	United States savings bonds, series C-1938	2.90	907,017.75	2,148,925.25
31	United States savings bonds, series D-1939	2.90	1,282,787.00	3,424,181.50
31	United States savings bonds, series D-1940	2.90	47,362,406.25	2,850,412.50
31	United States savings bonds, unclassified sales	2.90	1,037,256.65	
	Total, October		1,282,261,576.65	1,238,111,086.25
Nov. 6	Treasury bills, issued Aug. 7, 1940	0.004		100,372,000.00
6	Treasury bills, maturing Feb. 5, 1941	.002	100,130,000.00	
13	Treasury bills, issued Aug. 14, 1940	.007		100,071,000.00
13	Treasury bills, maturing Feb. 13, 1941 (national defense series)	.003	100,411,000.00	
20	Treasury bills, issued Aug. 21, 1940	.021		100,166,000.00
20	Treasury bills, maturing Feb. 19, 1941 (national defense series)	.003	100,302,000.00	
27	Treasury bills, issued Aug. 28, 1940	.028		100,026,000.00
27	Treasury bills, maturing Feb. 26, 1941 (national defense series)	.004	101,256,000.00	
30	United States savings bonds, series A-1935	2.90	366,826.75	569,606.50
30	United States savings bonds, series B-1936	2.90	496,425.25	975,767.00
30	United States savings bonds, series C-1937	2.90	578,751.50	1,480,485.25
30	United States savings bonds, series C-1938	2.90	807,555.00	1,964,395.25
30	United States savings bonds, series D-1939	2.90	1,513,302.50	3,308,964.75
30	United States savings bonds, series D-1940	2.90	43,650,525.00	2,766,037.50
30	United States savings bonds, unclassified sales	2.90	2,666,546.28	
	Miscellaneous			500.00
	Total, November		452,178,932.28	411,700,756.25
Dec. 4	Treasury bills, issued Sept. 4, 1940	0.036		100,100,000.00
4	Treasury bills, maturing Mar. 5, 1941 (national defense series)	.002	100,971,000.00	
11	Treasury bills, issued Sept. 11, 1940	.038		100,120,000.00
11	Treasury bills, maturing Mar. 12, 1941 (national defense series)	.001	101,205,000.00	
15	Treasury notes, series C-1940	1½		12,483,700.00
18	Treasury bills, issued Sept. 18, 1940	.032		100,298,000.00
18	Treasury bills, maturing Mar. 19, 1941 (national defense series)	Negative	100,278,000.00	
18	Treasury notes, series B-1945 (national defense series)	¾	530,838,700.00	
26	Treasury bills, issued Sept. 25, 1940	0.013		100,019,000.00
26	Treasury bills, maturing Mar. 26, 1941 (national defense series)	Negative	100,429,000.00	
31	United States savings bonds, series A-1935	2.90	429,158.25	538,167.75
31	United States savings bonds, series B-1936	2.90	925,971.25	1,033,663.75
31	United States savings bonds, series C-1937	2.90	830,630.75	1,299,803.50
31	United States savings bonds, series C-1938	2.90	1,167,387.75	1,743,468.50
31	United States savings bonds, series D-1939	2.90	2,371,123.56	3,169,330.25
31	United States savings bonds, series D-1940	2.90	53,856,787.50	2,665,706.25
31	United States savings bonds, unclassified sales	2.90	22,626,168.19	
	Total, December		1,015,928,927.25	423,470,840.00
1941				
Jan. 1	Postal savings bonds, series 20	2½		106,080.00
2	Treasury bills, issued Oct. 2, 1940	0.000		101,450,000.00
2	Treasury bills, maturing Apr. 2, 1941 (national defense series)	Negative	100,435,000.00	
8	Treasury bills, issued Oct. 9, 1940	Negative		101,946,000.00
8	Treasury bills, maturing Apr. 9, 1941 (national defense series)	Negative	100,002,000.00	
15	Treasury bills, issued Oct. 16, 1940	Negative		100,551,000.00
15	Treasury bills, maturing Apr. 16, 1941 (national defense series)	Negative	100,023,000.00	
22	Treasury bills, issued Oct. 23, 1940	Negative		100,504,000.00
22	Treasury bills, maturing Apr. 23, 1941 (national defense series)	Negative	100,024,000.00	
29	Treasury bills, issued Oct. 30, 1940	Negative		100,912,000.00
29	Treasury bills, maturing Apr. 30, 1941 (national defense series)	Negative	101,299,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 32.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing securities, exclusive of trust account and other special issues, July 1940 through June 1941* [1]—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured (or redeemed)
1941				
Jan. 31	Treasury notes, series D-1944 (national defense series)	*Percent* ¾	$635,064,400.00	
31	United States savings bonds, series A-1935	2.90	214,464.25	$534,666.00
31	United States savings bonds, series B-1936	2.90	848,866.25	1,157,808.00
31	United States savings bonds, series C-1937	2.90	1,508,115.75	1,761,945.25
31	United States savings bonds, series C-1938	2.90	1,646,837.75	2,106,424.00
31	United States savings bonds, series D-1939	2.90	2,805,792.50	3,615,648.25
31	United States savings bonds, series D-1940	2.90	52,372,891.25	3,757,089.25
31	United States savings bonds, series D-1941	2.90	28,159,181.25	
31	United States savings bonds, unclassified sales	2.90	101,719,683.69	
	Total, January		1,326,123,232.69	518,402,660.75
Feb. 5	Treasury bills, issued Nov. 6, 1940	0.002		100,130,000.00
5	Treasury bills, maturing May 7, 1941 (national defense series)	Negative	100,451,000.00	
13	Treasury bills, issued Nov. 13, 1940 (national defense series)	0.003		100,411,000.00
13	Treasury bills, maturing May 14, 1941 (national defense series)	.000+	100,294,000.00	
19	Treasury bills, issued Nov. 20, 1940 (national defense series)	.003		100,302,000.00
19	Treasury bills, maturing May 21, 1941 (national defense series)	.007	100,110,000.00	
26	Treasury bills, issued Nov. 27, 1940 (national defense series)	.004		101,256,000.00
26	Treasury bills, maturing May 28, 1941 (national defense series)	.043	100,127,000.00	
28	United States savings bonds, series A-1935	2.90	119,351.75	479,291.75
28	United States savings bonds, series B-1936	2.90	492,882.75	1,119,636.75
28	United States savings bonds, series C-1937	2.90	821,347.25	1,587,098.50
28	United States savings bonds, series C-1938	2.90	916,995.75	1,724,859.50
28	United States savings bonds, series D-1939	2.90	1,500,596.75	2,984,351.50
28	United States savings bonds, series D-1940	2.90	84,024,378.50	3,865,115.50
28	United States savings bonds, series D-1941	2.90	23,596,650.00	14,775.00
28	United States savings bonds, unclassified sales	2.90	9,207,971.55	
	Miscellaneous			1,500.00
	Total, February		521,662,174.30	413,875,628.50
Mar. 5	Treasury bills, issued Dec. 4, 1940 (national defense series)	0.002		100,971,000.00
5	Treasury bills, maturing June 4, 1941	.086	200,284,000.00	
12	Treasury bills, issued Dec. 11, 1940 (national defense series)	.001		101,205,000.00
12	Treasury bills, maturing June 11, 1941	.120	200,317,000.00	
15	Treasury notes, series A-1941 redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1948-50 and Treasury notes, series D-1943	1½		661,226,200.00
15	Treasury bonds of 1941-43 redeemed in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1948-50 and Treasury notes, series D-1943	3⅜		486,542,600.00
15	Treasury bonds of 1948-50	2	1,115,368,400.00	
15	Treasury notes, series D-1943	¾	32,400,400.00	
15	Treasury bonds of 1941-43 called for redemption	3⅜		58,327,450.00
15	Treasury notes, series A-1941—matured	1½		15,481,400.00
19	Treasury bills, issued Dec. 18, 1940 (national defense series)	Negative		100,278,000.00
19	Treasury bills, maturing June 18, 1941	0.117	200,167,000.00	
26	Treasury bills, issued Dec. 26, 1940 (national defense series)	Negative		100,429,000.00
26	Treasury bills, maturing June 25, 1941	0.065	100,413,000.00	
31	Treasury notes, series B-1941 retired in exchange for Treasury bonds of 1952-54 and Treasury notes, series D-1943	1⅜		480,062,500.00
31	Treasury bonds of 1952-54	2½	1,023,568,350.00	
31	Treasury notes, series D-1943	¾	32,639,300.00	
31	United States savings bonds, series A-1935	2.90	482,940.50	524,826.00
31	United States savings bonds, series B-1936	2.90	527,972.25	1,114,058.50
31	United States savings bonds, series C-1937	2.90	719,406.75	1,471,608.50
31	United States savings bonds, series C-1938	2.90	873,129.25	1,973,513.50

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 32.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing securities, exclusive of trust account and other special issues, July 1940 through June 1941*[1]—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured (or redeemed)
1941		*Percent*		
Mar. 31	United States savings bonds, series D-1939	2.90	$1,276,077.75	$3,365,715.00
31	United States savings bonds, series D-1940	2.90	2,077,515.25	4,510,260.00
31	United States savings bonds, series D-1941	2.90	161,841,937.50	494,906.25
31	United States savings bonds, unclassified sales	2.90	[4] *35,837,776.92*	
	Miscellaneous			500.00
	Total, March		3,037,118,652.33	2,117,978,537.75
Apr. 2	Treasury bills, issued Jan. 2, 1941 (national defense series)	Negative		100,435,000.00
2	Treasury bills, maturing July 2, 1941	0.055	100,571,000.00	
9	Treasury bills, issued Jan. 8, 1941 (national defense series)	Negative		100,002,000.00
9	Treasury bills, maturing July 9, 1941	0.079	100,091,000.00	
16	Treasury bills, issued Jan. 15, 1941 (national defense series)	Negative		100,023,000.00
16	Treasury bills, maturing July 16, 1941	0.093	100,439,000.00	
23	Treasury bills, issued Jan. 22, 1941 (national defense series)	Negative		100,024,000.00
23	Treasury bills, maturing July 23, 1941	0.097	100,101,000.00	
30	Treasury bills, issued Jan. 29, 1941 (national defense series)	Negative		101,299,000.00
30	Treasury bills, maturing July 30, 1941	0.097	100,069,000.00	
30	United States savings bonds, series A-1935	2.90	434,230.25	598,089.25
30	United States savings bonds, series B-1936	2.90	531,178.50	1,087,966.00
30	United States savings bonds, series C-1937	2.90	631,701.75	1,511,695.00
30	United States savings bonds, series C-1938	2.90	882,078.25	1,877,141.75
30	United States savings bonds, series D-1939	2.90	1,251,789.00	3,141,300.00
30	United States savings bonds, series D-1940	2.90	967,113.50	4,062,308.25
30	United States savings bonds, series D-1941	2.90	143,631,243.75	986,456.25
30	United States savings bonds, unclassified sales	2.90	[4] *86,361,799.96*	
	Total, April		563,238,535.64	515,047,956.50
May 7	Treasury bills, issued Feb. 5, 1941 (national defense series)	Negative		100,451,000.00
7	Treasury bills, maturing Aug. 6, 1941	0.096	100,031,000.00	
14	Treasury bills, issued Feb. 13, 1941 (national defense series)	.000+		100,294,000.00
14	Treasury bills, maturing Aug. 13, 1941	.069	100,004,000.00	
21	Treasury bills, issued Feb. 19, 1941 (national defense series)	.007		100,110,000.00
21	Treasury bills, maturing Aug. 20, 1941	.070	100,519,000.00	
28	Treasury bills, issued Feb. 26, 1941 (national defense series)	.043		100,127,000.00
28	Treasury bills, maturing Aug. 27, 1941	.069	100,257,000.00	
31	United States savings bonds, series A-1935	2.90	360,128.00	634,439.00
31	United States savings bonds, series B-1936	2.90	485,823.00	1,034,016.50
31	United States savings bonds, series C-1937	2.90	563,642.75	1,346,270.50
31	United States savings bonds, series C-1938	2.90	786,441.25	1,844,836.00
31	United States savings bonds, series D-1939	2.90	1,472,427.00	3,253,039.25
31	United States savings bonds, series D-1940	2.90	702,868.25	4,324,628.25
31	United States savings bonds, series D-1941	2.90	50,281,818.75	1,528,781.25
31	United States savings bonds, series E-1941	2.90	57,744,768.75	750.00
31	United States savings bonds, series F-1941	2.53	37,816,812.00	
31	United States savings bonds, series G-1941	2.50	211,420,300.00	
31	United States savings bonds, unclassified sales	2.90	13,142,112.04	
	Miscellaneous			10,000.00
	Total, May		775,588,141.79	414,958,760.75
June 2	Treasury bonds of 1941 redeemed in exchange for Treasury notes, series D-1943 and Treasury bonds of 1956–58	3¼		787,920,850.00
2	Treasury bonds of 1956–58	2½	1,448,747,650.00	
2	Treasury notes, series D-1943	¾	924,000.00	
4	Treasury bills, issued Mar. 5, 1941	0.086		200,284,000.00
4	Treasury bills, maturing Sept. 3, 1941	.107	200,139,000.00	
11	Treasury bills, issued Mar. 12, 1941	.120		200,317,000.00
11	Treasury bills, maturing Sept. 10, 1941	.100	200,299,000.00	
15	Treasury notes, series B-1941	1⅜		23,815,000.00
18	Treasury bills, issued Mar. 19, 1941	.117		200,167,000.00
18	Treasury bills, maturing Sept. 17, 1941	.103	200,608,000.00	
25	Treasury bills, issued Mar. 26, 1941	.065		100,413,000.00
25	Treasury bills, maturing Sept. 24, 1941	.066	100,068,000.00	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 32.—*Issues, maturities, and redemptions of interest-bearing securities, exclusive of trust account and other special issues, July 1940 through June 1941* [1]—Continued

Date	Issue	Rate of interest [2]	Amount issued [3]	Amount matured (or redeemed)
1941		*Percent*		
June 30	United States savings bonds, series A-1935	2.90	$420,651.25	$459,335.75
30	United States savings bonds, series B-1936	2.90	908,492.50	1,035,327.00
30	United States savings bonds, series C-1937	2.90	813,612.25	1,257,559.00
30	United States savings bonds, series C-1938	2.90	1,142,209.50	1,674,713.00
30	United States savings bonds, series D-1939	2.90	2,320,701.48	4,577,909.00
30	United States savings bonds, series D-1940	2.90	623,016.75	3,486,354.75
30	United States savings bonds, series D-1941	2.90	1,153,656.25	1,734,581.25
30	United States savings bonds, series E-1941	2.90	61,728,675.00	21,731.25
30	United States savings bonds, series F-1941	2.53	28,876,280.00	48,988.00
30	United States savings bonds, series G-1941	2.50	183,133,900.00	542,100.00
30	United States savings bonds, unclassified sales	2.90	39,611,216.45	
	Total, June		2,471,518,061.43	1,527,755,449.00
	Total for fiscal year 1941		13,602,567,197.45	8,918,123,018.50

[1] On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised), supplemented by special statements on public debt issues, redemptions, and exchanges by the Bureau of the Public Debt.
[2] For Treasury bills, average rates on a bank discount basis are shown; for United States savings bonds, the approximate yield to maturity is shown.
[3] For United States savings bonds amounts shown represent cash receipts and/or accruals.
[4] Deduct. Represents excess of amounts transferred from unclassified sales to sales of a designated series over amounts received as unclassified sales.

TABLE 33.—*Sources of public debt increase or decrease, fiscal years 1915 to 1941*

[In thousands. On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised), see p. 405]

Year	Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts								
	Sinking fund	Foreign payments			Bonds and notes received for estate taxes	Bonds received for loans from Public Works Administration	Franchise tax receipts, Federal Reserve Banks	Net earnings, Federal intermediate credit banks [1]	Commodity Credit Corporation capital stock repayments
		Cash repayments of principal	Bonds, etc., received as repayments of principal	Bonds, etc., received as interest payments					
1915									
1916									
1917									
1918							$1,134		
1919		$7,922			$93				
1920		72,670			3,141		2,922		
1921	$261,100	73,939			26,349		60,724		
1922	276,046	64,838			21,085		60,333		
1923	284,019	32,140		$68,753	6,569		10,815		
1924	295,987	38,509	$22,965	87,914	8,897		3,635		
1925	306,309	386	22,823	135,970	47		114	$680	
1926	317,092	4,394	29,000	136,200			59	509	
1927	333,528	19,254	25,000	134,962			818	414	
1928	354,741	19,068	27,429	135,307	2		250	369	
1929	370,277	571	37,895	137,747	20		2,667	266	
1930	388,369	51,135	40,335	69,456	73		4,283	172	
1931	391,660	48,246					18	74	
1932	412,555				1			21	
1933	425,660	30,977	1,546	1,364			2,037		
1934	359,492		210	147					
1935	573,001				1				
1936	403,238								
1937	103,815			142					
1938	65,116		68	142					
1939	48,518	120				$8,095		1,501	
1940	128,349					134		685	
1941	37,011					1,321		548	$25,364
Total	6,135,883	464,169	207,271	908,164	66,278	9,550	149,809	5,239	25,364

Footnotes on p. 586.

TABLE 33.—*Sources of public debt increase or decrease, fiscal years 1915 to 1941*—Con.

[In thousands]

Year	Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts—Contd.		Surplus or deficit [2] of receipts (general, special, and trust accounts combined) [3]	Increase or decrease [2] in General Fund balance	Increase or decrease [2] in gross debt	Total gross debt	General Fund balance
	Miscellaneous gifts, forfeitures, etc.	Total					
1915						$1,191,362	$158,142
1916			$48,478	$82,262	$33,783	1,225,146	240,404
1917			*853,357*	897,116	1,750,473	2,975,619	1,137,520
1918		$1,134	*9,033,254*	447,487	9,479,607	12,455,225	1,585,007
1919		8,015	*13,370,637*	*333,542*	13,029,281	25,484,506	1,251,665
1920	$13	78,746	212,475	*893,963*	*1,185,185*	24,299,321	357,702
1921	[4] 5,010	427,123	86,724	191,977	*321,871*	23,977,451	549,678
1922	393	422,695	313,802	*277,573*	*1,014,069*	22,963,382	272,106
1923	555	402,850	309,657	98,834	*613,674*	22,349,707	370,939
1924	93	458,000	505,367	*135,528*	*1,098,894*	21,250,813	235,411
1925	208	466,538	250,505	*17,576*	*734,619*	20,516,194	217,836
1926	63	487,376	377,768	*7,834*	*872,978*	19,643,216	210,002
1927	5,578	519,555	635,810	24,055	*1,131,309*	18,511,907	234,057
1928	3,090	540,255	398,828	31,470	*907,614*	17,604,293	265,527
1929	160	549,604	184,787	61,186	*673,205*	16,931,088	326,713
1930	61	553,884	183,789	*8,106*	*745,779*	16,185,310	318,607
1931	85	440,082	*902,717*	153,337	615,972	16,801,281	471,944
1932	53	412,630	[5] *3,153,097*	*54,747*	2,685,721	19,487,002	417,197
1933	21	461,605	[5] *3,068,267*	445,008	3,051,670	22,538,672	862,205
1934	15	359,864	[5] *3,154,616*	1,719,717	4,514,469	27,053,141	2,581,922
1935	556	573,558	[5] *2,961,886*	*740,576*	1,647,752	28,700,893	1,841,346
1936	1	403,240	[5] *4,640,726*	840,164	5,077,650	33,778,543	2,681,510
1937	14	103,971	[5] *2,878,078*	*128,087*	2,646,070	36,424,613	2,553,473
1938	139	65,465	[5] *1,143,147*	*337,555*	740,127	37,164,740	2,215,918
1939	12	58,246	[5] *2,710,731*	622,307	3,274,792	40,439,532	2,838,225
1940	16	129,184	[5] *3,604,665*	*947,482*	2,527,999	42,967,531	1,890,743
1941	16	64,260	[5] *5,315,742*	742,431	5,993,913	48,961,444	2,633,174
Total	16,152	7,987,880	*53,282,930*	2,475,032	47,770,082		

[1] Act of Mar. 4, 1923 (42 Stat. 1456, sec. 206 (b)), requiring division of net earnings was amended by act of May 19, 1932 (47 Stat. 159, sec. 3). Act of Aug. 19, 1937 (50 Stat. 715, sec. 30), provides for franchise tax.

[2] Deficit and decrease in italics.

[3] For explanation of accounts, see p. 406.

[4] Includes $1,842,066.45 written off the debt Dec. 31, 1920, on account of fractional currency estimated to have been lost or destroyed in circulation.

[5] Covers all expenditures of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation including payments against credits established for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation through the purchase of its notes under sec. 9 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act.

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to nearest thousand and will not necessarily add to totals.

RECAPITULATION

[In thousands]

Retirements from—		
Charges against ordinary receipts	$7,987,880	
Surplus of receipts	3,507,990	
Total		$11,495,870
Increase in debt on account of—		
Deficit in ordinary receipts	56,790,920	
Increase in General Fund balance	2,475,032	
Total		59,265,952
Net increase		47,770,082
Gross debt:		
June 30, 1915	1,191,362	
June 30, 1941	48,961,444	
Net increase		47,770,082

TABLE 34.—*Transactions on account of the cumulative sinking fund, fiscal year 1941*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), see p. 405]

Unexpended balance July 1, 1940			$2,117,348,781.87
Appropriation for 1941:			
Initial credit:			
(*a*) Under the Victory Liberty Loan Act (2½% of the aggregate amount of Liberty bonds and Victory notes outstanding on July 1, 1920, less an amount equal to the par amount of any obligations of foreign governments held by the United States on July 1, 1920)	$253,404,864.87		
(*b*) Under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932 (2½% of the aggregate amount of expenditures from appropriations made or authorized under this act)	7,860,606.83		
(*c*) Under the National Industrial Recovery Act (2½% of the aggregate amount of expenditures from appropriations made or authorized under this act)	80,392,263.27		
		$341,657,734.97	
Secondary credit (the interest which would have been payable during the fiscal year for which the appropriation is made on the bonds and notes purchased, redeemed, or paid out of the sinking fund during such year or in previous years)		244,171,053.99	
			585,828,788.96
Total available, 1941			2,703,177,570.83
Securities retired in 1941:	*Par amount*	*Principal cost*	
3⅜% Treasury bonds of 1940–43	$36,959,600.00	$36,959,600.00	36,959,600.00
Unexpended balance June 30, 1941			2,666,217,970.83

TABLE 35.—*Transactions on account of the cumulative sinking fund, fiscal years 1921 to 1941*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), see p. 405]

Year	Appropriation available [1]	Debt retired (par amount)	Expended (principal cost)
1921	$256,230,010.66	$261,250,250.00	$254,844,576.50
1922	274,516,965.89	275,896,000.00	274,481,902.16
1923	284,156,439.19	284,018,800.00	284,149,754.16
1924	294,927,023.26	295,987,350.00	294,927,019.57
1925	306,666,759.52	306,308,400.00	306,666,736.01
1926	321,184,577.22	317,091,750.00	321,184,468.20
1927	336,890,916.27	333,528,400.00	336,890,832.47
1928	355,081,401.18	354,741,300.00	355,080,563.11
1929	370,241,327.02	370,277,100.00	370,241,297.84
1930	382,925,568.19	388,368,950.00	382,925,400.49
1931	392,152,206.17	391,660,000.00	392,152,187.50
1932	410,850,121.31	412,554,750.00	410,850,073.60
1933	425,575,012.75	425,660,300.00	425,569,628.44
1934	438,540,888.81	359,491,900.00	359,186,053.82
1935	573,183,651.62	573,000,000.00	573,000,000.00
1936	553,224,372.89	403,340,750.00	403,340,750.00
1937	722,650,458.86	103,733,650.00	103,733,650.00
1938	1,196,526,189.72	65,232,400.00	65,232,400.00
1939	1,712,184,276.95	48,514,500.00	48,514,500.00
1940	2,245,640,231.87	128,291,450.00	128,291,450.00
1941	2,703,177,570.83	36,959,600.00	36,959,600.00
Total	8,794,440,814.70	6,135,907,600.00	6,128,222,843.87

[1] Unexpended balance each year included in appropriation available for next year, but excluded from total. Unexpended balance $2,666,217,970.83 at end of 1941.

TABLE 36.—*Securities retired through the cumulative sinking fund, par amount and principal cost, to June 30, 1941*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), see p. 405]

Issue	Par amount	Principal cost
Liberty bonds:		
First 3½'s	$142,090,650	$142,090,650.00
First 4's	1,831,600	1,824,103.09
First 4¼'s	123,491,600	123,493,498.13
First-second 4¼'s	428,800	428,800.00
Second 4's	670,900	671,196.27
Second 4¼'s	374,735,400	374,988,667.88
Third 4¼'s	1,261,876,000	1,268,640,946.97
Fourth 4¼'s	1,043,670,550	1,043,484,085.28
Victory notes:		
3¾'s	106,186,900	104,542,256.28
4¾'s	610,584,150	604,769,347.07
Treasury bonds:		
4¼% of 1947–52	10,000	10,000.00
4% of 1944–54	69,100	69,100.00
3⅞% of 1946–56	7,000	7,000.00
3¾% of 1943–47	38,901,550	38,169,957.24
3¾% of 1940–43	72,972,250	72,862,346.05
3¾% of 1941–43	49,353,000	48,487,927.18
3¼% of 1946–49	2,321,500	2,310,379.60
3% of 1951–55	8,678,300	8,517,873.61
3¼% of 1941	589,900	581,378.40
3½% of 1943–45	609,750	602,614.64
3¼% of 1944–46	121,150	121,150.00
3% of 1946–48	10,000	10,000.00
3¼% of 1949–52	2,000	2,000.00
2⅞% of 1955–60	55,050	55,050.00
2¾% of 1945–47	24,950	24,950.00
Treasury notes:		
5½% series B–1924	103,000,000	103,028,635.62
4⅞% series A–1925	101,000,000	101,004,123.53
4¾% series B–1925	11,315,900	11,279,715.38
4½% series C–1925	113,199,900	113,196,011.61
4¾% series A–1926	1,018,300	1,018,300.00
4¼% series B–1926	9,564,200	9,485,492.59
4½% series A–1927	26,798,000	26,880,711.16
4¾% series B–1927	60,217,900	60,217,900.00
3½% series A–1930–32	691,284,850	687,390,338.29
3½% series B–1930–32	41,989,300	41,682,698.99
3½% series C–1930–32	359,556,100	358,811,853.00
3¼% series 1932	418,764,000	418,764,000.00
3% series A–1934	7,513,700	7,513,700.00
2½% series D–1935	6,940,000	6,940,000.00
3¼% series A–1936	18,573,600	18,581,100.00
2¾% series B–1936	10,555,100	10,542,080.01
2⅞% series C–1936	25,951,900	25,913,939.07
1½% series D–1936	1,875,900	1,875,900.00
1⅛% series E–1936	7,862,800	7,862,800.00
3¼% series A–1937	57,215,300	57,209,592.52
3% series B–1937	22,473,500	22,438,520.95
3% series C–1937	21,562,900	21,562,900.00
2⅝% series A–1938	15,560,000	15,541,747.20
2⅞% series B–1938	12,500,000	12,393,106.26
3% series C–1938	3,484,100	3,484,100.00
2½% series D–1938	17,001,750	17,001,750.00
1¼% series E–1938	8,919,000	8,919,000.00
2⅛% series A–1939	11,240,000	11,240,000.00
1¾% series B–1939	10,366,200	10,366,200.00
1½% series C–1939	11,353,750	11,353,750.00
1¾% series D–1939	10,744,400	10,744,400.00
1⅝% series A–1940	61,543,600	61,543,600.00
1½% series B–1940	15,669,600	15,669,600.00
Total	6,135,907,600	6,128,222,843.87

Interest on the public debt

TABLE 37.—*Interest on the public debt, payable, paid, and outstanding unpaid, fiscal year 1941*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), see p. 405]

Issue	Outstanding unpaid June 30, 1940	Due and payable during 1941	Payments during 1941	Outstanding unpaid June 30, 1941
Pre-war bonds	$322,037.82	$2,360,909.35	$2,360,040.49	$322,906.68
Postal savings bonds	133,708.95	2,938,759.00	2,931,798.00	140,669.95
Liberty bonds and Victory notes	6,331,334.24	18.36	314,662.95	6,016,689.65
Treasury bonds	25,001,098.61	804,361,499.15	803,033,690.99	26,328,906.77
Treasury notes	2,579,817.61	160,778,650.58	160,914,456.19	2,444,012.00
Certificates of indebtedness	851,694.91	49,394,066.14	49,398,145.95	847,615.10
Treasury (war) savings securities [1]	3,393,850.00		59,495.00	3,334,355.00
Treasury bills [1]		613,253.51	613,253.51	
United States savings bonds [1]		65,007,745.75	65,007,745.75	
Adjusted service bonds	31,636,814.00	30,308,158.74	25,571,930.30	36,373,042.44
Total	70,250,356.14	1,115,763,060.58	1,110,205,219.13	75,808,197.59

[1] Amounts represent discount treated as interest.

TABLE 38.—*Interest paid on the public debt, by issues, fiscal years 1939 to 1941* [1]

[On basis of warrants issued, see p. 406]

Issues	Rate of interest	1939	1940	1941
Debt unmatured as of June 30 in the respective year:	*Percent*			
Panama Canal loan of 1961	3	$1,491,289.00	$1,511,757.00	$1,493,824.50
Conversion bonds of 1946-47	3	865,520.25	868,225.50	865,495.50
Postal savings bonds	2½	2,939,191.25	2,935,619.25	2,931,798.00
Treasury bonds of 1947-52	4¼	32,236,294.15	32,161,920.75	32,185,554.10
Treasury bonds of 1944-54	4	41,492,976.00	41,133,362.00	41,326,190.00
Treasury bonds of 1946-56	3¾	18,313,348.73	18,316,808.23	18,303,762.70
Treasury bonds of 1943-47	3⅜	15,267,650.01	15,204,048.35	15,211,437.39
Treasury bonds of 1941-43	3⅜	18,413,910.93	18,393,180.55	
Treasury bonds of 1946-49	3⅛	25,590,809.00	25,483,094.08	25,498,616.04
Treasury bonds of 1951-55	3	22,550,864.25	22,599,039.00	22,586,773.50
Treasury bonds of 1941	3¼	27,104,976.32	27,087,925.60	35,722,854.97
Treasury bonds of 1943-45	3¼	45,420,572.08	45,458,704.01	45,483,930.34
Treasury bonds of 1944-46	3¼	49,253,069.31	49,253,610.26	49,313,249.91
Treasury bonds of 1946-48	3	31,080,326.25	30,944,856.00	31,081,336.50
Treasury bonds of 1949-52	3⅛	15,360,975.04	15,341,739.77	15,314,443.50
Treasury bonds of 1955-60	2⅞	74,809,856.79	74,885,584.16	74,909,656.75
Treasury bonds of 1945-47	2¾	33,335,211.86	33,361,945.91	33,367,470.56
Treasury bonds of 1948-51	2¾	33,636,728.07	33,640,796.30	33,629,843.48
Treasury bonds of 1951-54	2¾	44,768,379.63	44,616,359.19	44,678,654.46
Treasury bonds of 1956-59	2¾	26,959,121.07	26,989,336.37	26,940,179.00
Treasury bonds of 1949-53	2½	44,546,336.14	44,527,409.88	44,472,465.34
Treasury bonds of 1945	2½	13,493,098.70	13,498,841.23	13,485,573.94
Treasury bonds of 1948	2½	11,259,763.88	11,268,714.62	11,269,230.19
Treasury bonds of 1958-63	2¾	24,891,424.75	25,174,423.67	25,166,915.95
Treasury bonds of 1950-52	2½	2,789,490.86	29,620,397.73	29,623,891.38
Treasury bonds of 1960-65	2¾	[2] *7,392,774.49*	40,512,457.97	40,575,042.12
Treasury bonds of 1947	2	6,944,782.50	13,983,255.00	13,924,702.50
Treasury bonds of 1948-50	2		5,779,843.94	11,401,735.85
Treasury bonds of 1951-53	2¼		11,712,660.26	25,091,474.66
Treasury bonds of 1954-56	2¼			13,407,783.74
Treasury bonds of 1953-55	2			9,729,880.10
Treasury bonds of 1952-54	2½			[2] *37,730.41*
Treasury bonds of 1956-58	2½			[2] *44.14*
United States savings bonds series A-1935	[3] 2.9	4,464,081.50	4,269,066.25	4,101,746.50
United States savings bonds series B-1936	[3] 2.9	8,436,274.50	8,021,893.09	7,671,047.25
United States savings bonds series C-1937	[3] 2.9	11,373,653.50	10,740,868.75	10,215,359.25
United States savings bonds series C-1938	[3] 2.9	3,707,070.50	13,326,579.25	12,642,168.25
United States savings bonds series D-1939	[3] 2.9		5,740,404.75	21,489,734.75
United States savings bonds series D-1940	[3] 2.9			8,887,689.75
Adjusted service bonds of 1945	3	3,167,685.85	3,202,187.69	3,064,822.26
Adjusted service bonds, Government life insurance fund series, 1946	4½	22,507,108.04	22,507,108.04	22,507,108.04
Treasury notes at various interest rates		104,473,886.50	66,177,011.32	53,429,967.34
Treasury notes, old-age reserve account series	3	26,951,054.81	41,312,803.26	33,138,641.10

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 38.—*Interest paid on the public debt, by issues, fiscal years 1939 to 1941* [1]—Con.

Issues	Rate of interest	1939	1940	1941
Debt unmatured as of June 30 in the respective year—Continued.				
Treasury notes, Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund series	*Percent* 2½		$1,176,024.59	$14,872,637.02
Treasury notes, railroad retirement account series	3	$2,201,876.72	2,282,516.39	2,533,857.53
Treasury notes, civil service retirement fund series	4	16,947,791.77	19,629,508.18	21,702,663.01
Treasury notes, civil service retirement fund series	3		245.90	14,361.04
Treasury notes, foreign service retirement fund series	4	121,759.01	126,117.49	163,789.04
Treasury notes, Canal Zone retirement fund series	4	159,002.85	165,575.09	126,032.44
Treasury notes, Alaska Railroad retirement fund series	4	21,089.87	29,500.87	35,936.98
Treasury notes, Postal Savings System series	2	893,753.60	2,013,290.76	1,939,374.04
Treasury notes, Government life insurance fund series	2	283,194.52	126,174.86	229,990.44
Treasury notes, national service life insurance fund series	3			15,425.35
Treasury notes, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation series	2	2,074,506.10	978,852.46	1,441,678.98
Treasury notes, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation series	2			4,252.72
Certificates of indebtedness, adjusted service certificate fund series	4	34,630.14	19,781.42	7,578.08
Treasury bills [4]		32,980.52	122,598.37	356,884.32
Debt matured as of June 30 in the respective year:				
Old debt matured issued prior to Apr. 1, 1917		1,277.26	1,317.17	155.64
Consols of 1930	2	193.00	242.00	55.75
First Liberty loan bonds	3½	74,116.65	63,606.15	51,593.11
First Liberty loan bonds (converted)	4	3,226.48	1,480.69	2,560.38
First Liberty loan bonds (converted)	4¼	39,696.21	30,211.16	23,547.67
First Liberty loan bonds (second converted)	4¼	279.44	15.94	614.13
Second Liberty loan bonds	4	6,117.00	4,883.62	4,530.00
Second Liberty loan bonds (converted)	4¼	9,718.65	12,186.93	5,488.93
Third Liberty loan bonds	4¼	28,971.82	29,178.50	19,702.57
Fourth Liberty loan bonds	4¼	355,357.92	252,897.99	204,861.15
Victory Liberty loan notes	3¾			12.45
Victory Liberty loan notes	4¾	3,762.25	4,571.12	1,752.56
War savings stamps		72,751.41	61,893.89	59,045.00
Treasury savings certificates		1,000.00	100.00	450.00
Panama Canal loan of 1916–36	2	80.00	1.20	134.00
Panama Canal loan of 1918–38	2			375.10
Treasury bonds of 1940–43	3⅜	11,919,118.43	11,928,627.88	833,782.08
Treasury bonds of 1941–43	3⅜			18,535,031.49
Treasury notes at various interest rates		33,667,726.12	30,106,417.97	19,745,978.64
Treasury notes, old-age reserve account series	3			7,947,000.00
Treasury notes, civil service retirement fund series	4	1,368,328.76	1,935,245.91	3,446,586.30
Treasury notes, foreign service retirement fund series	4	19,573.71	26,216.07	23,087.35
Treasury notes, Canal Zone retirement fund series	4		4,556.38	86,779.85
Treasury notes, Alaska Railroad retirement fund series	4			2,080.00
Treasury notes, Postal Savings System series	2			14,337.02
Treasury certificates	2	355.50	383.00	13.00
Certificates of indebtedness, at various interest rates		5,791.84	3,501.02	4,081.73
Certificates of indebtedness, unemployment trust fund series	2½	26,836,602.17	37,725,798.84	48,952,549.64
Certificates of indebtedness, adjusted service certificate fund series	4	987,879.46	747,517.81	433,923.50
Treasury bills [4]		281,622.07	273,385.04	256,369.19
Total		940,958,138.78	1,041,448,261.64	1,110,205,219.13

[1] For details for the fiscal years 1918 to 1929, see annual report for 1929, p. 503; and for later years, similar tables in subsequent reports.
[2] Deduct excess of credits, collection of interest accruals, and counter warrant adjustments.
[3] Approximate yield if held to maturity.
[4] Sold on a discount basis.

TABLE 39.—*Amount of interest-bearing debt outstanding, the computed annual interest charge, and the computed rate of interest, for the fiscal years 1916 to 1941, and by months from July 1940 to June 1941* [1]

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), see p. 405]

Year and month	Interest-bearing debt [2]	Computed annual interest charge	Computed rate of interest
Year ended June 30—			*Percent*
1916	$971, 562, 590	$23, 084, 635	2.376
1917	2, 712, 549, 476	83, 625, 482	3.120
1918	11, 985, 882, 436	468, 618, 544	3.910
1919	25, 234, 496, 273	1, 054, 204, 509	4.178
1920	24, 061, 095, 361	1, 016, 592, 219	4.225
1921	23, 737, 352, 080	1, 029, 917, 903	4.339
1922	22, 711, 035, 587	962, 896, 535	4.240
1923	22, 007, 590, 754	927, 331, 341	4.214
1924	20, 981, 586, 429	876, 960, 673	4.180
1925	20, 210, 906, 251	829, 680, 044	4.105
1926	19, 383, 770, 860	793, 423, 952	4.093
1927	18, 250, 943, 965	722, 675, 553	3.960
1928	17, 317, 695, 096	671, 353, 112	3.877
1929	16, 638, 941, 379	656, 654, 311	3.946
1930	15, 921, 892, 350	606, 031, 831	3.807
1931	16, 519, 588, 640	588, 987, 438	3.566
1932	19, 161, 273, 540	671, 604, 676	3.505
1933	22, 157, 643, 120	742, 175, 955	3.350
1934	26, 480, 487, 920	842, 301, 133	3.181
1935	27, 645, 229, 826	750, 677, 802	2.716
1936	32, 755, 631, 770	838, 002, 053	2.559
1937	35, 802, 586, 915	924, 347, 089	2.582
1938	36, 578, 684, 982	947, 164, 071	2.589
1939	39, 891, 844, 494	1, 037, 107, 765	2.600
1940	42, 380, 009, 306	1, 094, 721, 802	2.583
1941	48, 404, 879, 488	1, 218, 693, 931	2.518
Month ended—			
1940—July	43, 190, 425, 524	1, 114, 987, 258	2.582
August	43, 320, 109, 105	1, 118, 210, 887	2.581
September	43, 482, 408, 445	1, 122, 060, 918	2.580
October	43, 563, 458, 401	1, 127, 589, 059	2.588
November	43, 711, 378, 410	1, 131, 288, 656	2.588
December	44, 471, 127, 091	1, 141, 157, 162	2.566
1941—January	45, 333, 806, 281	1, 152, 185, 919	2.542
February	45, 562, 531, 763	1, 158, 400, 847	2.542
March	46, 583, 389, 171	1, 178, 161, 821	2.529
April	46, 679, 193, 749	1, 181, 347, 458	2.531
May	47, 176, 441, 205	1, 194, 463, 905	2.532
June	48, 404, 879, 488	1, 218, 693, 931	2.518

[1] For monthly data back to June 30, 1916, see annual reports for 1929, p. 509; for 1936, p. 442; and corresponding tables in subsequent reports.

[2] The interest-bearing debt includes discount on Treasury bills from June 30, 1930, the amount being deducted from the interest-bearing debt prior to calculating the average interest rate.

Miscellaneous

TABLE 40.—*Contingent liabilities of the United States, June 30, 1941*

Title and authorizing act	Extent of guaranty by the United States	Tax exemptions	Date of issue	Redeemable (on and after)	Payable	Interest payable	Amount		
							Principal	Matured interest [1]	Total
GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED STATES									
UNMATURED OBLIGATIONS									
Commodity Credit Corporation, act of Mar. 8, 1938:									
⅝% notes, series D, 1941	Principal and interest.	(17)	Aug. 1, 1939		Aug. 1, 1941	Feb. 1, Aug. 1	$202,553,000.00	$712.24	$202,553,712.24
1% notes, series E, 1941	do	(17)	Nov. 2, 1939		Nov. 15, 1941	May 15, Nov. 15	204,241,000.00	3,525.60	204,244,525.60
¾% notes, series F, 1943	do	(17)	Aug. 1, 1940		May 1, 1943	May 1, Nov. 1	289,458,000.00	2,244.45	289,460,244.45
							696,252,000.00	6,482.29	696,258,482.29
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, act of Jan. 31, 1934, as amended:									
3% bonds of 1944–49	do	(17)	May 15, 1934	May 15, 1944	May 15, 1949	May 15, Nov. 15	835,085,600.00	922,519.50	836,008,119.50
3¼% bonds of 1944–64	do	(17)	Mar. 15, 1934	Mar. 15, 1944	Mar. 15, 1964	Mar. 15, Sept. 15	94,678,600.00	145,597.11	94,824,197.11
3% bonds of 1942–47	do	(17)	Jan. 15, 1935	Jan. 15, 1942	Jan. 15, 1947	Jan. 15, July 15	236,476,200.00	186,871.37	236,663,071.37
2¾% bonds of 1942–47	do	(17)	Mar. 1, 1935	Mar. 1, 1942	Mar. 1, 1947	Mar. 1, Sept. 1	103,147,500.00	22,398.53	103,169,898.53
							1,269,387,900.00	1,277,386.51	1,270,665,286.51
Federal Housing Administration, act of June 27, 1934, as amended:									
Mutual mortgage insurance fund:									
3% debentures, series A	do	(18)	Various		Various	Jan. 1, July 1	5,481,655.28	585.33	5,482,240.61
2¾% debentures, series B—uncalled.	do	(18)	do	On any interest day or days, on 3 months' notice.	do	do	953,950.00	318.62	954,268.62
2¾% debentures, series B—fifth called.	do	(18)	do	do	do	do	1,613,750.00		1,613,750.00
Housing insurance fund:									
2¾% debentures, series C	do	(19)	do	do	do	do	45,900.00		45,900.00
2¾% debentures, series D	do	(19)	do	do	do	do	9,258,100.00		9,258,100.00
							17,353,355.28	903.95	17,354,259.23

Home Owners' Loan Corporation, act of June 13, 1933, as amended:									
3% bonds, series A, 1944-52	do	(20)	May 1, 1934	May 1, 1944	May 1, 1952	May 1, Nov. 1	778,578,200.00	1,195,701.84	779,773,901.84
2¼% bonds, series G, 1942-44	do	(20)	July 1, 1935	July 1, 1942	July 1, 1944	Jan. 1, July 1	875,438,625.00	101,441.87	875,540,066.87
1½% bonds, series M, 1945-47	do	(20)	June 1, 1939	June 1, 1945	June 1, 1947	June 1, Dec. 1	754,904,025.00	118,303.22	755,022,328.22
							2,408,920,850.00	1,415,446.93	2,410,336,296.93
Reconstruction Finance Corporation, act of Jan 22, 1932, as amended:									
⅞% notes, series N	do	(21)	July 20, 1938		July 20, 1941	Jan. 20, July 20	211,460,000.00	358.64	211,460,358.64
⅞% notes, series P	do	(21)	Nov. 1, 1938		Nov 1, 1941	May 1, Nov. 1	299,739,000.00	6,284.57	299,745,284.57
⅞% notes, series R	do	(21)	Feb. 15, 1939		Jan. 15, 1942	Jan. 15, July 15	310,090,000.00	508.71	310,090,508.71
1% notes, series S	do	(21)	Nov. 10, 1939		July 1, 1942	Jan. 1, July 1	275,868,000.00	1,358.55	275,869,358.55
⅞% notes, series U	do	(22)	Apr. 17, 1941		Oct. 15, 1942	Apr. 15, Oct. 15	319,895,000.00		319,895,000.00
1⅛% notes, series V	do	(22)	do		July 15, 1943	Jan. 15, July 15	324,397,000.00		324,397,000.00
							[3] 1,741,449,000.00	8,510.47	1,741,457,510.47
Tennessee Valley Authority, act of May 18, 1933, as amended.	(4)						(5)		
U. S. Housing Authority, act of Sept. 1, 1937, as amended:									
1⅜% notes, series B, 1944	Principal and interest.	(23)	Feb. 1, 1939		Feb. 1, 1944	Feb. 1, Aug. 1	114,157,000.00	1,815.05	114,158,815.05
¼% notes, series E, 1941	do	(23)	Nov. 1, 1940		Nov. 1, 1941	May 1, Nov. 1	112,099,000.00	435.00	112,099,435.00
							[6] 226,256,000.00	2,250.05	226,258,250.05
United States Maritime Commission, act of June 29, 1936, as amended.	(7)								
Total unmatured obligations							6,359,619,105.28	2,710,980.20	6,362,330,085.48
MATURED OBLIGATIONS									
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, act of Jan. 31, 1934, as amended:									
1½% bonds of 1939							142,200.00	245.25	142,445.25
Federal Housing Administration, act of June 27, 1934, as amended:									
Mutual mortgage insurance fund:									
2¾% debentures, series B—fourth called.							25,600.00	351.76	25,951.76

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 40.—*Contingent liabilities of the United States, June 30, 1941*—Continued

Title and authorizing act	Extent of guaranty by the United States	Tax exemptions	Date of issue	Redeemable (on and after)	Payable	Interest payable	Amount		
							Principal	Matured interest [1]	Total
GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED STATES—Continued									
MATURED OBLIGATIONS—continued									
Home Owners' Loan Corporation:									
Act of June 13, 1933:									
4% bonds of 1933-51								$12,980.00	$12,980.00
Act of June 13, 1933, as amended:									
2¾% bonds, series B, 1939-49							$8,460,875.00	361,046.84	8,821,921.84
2% bonds, series E, 1938							66,000.00	3,520.00	69,520.00
1½% bonds, series F, 1939							36,250.00	687.78	36,937.78
⅜% bonds, series K, 1940							444,400.00	140.24	444,540.24
⅝% bonds, series L, 1941							1,388,700.00	4,257.98	1,392,957.98
Total							[8] 10,396,225.00	382,632.84	10,778,857.84
Total matured obligations							[1] 10,564,025.00	383,229.85	10,947,254.85
Total, based on guarantees							6,370,183,130.28	3,094,210.05	6,373,277,340.33
ON CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES									
Secretary of Agriculture, act of May 12, 1933.	(9)								
Postal Savings System (act of June 25, 1910, as amended), funds due depositors at 2% interest.	(10)		Date of deposit.		On demand	(11)	1,309,446,890.55	37,317,365.13	[12] 1,346,764,255.68
Tennessee Valley Authority, act of May 18, 1933, as amended:									
2½% bonds, series A	(13)	(24)	Sept. 1, 1938		Sept. 1, 1943, and 1945.	Mar. 1, Sept. 1	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00
2½% bonds, series B	(13)	(24)	June 15, 1939		June 15, 1959, 1960, and 1961.	June 15, Dec. 15	5,300,000.00		5,300,000.00
							[14] 8,300,000.00		8,300,000.00
Total, based on credit of the United States.							1,317,746,890.55	37,317,365.13	1,355,064,255.68
OTHER OBLIGATIONS									
Federal Reserve notes (face amount), act of Dec. 23, 1913, as amended.	(15)								[16] 6,714,688,346.64

[1] Funds have been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for payment of outstanding matured principal and interest obligations guaranteed by the United States.

[2] Does not include $65,000,000 face amount of ½% interim notes, second series due Sept. 12, 1941, and $75,000,000 face amount of ½% interim notes, third series due Oct. 28, 1941, held by the Treasury and reflected in the public debt.

[3] Does not include $19,916,250 face amount of ½% notes, series Q-2 due Jan. 1, 1942, held by the Treasury and reflected in the public debt.

[4] Under sec. 15c of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended by the act of July 23, 1939, the Tennessee Valley Authority is authorized to issue bonds not to exceed in the aggregate $61,500,000, having a maturity of not more than 50 years from the date of issue, and bearing interest not to exceed 3½ percent per annum. Such bonds shall be fully and unconditionally guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the United States.

[5] The following bonds having an aggregate face amount of $56,772,500 issued under the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, are held by the Treasury and reflected in the public debt; under sec. 15a, 2½% bonds, series A, due Dec. 15, 1948, $272,500; under sec. 15c, 1¾% bonds of 1943–51, $10,000,000; 2¼% bonds of 1917–57, $15,000,000; 2⅜% bonds of 1951–63, $15,000,000; 2½% bonds of 1955–69, $16,500,000.

[6] Does not include $85,000,000 face amount of ¼% notes, series G due Dec. 31, 1941, held by the Treasury and reflected in the public debt.

[7] Debentures authorized to be issued by the U. S. Maritime Commission under the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, shall be fully and unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States.

[8] Does not include $69,450 face amount of bonds in transit for redemption on June 30, 1941.

[9] The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized pursuant to act of May 12, 1933, to borrow money upon all cotton in his possession or control and deposit as collateral for such loans warehouse receipts for such cotton.

[10] The faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of the deposits made in postal savings depository offices, with accrued interest thereon.

[11] Interest payable quarterly from 1st day of month next following the date of deposit.

[12] Offset by cash in designated depository banks amounting to $29,961,042.95, which is secured by the pledge of collateral, as provided in the regulations of the Postal Savings System, having a face value of $28,529,500; cash in possession of the System amounting to $68,086,946.07; Government and Government-guaranteed securities with a face value of $1,246,124,740, and other assets. The postal savings deposits shown on the June 30, 1941, Public Debt Statement are as of Mar. 31, 1941.

[13] Bonds issued on the credit of the United States.

[14] Held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

[15] Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States and shall be receivable by all national and member banks and Federal Reserve Banks and for all taxes, customs, and other public dues. They are redeemable in lawful money on demand at the Treasury Department, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, or at any Federal Reserve Bank.

[16] In actual circulation, exclusive of $8,879,203.36 redemption fund deposited in the Treasury and $277,953,075 of their own Federal Reserve notes held by the issuing banks. The collateral security for Federal Reserve notes issued consists of $7,108,000,000 in gold certificates and in credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates, and $1,498,000 face amount of commercial paper.

[17] Bonds and the income derived therefrom exempt from Federal, State, municipal, and local taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes).

[18] The National Housing Act as amended by the National Housing Act Amendments of 1938, approved Feb. 3, 1938, reads in part as follows: "Such debentures as are issued in exchange for property covered by mortgages insured under sec. 203 or sec. 207 prior to the date of enactment of the National Housing Act Amendments of 1938 shall be subject only to such Federal, State, and local taxes as the mortgages in exchange for which they are issued would be subject to in the hands of the holder of the debentures. * * * Such debentures as are issued in exchange for property covered by mortgages insured after the date of enactment of the National Housing Act Amendments of 1938 shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority." Under the Public Debt Act of 1941 interest upon and gain from the sale of debentures shall have no exemption under Federal tax acts now or hereafter enacted, except such debentures as may be issued on contracts entered into prior to Mar. 1, 1941.

[19] With reference to the debentures issued prior to Mar. 1, 1941, in the name of the housing insurance fund, the National Housing Act Amendments of 1938, approved Feb. 3, 1938, states that "Such debentures as are issued in exchange for mortgages insured after the date of enactment of the National Housing Act Amendments of 1938 shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority." Under the Public Debt Act of 1941 interest upon and gain from the sale of debentures shall have no exemption under Federal tax acts now or hereafter enacted, except such debentures as may be issued on contracts entered into prior to Mar. 1, 1941.

[20] Exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States or any District, Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority.

[21] Exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States, by any Territory, dependency, or possession thereof, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority.

[22] Income derived from these securities is subject to all Federal taxes, now or hereafter imposed. The securities are subject to estate, inheritance, gift, or other excise taxes, whether Federal or State, but are exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed on the principal or interest thereof by any Territory, dependency, or possession of the United States, or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority.

[23] Exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation (except surtaxes, estate, inheritance, and gift taxes) now or hereafter imposed by the United States or by any State, county, municipality, or local taxing authority.

[24] Bonds which have been issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority on the credit of the United States as provided in sec. 15 of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended, have all the rights and privileges accorded by law to Panama Canal bonds authorized by sec. 8 of the act of June 28, 1902, ch. 1302, as amended by the act of Dec. 21, 1905 (ch. 3, sec. 1, 34 Stat. 5), as now compiled in sec. 743 of title 31 of the U. S. Code.

TABLE 41.—*Contingent liabilities of the United States as of June 30, 1934 to 1941*

Agency	Obligation	Face amount of contingent liability							
		June 30, 1934	June 30, 1935	June 30, 1936	June 30, 1937	June 30, 1938	June 30, 1939	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941
GUARANTEED BY THE UNITED STATES									
Commodity Credit Corporation.	Notes					$206, 174, 000. 00	$206, 174, 000. 00	$406, 794, 000. 00	$696, 252, 000.00
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.	Bonds	$311, 634, 200. 00	$1,225,599,400. 00	$1,422,185,100. 00	$1,422,190,900. 00	1, 409, 759, 900. 00	1, 379, 409, 900. 00	1, 269, 387, 900. 00	1, 269, 387, 900. 00
Federal Housing Administration:									
Mutual mortgage insurance fund.	Debentures				90, 366. 19	583, 459. 76	2, 634, 398. 67	5, 477, 105. 28	8, 049, 355. 28
Housing insurance fund	do							2, 023, 850. 00	9, 304, 000. 00
Home Owners' Loan Corporation.	Bonds	134, 318, 950. 00	2, 647, 313, 625. 00	3, 044, 218, 475. 00	2, 987, 078, 600. 00	2, 937, 169, 125. 00	2, 927, 948, 600. 00	2, 603, 359, 700. 00	2, 408, 920, 850. 00
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	Notes	234, 814, 666. 67	249, 771, 666. 67	251, 629, 666. 67	255, 234, 666. 67	298, 872, 666. 67	819, 689, 000. 00	1, 096, 357, 000. 00	1, 741, 449, 000. 00
U. S. Housing Authority	do						114, 157, 000. 00	114, 157, 000. 00	226, 256, 000. 00
Total, based on guarantees.		680, 767, 816. 67	4, 122, 684, 691. 67	4, 718, 033, 241. 67	4, 664, 594, 532. 86	4, 852, 559, 151. 43	5, 450, 012, 898. 67	5, 497, 556, 555. 28	6, 359, 619, 105. 28
ON CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES									
Secretary of Agriculture	Notes	58, 486, 654. 00	45, 000, 000. 00						
Postal Savings System	Funds due depositors.	1, 197, 986, 761. 90	1, 204, 932, 325. 60	1, 231, 746, 559. 50	1, 267, 749, 526. 20	1, 251, 875, 391. 90	1, 262, 369, 779. 20	1, 293, 504, 240. 90	[1] 1,309,446,890.55
Tennessee Valley Authority	Bonds						8, 300, 000. 00	8, 300, 000. 00	8, 300, 000. 00
Total, based on credit of the United States.		1, 256, 473, 415. 90	1, 249, 932, 325. 60	1, 231, 746, 559. 50	1, 267, 749, 526. 20	1, 251, 875, 391. 90	1, 270, 669, 779. 20	1, 301, 804, 240. 90	1,317,746,890.55
OTHER OBLIGATIONS									
Federal Reserve System	Federal Reserve notes.	3, 325, 265, 033. 00	3, 234, 959, 135. 00	4, 021, 532, 607. 00	4, 196, 006, 553. 25	4, 139, 147, 770. 18	4, 502, 272, 595. 67	5, 188, 054, 343. 86	6, 714, 688, 346. 64

[1] Amount shown is as of June 30, 1941; the amount shown on the June 30, 1941, Public Debt Statement is as of Mar. 31, 1941.

NOTE.—These amounts do not include any outstanding matured principal and interest obligations guaranteed by the United States for which funds have been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States for their payment, and do not include guaranteed obligations owned by the Treasury.

TABLE 42.—*Average yield on long-term, partially tax-exempt United States Government bonds, by months, January 1919 to June 1941* [1]

[Averages of daily figures. Percent per annum]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1919	4.63	4.70	4.73	4.72	4.67	4.69	4.72	4.78	4.73	4.71	4.81	4.90	4.73
1920	4.93	5.05	5.09	5.28	5.58	5.54	5.57	5.67	5.43	5.08	5.21	5.40	5.32
1921	5.23	5.28	5.27	5.24	5.25	5.27	5.26	5.22	5.12	4.83	4.64	4.47	5.09
1922	4.45	4.50	4.41	4.28	4.26	4.24	4.14	4.12	4.19	4.30	4.33	4.32	4.30
1923	4.32	4.33	4.38	4.39	4.37	4.34	4.34	4.35	4.36	4.40	4.37	4.35	4.36
1924	4.30	4.28	4.28	4.23	4.15	3.98	3.94	3.91	3.92	3.87	3.90	3.96	4.06
1925	3.96	3.95	3.96	3.93	3.87	3.79	3.79	3.85	3.85	3.82	3.79	3.80	3.86
1926	3.77	3.71	3.71	3.70	3.67	3.67	3.68	3.70	3.70	3.68	3.62	3.56	3.68
1927	3.51	3.48	3.37	3.35	3.31	3.34	3.36	3.32	3.30	3.29	3.23	3.17	3.34
1928	3.18	3.19	3.17	3.20	3.24	3.29	3.42	3.48	3.46	3.47	3.38	3.45	3.33
1929	3.52	3.62	3.74	3.64	3.64	3.69	3.64	3.71	3.70	3.61	3.35	3.36	3.60
1930	3.43	3.41	3.29	3.37	3.31	3.25	3.25	3.26	3.24	3.21	3.19	3.22	3.29
1931	3.20	3.30	3.27	3.26	3.16	3.13	3.15	3.18	3.25	3.63	3.63	3.93	3.34
1932	4.26	4.11	3.92	3.68	3.76	3.76	3.58	3.45	3.42	3.43	3.45	3.35	3.68
1933	3.22	3.31	3.42	3.42	3.30	3.21	3.20	3.21	3.19	3.22	3.46	3.53	3.31
1934	3.50	3.32	3.20	3.11	3.02	2.98	2.92	3.03	3.20	3.10	3.07	3.01	3.12
1935	2.88	2.79	2.77	2.74	2.72	2.72	2.69	2.76	2.85	2.85	2.83	2.83	2.79
1936	2.80	2.77	2.71	2.68	2.66	2.66	2.65	2.61	2.60	2.62	2.53	2.51	2.65
1937	2.47	2.46	2.60	2.80	2.76	2.76	2.72	2.72	2.77	2.76	2.71	2.67	2.68
1938	2.65	2.64	2.64	2.62	2.51	2.52	2.52	2.51	2.58	2.48	2.50	2.49	2.56
1939	2.47	2.44	2.34	2.30	2.17	2.13	2.16	2.21	2.65	2.60	2.46	2.35	2.36
1940	2.30	2.32	2.25	2.25	2.38	2.39	2.28	2.25	2.18	2.10	1.97	1.89	2.21
1941	1.99	2.10	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.91	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

[1] From Jan. 1, 1919, through Oct. 14, 1925, yields are based on all outstanding partially tax-exempt Government bonds with 8 or more years to earliest call date; from July 17, 1928, yields are based on all outstanding partially tax-exempt Government bonds with 12 or more years to earliest call date; for the period from Oct. 15, 1925, through July 16, 1928, there were no bonds with more than 8 but less than 12 years to earliest call date. During the period Jan. 1, 1919, through Oct. 14, 1925, the average included certain Liberty loan issues, whereas after Oct. 14, 1925, it included only Treasury bonds. For bonds selling above par and callable at par before maturity, the yields are computed on the basis of redemption at first call date; while for bonds selling below par, yields are computed to maturity. Monthly averages are averages of daily figures. Each daily figure is an unweighted average of the yields of the issues used based on the day's closing price on the New York Stock Exchange, except that on days when an issue did not sell the mean of closing bid and ask quotations on the New York Stock Exchange was used. The table below shows the issues of Government bonds which were included in the above averages.

Issue	Date bond is first included in average	Date bond is first excluded from average
First Liberty loan converted 4¼% of 1932–47	Jan. 1, 1919	June 16, 1924
Second Liberty loan converted 4¼% of 1927–42	do	Nov. 15, 1919
Third Liberty loan 4¼% of 1928	do	Sept. 15, 1920
Fourth Liberty loan 4¼% of 1933–38	do	Oct. 15, 1925
Treasury bonds:		
1947–52, 4¼%	Nov. 1, 1922	Oct. 15, 1935
1944–54, 4%	Dec. 15, 1924	Dec. 15, 1932
1946–56, 3¾%	Mar. 15, 1926	Mar. 15, 1934
1943–47, 3⅜%	July 12, 1927	June 15, 1931
1946–49, 3⅛%	June 15, 1931	June 15, 1934
1951–55, 3%	Sept. 15, 1931	Sept. 15, 1939
1949–52, 3⅛%	Dec. 15, 1934	Dec. 15, 1937
1955–60, 2⅞%	Mar. 15, 1935	-------
1951–54, 2¾%	June 15, 1936	June 15, 1939
1956–59, 2¾%	Sept. 15, 1936	-------
1949–53, 2½%	Dec. 15, 1936	Dec. 15, 1937
1958–63, 2¼%	June 15, 1938	-------
1960–65, 2¾%	Dec. 15, 1938	-------
1954–56, 2¼%	July 22, 1940	-------
1953–55, 2%	Oct. 7, 1940	June 15, 1941

TABLE 43.—*Prices and yields of Treasury bonds and notes and of securities guaranteed by the United States*

[Decimals except in yield column are thirty-seconds]

Issue	Date of issue	Amount outstanding (millions)	Price range since date of issue [1]				Price,[1] June 30, 1941	Yield,[2] June 30, 1941
			High		Low			
			Price	Date	Price	Date		
TREASURY BONDS AND NOTES								
Treasury bonds:								
3¼%—Aug. 1, 1941	Aug. 15, 1933	$47	109.24	Nov. 19, 1936	97.29	Jan. 10, 1934	100.07	0.76
3⅜%—June 15, 1943-47	June 15, 1927	454	111.14	June 5, 1939	87.20	Jan. 11, 1932	106.09	.16
3¼%—Oct. 15, 1943-45	Oct. 15, 1933	1,401	111.07	June 5, 1939	97.29	Jan. 10, 1934	106.31	.20
3¼%—Apr. 15, 1944-46	Apr. 16, 1934	1,519	111.26	June 7, 1939	99.30	Sept. 17, 1934	108.02	.35
4%—Dec. 15, 1944-54	Dec. 15, 1924	1,037	116.19	June 22, 1939	94.06	Jan. 11, 1932	111.24	.57
2¾%—Sept. 15, 1945-47	Sept. 16, 1935	1,214	110.12	Dec. 12, 1940	99.27	Sept. 17, 1935	108.19	.68
2½%—Dec. 15, 1945	Dec. 15, 1937	541	109.24	Dec. 14, 1940	101.31	Dec. 15, 1937	108.06	.63
3¾%—Mar. 15, 1946-56	Mar. 15, 1926	489	116.14	Dec. 14, 1940	89.18	Jan. 12, 1932	113.08	.87
3%—June 15, 1946-48	June 15, 1934	1,036	112.28	Dec. 16, 1940	97.28	Sept. 17, 1934	110.17	.83
3⅛%—June 15, 1946-49	June 15, 1931	819	113.19	Dec. 14, 1940	83.05	Jan. 11, 1932	111.01	.85
4¼%—Oct. 15, 1947-52	Oct. 16, 1922	759	122.22	Dec. 14, 1940	98.18	Oct. 8, 1923	119.06	1.09
2%—Dec. 15, 1947	Dec. 15, 1938	701	107.20	Dec. 12, 1940	99.14	Sept. 25, 1939	106.16	.96
2%—Mar. 15, 1948-50 [3]	Mar. 15, 1941	1,115	103.10	June 26, 1941	100.22	Feb. 25, 1941	103.09	1.48
2¾%—Mar. 15, 1948-51	Mar. 16, 1936	1,223	111.18	Dec. 12, 1940	99.10	Apr. 1, 1937	109.30	1.20
2½%—Sept. 15, 1948	Mar. 15, 1938	451	111.01	Dec. 12, 1940	100.30	Apr. 2, 1938	109.16	1.12
2%—Dec. 15, 1948-50	Dec. 8, 1939	571	107.00	Dec. 12, 1940	101.10	May 24, 1940	106.14	1.10
3⅛%—Dec. 15, 1949-52	Dec. 15, 1934	491	115.04	Dec. 12, 1940	101.07	Dec. 15, 1934	113.12	1.44
2½%—Dec. 15, 1949-53	Dec. 15, 1936	1,786	108.28	Dec. 10, 1940	96.19	Apr. 8, 1937	108.03	1.48
2½%—Sept. 15, 1950-52	Sept. 15, 1938	1,186	108.30	Dec. 10, 1940	99.15	Sept. 25, 1939	108.11	1.53
2¾%—June 15, 1951-54	June 15, 1936	1,627	110.24	Dec. 30, 1940	98.16	Apr. 1, 1937	110.12	1.62
3%—Sept. 15, 1951-55	Sept. 15, 1931	755	113.24	Dec. 30, 1940	82.08	Jan. 11, 1932	113.04	1.60
2¼%—Dec. 15, 1951-53	Dec. 22, 1939	1,118	106.24	June 26, 1941	101.08	May 24, 1940	106.20	1.56
2½%—Mar. 15, 1952-54 [3]	Mar. 31, 1941	1,024	105.12	June 26, 1941	101.04	Mar. 20, 1941	105.06	1.96
2%—June 15, 1953-55	Oct. 7, 1940	725	105.01	June 26, 1941	101.19	Feb. 15, 1941	104.29	1.55
2¼%—June 15, 1954-56	July 22, 1940	681	106.31	June 26, 1941	102.02	July 24, 1940	106.26	1.66
2⅞%—Mar. 15, 1955-60	Mar. 15, 1935	2,611	111.30	Dec. 12, 1940	98.30	Sept. 20, 1935	111.19	1.91
2½%—Mar. 15, 1956-58 [3]	June 2, 1941	1,448	104.02	June 26, 1941	102.24	May 27, 1941	103.31	2.18
2¾%—Sept. 15, 1956-59	Sept. 15, 1936	982	111.06	Dec. 30, 1940	98.10	Apr. 1, 1937	110.29	1.92
2¾%—June 15, 1958-63	June 15, 1938	919	111.07	June 26, 1941	99.15	Sept. 25, 1939	111.00	1.98
2¾%—Dec. 15, 1960-65	Dec. 15, 1938	1,485	111.23	June 26, 1941	99.14	Sept. 25, 1939	111.16	2.03
Treasury notes:								
1¼% C—Dec. 15, 1941	Dec. 15, 1936	204	103.06	June 5, 1939	97.31	Apr. 9, 1937	102.00	[4] 1 11/32
1¾% A—Mar. 15, 1942	June 15, 1937	426	104.18	May 18, 1939	99.26	Sept. 7, 1937	102.11	[4] 1 3/32
2% B—Sept. 15, 1942	Sept. 15, 1937	342	105.28	Apr. 5, 1939	100.26	Sept. 16, 1937	103.14	[4] 1 1/32
1¾% C—Dec. 15, 1942	Dec. 15, 1937	232	105.03	June 24, 1939	101.05	Dec. 15, 1937	103 07	[4] 2 1/32
¾% D—Mar. 15, 1943 [3]	Mar. 15, 1941	66	101.04	June 25, 1941	100.22	Feb. 25, 1941	101.03	.11

1⅛% A—June 15, 1943	June 15, 1938	629	103.00	Apr. 3, 1940	99.04	Sept. 6, 1939	102.04	.04
1% C—Sept. 15, 1943	June 15, 1940	279	102.15	Nov. 8, 1940	100.22	June 11, 1940	101.31	.11
1⅛% B—Dec. 15, 1943	Dec. 15, 1938	421	103.08	Apr. 2, 1940	98.30	Sept. 6, 1939	102.12	.16
1% B—Mar. 15, 1944	Nov. 1, 1939	515	102.15	Nov. 9, 1940	100.13	June 10, 1940	101.31	.27
¾% A—June 15, 1944	June 15, 1939	416	101.15	Dec. 9, 1940	97.16	Sept. 6, 1939	101.08	.33
1% C—Sept. 15, 1944	Dec. 22, 1939	283	102.16	Dec. 9, 1940	100.10	June 11, 1940	102.03	.34
¾% D—Sept. 15, 1944 [2]	Jan. 31, 1941	635	100.13	June 26, 1941	99.21	Mar. 3, 1941	100.12	.63
¾% A—Mar. 15, 1945	Mar. 15, 1940	718	101.12	Dec. 9, 1940	98.26	June 10, 1940	101.07	.42
¾% B—Dec. 15, 1945 [3]	Dec. 18, 1940	531	100.18	Dec. 12, 1940	99.07	Apr. 7, 1941	100.08	.69
GUARANTEED SECURITIES								
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation bonds:								
3%—Jan. 15, 1942-47	Jan. 15, 1935	236	106.27	June 8, 1939	100.01	Sept. 17, 1935	102.00	[4] 12/32
2¾%—Mar. 1, 1942-47	Mar. 1, 1935	103	106.15	June 6, 1939	98.23	Sept. 21, 1935	101.30	[4] 3/32
3¼%—Mar. 15, 1944-64	Mar. 15, 1934	95	110.07	June 8, 1939	98.02	Sept. 18, 1934	107.03	.61
3%—May 15, 1944-49	May 15, 1934	835	109.22	June 5, 1939	95.03	Sept. 12, 1934	107.06	.48
Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds:								
2¼% G—July 1, 1942-44	July 1, 1935	875	105.22	June 5, 1939	98.20	Nov. 16, 1935	102.06	.07
3% A—May 1, 1944-52	May 1, 1934	779	109.18	June 6, 1939	95.03	Sept. 12, 1934	106.27	.56
1½% M—June 1, 1945-47	June 1, 1939	755	103.26	Dec. 13, 1940	96.24	Sept. 25, 1939	102.25	.78
Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes:								
⅞% N—July 20, 1941	July 20, 1938	211	101.10	June 6, 1939	99.19	Sept. 11, 1939	100.01	.31
⅞% P—Nov. 1, 1941	Nov. 1, 1938	300	101.11	June 9, 1939	99.19	Sept. 11, 1939	100.23	[4] 14/32
⅞% R—Jan. 15, 1942	Feb. 15, 1939	310	101.09	Mar. 11, 1940	99.16	Sept. 7, 1939	100.22	[4] 7/32
1% S—July 1, 1942	Nov. 10, 1939	276	101.25	Mar. 15, 1940	100.18	May 28, 1940	101.02	[4] 2/32
⅞% U—Oct. 15, 1942 [3]	Apr. 17, 1941	320	100.24	June 27, 1941	100.13	Apr. 15, 1941	100.23	.32
1⅛% V—July 15, 1943 [3]	Apr. 17, 1941	324	101.04	June 27, 1941	100.21	Apr. 10, 1941	101.03	.59
1% W—Apr. 15, 1944 [3]	July 3, 1941	----------	100.25	June 26, 1941	100.22	June 30, 1941	[5] 100.22	[5] .75
Commodity Credit Corporation notes:								
⅝% D—Aug. 1, 1941	Aug. 1, 1939	203	100.24	Mar. 15, 1940	99.08	Sept. 6, 1939	100.19	[4] 17/32
1% E—Nov. 15, 1941	Nov. 2, 1939	204	101.14	Mar. 18, 1940	100.17	Apr. 12, 1941	100.23	[4] 11/32
¾% F—May 1, 1943	Aug. 1, 1940	289	101.02	Dec. 14, 1940	100.06	Aug. 15, 1940	100.28	.27
United States Housing Authority notes:								
¼% E—Nov. 1, 1941	Nov. 1, 1940	112	100.05	Nov. 4, 1940	100.01	May 9, 1941	100.02	.06
1⅜% B—Feb. 1, 1944	Feb. 1, 1939	114	103.02	Dec. 14, 1940	99.07	Sept. 25, 1939	102.14	.43

[1] Treasury bond prices prior to Sept. 30, 1939, and guaranteed bond prices prior to Oct. 30, 1939, are closes on New York Stock Exchange. Other prices are mean of closing bid and ask quotations in the over-the-counter market. "When issued" prices are included in history beginning Sept. 30, 1939.

[2] Computed to call date when prices are above par; to maturity date when prices are below par. Yields are percent per annum.

[3] Taxable issues.

[4] Excess of price over zero yield.

[5] When issued.

TABLE 44.—*Summary data from Treasury survey of the ownership of securities issued or guaranteed by the United States, analyzing the ownership of such securities by classes of holders of each issue outstanding on June 30, 1941*

Issue, classified by tax-exemption provision	Public marketable interest-bearing securities[1]									
	Total amount outstanding	Held by banks and insurance companies covered in Treasury survey							Held by U. S. Government agencies and trust funds, and Federal Reserve Banks[2]	Held by all other investors
		Total 7,097 institutions	6,322 banks			775 insurance companies				
			Total	5,829 commercial banks	493 mutual savings banks	Total	200 life insurance companies	575 fire, casualty, and marine insurance companies		
	Part A. Par values in millions of dollars									
I. Wholly exempt from Federal income taxes:[3]										
Notes:										
1¼% December 1941	204	94	78	71	7	17	11	6	43	67
1¾% March 1942	426	244	220	195	26	24	17	7	87	96
2% September 1942	342	129	98	82	16	31	24	6	65	149
1¾% December 1942	232	104	89	79	10	15	7	8	31	98
1⅛% June 1943	629	318	303	286	17	16	4	12	120	191
1% September 1943	280	200	194	187	7	6	3	3	37	43
1⅛% December 1943	421	198	161	150	11	37	30	7	74	150
1% March 1944	515	292	284	275	9	8	2	6	111	112
¾% June 1944	416	257	251	244	7	6	3	3	77	82
1% September 1944	283	36	35	34	2	1	(*)	1	61	186
¾% March 1945	718	481	451	448	3	30	20	10	96	141
Total notes	4,467	2,353	2,164	2,050	114	189	122	67	802	1,312
Bonds:										
Postal savings	117	13	13	13	(*)	1	(*)	1	31	73
Panama Canal	50	1	1	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	------	49
Conversion	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	------	(*)	------	(*)	------	29
Total bonds	196	14	14	13	(*)	1	(*)	1	31	151
Total, wholly exempt from Federal income taxes	4,663	2,367	2,177	2,063	114	190	123	67	833	1,463
II. Partially exempt from Federal income taxes:[4]										
Treasury bonds:										
3¼% August 1941	47	7	5	3	2	2	(*)	2	(*)	40
3⅜% June 1943–47	454	253	194	140	55	58	45	14	59	142
3¼% October 1943–45	1,401	770	580	507	73	189	137	52	117	514
3¼% April 1944–46	1,519	895	657	574	82	239	189	50	145	479
4% December 1944–54	1,037	633	428	357	71	205	158	47	100	304
2¾% September 1945–47	1,214	790	567	481	86	223	178	45	110	314
2½% December 1945	541	422	326	286	40	96	66	30	29	90
3¾% March 1946–56	489	315	197	144	53	117	100	17	58	116
3% June 1946–48	1,036	637	434	341	94	202	168	34	187	213
3⅛% June 1946–49	819	485	328	239	89	157	132	25	64	271
4¼% October 1947–52	759	409	238	156	81	171	113	59	80	270
2% December 1947	701	564	489	468	22	74	53	21	34	104
2¾% March 1948–51	1,224	909	660	518	142	248	210	38	158	157
2½% September 1948	451	360	283	259	24	78	66	11	26	65
2% December 1948–50	571	447	378	366	13	68	45	23	52	72
3⅛% December 1949–52	491	378	230	153	77	148	111	37	43	71
2½% December 1949–53	1,786	1,172	907	741	166	265	218	47	269	345
2½% September 1950–52	1,186	887	670	520	150	218	177	41	134	165
2¾% June 1951–54	1,627	1,153	679	477	202	474	412	62	198	276
3% September 1951–55	755	292	198	111	87	94	75	20	122	342
2¼% December 1951–53	1,118	777	704	648	56	74	58	15	167	174
2% June 1953–55	725	585	554	531	23	32	16	16	44	96
2¼% June 1954–56	681	522	386	354	32	136	108	28	48	111
2⅞% March 1955–60	2,611	1,080	510	345	165	570	465	105	447	1,085
2¾% September 1956–59	982	584	310	245	65	273	231	43	178	221
2¾% June 1958–63	919	670	263	207	56	407	339	68	95	153
2¾% December 1960–65	1,485	1,051	429	359	70	622	492	130	123	311
Total Treasury bonds	26,628	17,044	11,603	9,529	2,074	5,441	4,362	1,079	3,085	6,500

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 44.—*Summary data from Treasury survey of the ownership of securities issued or guaranteed by the United States, analyzing the ownership of such securities by classes of holders of each issue outstanding on June 30, 1941*—Con.

Issue, classified by tax-exemption provision	Public marketable interest-bearing securities[1]									
	Total amount outstanding	Held by banks and insurance companies covered in Treasury survey							Held by U. S. Government agencies and trust funds, and Federal Reserve Banks[2]	Held by all other investors
		Total 7,097 institutions	6,322 banks			775 insurance companies				
			Total	5,829 commercial banks	493 mutual savings banks	Total	200 life insurance companies	575 fire, casualty, and marine insurance companies		
	Part A. Par values in millions of dollars—Continued									
II. Partially exempt from Federal income taxes[4]—Continued.										
Guaranteed issues:[5]										
Commodity Credit Corporation:										
5/8% August 1941	203	166	142	138	4	24	20	4	------	36
1% November 1941	204	182	174	172	2	8	4	5	(*)	22
3/4% May 1943	290	252	244	241	3	8	4	4	------	38
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation:										
3% January 1942–47	237	155	104	93	11	51	47	3	2	80
2 3/4% March 1942–47	103	87	69	60	9	18	17	1	------	16
3 1/4% March 1944–64	95	60	28	18	11	32	30	2	(*)	34
3% May 1944–49	835	511	352	322	31	159	145	14	96	229
Federal Housing Administration debentures	17	10	2	2	(*)	8	8	(*)	------	7
Home Owners' Loan Corporation:										
2 1/4% July 1942–44	875	734	711	686	25	23	11	12	23	119
3% May 1944–52	779	369	274	209	65	95	85	10	141	269
1 1/2% June 1945–47	755	665	614	589	24	51	43	8	6	84
Reconstruction Finance Corporation:										
7/8% July 1941	212	183	182	176	6	2	1	1	1	28
7/8% November 1941	300	265	222	220	2	42	28	15	------	35
7/8% January 1942	310	278	264	257	7	14	11	3	2	30
1% July 1942	276	236	223	218	5	13	9	4	(*)	40
United States Housing Authority:										
1/4% November 1941	112	96	95	94	1	1	1	(*)	------	16
1 3/8% February 1944	114	100	96	93	2	4	2	2	1	14
Total guaranteed issues	5,715	4,347	3,794	3,587	207	553	466	87	271	1,097
Total, partially exempt from Federal income taxes	32,343	21,391	15,397	13,116	2,282	5,993	4,827	1,166	3,356	7,597
III. Subject to Federal income taxes:										
Bills:										
July 1941 maturities	501	341	337	332	5	4	------	4	------	161
August 1941 maturities	401	261	259	252	7	2	(*)	2	------	140
Sept. 1941 maturities	701	543	540	529	11	3	------	3	------	158
Total bills	1,603	1,145	1,135	1,112	23	10	(*)	10	------	459
Notes:										
3/4% March 1943	66	16	14	12	2	2	2	1	39	11
3/4% September 1944	635	547	512	465	46	35	24	11	16	73
3/4% December 1945	531	466	433	404	29	33	24	9	9	56
Total notes	1,232	1,029	959	881	77	70	49	21	64	139

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 44.—*Summary data from Treasury survey of the ownership of securities issued or guaranteed by the United States, analyzing the ownership of such securities by classes of holders of each issue outstanding on June 30, 1941*—Con.

Issue, classified by tax-exemption provision	Public marketable interest-bearing securities [1]									
	Total amount outstanding	Held by banks and insurance companies covered in Treasury survey							Held by U. S. Government agencies and trust funds, and Federal Reserve Banks [2]	Held by all other investors
		Total 7,097 institutions	6,322 banks			775 insurance companies				
			Total	5,829 commercial banks	493 mutual savings banks	Total	200 life insurance companies	575 fire, casualty, and marine insurance companies		
	Part A. Par values in millions of dollars—Continued									
III. Subject to Federal income taxes—Continued.										
Treasury bonds:										
2% March 1948-50	1,115	876	748	555	193	128	121	8	86	153
2½% March 1952-54	1,024	711	602	294	309	108	100	9	115	199
2½% March 1956-58	1,448	1,098	793	473	319	306	261	45	89	261
Total Treasury bonds	3,587	2,685	2,143	1,322	821	542	481	61	290	612
Guaranteed issues: [5]										
Reconstruction Finance Corporation:										
⅞% October 1942	320	290	273	262	11	17	16	1	1	29
1⅛% July 1943	324	290	272	258	14	19	11	8	1	33
Total guaranteed issues	644	580	545	520	25	36	27	9	2	62
Total, subject to Federal income taxes	7,067	5,439	4,781	3,835	946	658	557	101	355	1,273
IV. Grand total	44,072	29,196	22,356	19,014	3,342	6,841	5,506	1,334	4,544	10,332
	Part B. Percentage distribution by groups of investors									
I. Wholly exempt from Federal income taxes: [3]										
Notes:										
1¼% December 1941	100.0	46.1	38.2	34.8	3.4	8.3	5.4	2.9	21.1	32.8
1¾% March 1942	100.0	57.3	51.6	45.8	6.1	5.6	4.0	1.6	20.4	22.5
2% September 1942	100.0	37.7	28.7	24.0	4.7	9.1	7.0	1.8	19.0	43.4
1¾% December 1942	100.0	44.8	38.4	34.1	4.3	6.5	3.0	3.4	13.4	42.0
1⅛% June 1943	100.0	50.6	48.2	45.5	2.7	2.5	.6	1.9	19.1	30.4
1% September 1943	100.0	71.4	69.3	66.8	2.5	2.1	1.1	1.1	13.2	15.4
1⅛% December 1943	100.0	47.0	38.2	35.6	2.6	8.8	7.1	1.7	17.6	35.6
1% March 1944	100.0	56.7	55.1	53.4	1.7	1.6	.4	1.2	21.6	21.7
¾% June 1944	100.0	61.8	60.3	58.7	1.7	1.4	.7	.7	18.5	19.7
1% September 1944	100.0	12.9	12.5	11.9	.6	.4	.1	.3	21.6	65.7
¾% March 1945	100.0	67.0	62.8	62.4	.4	4.2	2.8	1.4	13.4	19.6
Total notes	100.0	52.7	48.4	45.9	2.6	4.2	2.7	1.5	18.0	29.4
Bonds:										
Postal savings	100.0	11.3	10.8	10.7	.2	.4	.1	.4	26.6	62.2
Panama Canal	100.0	1.6	1.4	1.2	(*)	.2	.2	(*)	------	98.4
Conversion	100.0	.3	.3	.3	------	(*)	------	(*)	------	99.7
Total bonds	100.0	7.2	6.9	6.8	.1	.3	.1	.3	15.9	76.9
Total, wholly exempt from Federal income taxes	100.0	50.8	46.7	44.2	2.4	4.1	2.6	1.4	17.9	31.4

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 44.—*Summary data from Treasury survey of the ownership of securities issued or guoranteed by the United States, analyzing the ownership of such securities by classes of holders of each issue outstanding on June 30, 1941*—Con.

Issue, classified by tax-exemption provision	Public marketable interest-bearing securities[1]									
	Total amount outstanding	Held by banks and insurance companies covered in Treasury survey							Held by U. S. Government agencies and trust funds, and Federal Reserve Banks[2]	Held by all other investors
		Total 7,097 institutions	6,322 banks			775 insurance companies				
			Total	5,829 commercial banks	493 mutual savings banks	Total	200 life insurance companies	575 fire, casualty, and marine insurance companies		
	Part B. Percentage distribution by groups of investors—Continued									
II. Partially exempt from Federal income taxes:[4]										
Treasury bonds:										
3¼% August 1941	100.0	14.9	10.6	5.7	4.9	4.2	.4	3.8	(*)	85.1
3⅜% June 1943-47	100.0	55.7	42.7	30.8	12.1	12.8	9.9	3.1	13.0	31.3
3¼% October 1943-45	100.0	55.0	41.4	36.2	5.2	13.5	9.8	3.7	8.4	36.7
3¼% April 1944-46	100.0	58.9	43.3	37.8	5.4	15.7	12.4	3.3	9.5	31.5
4% December 1944-54	100.0	61.0	41.3	34.4	6.8	19.8	15.2	4.5	9.6	29.3
2¾% September 1945-47	100.0	65.1	46.7	39.6	7.1	18.4	14.7	3.7	9.1	25.9
2½% December 1945	100.0	78.0	60.3	52.9	7.4	17.7	12.2	5.5	5.4	16.6
3¾% March 1946-56	100.0	64.4	40.3	29.4	10.8	23.9	20.4	3.5	11.9	23.7
3% June 1946-48	100.0	61.5	41.9	32.9	9.1	19.5	16.2	3.3	18.1	20.5
3⅛% June 1946-49	100.0	59.2	40.0	29.2	10.9	19.2	16.1	3.1	7.8	33.0
4¼% October 1947-52	100.0	53.9	31.4	20.6	10.7	22.5	14.9	7.8	10.5	35.6
2% December 1947	100.0	80.5	69.8	66.8	3.1	10.6	7.6	3.0	4.9	14.8
2¾% March 1948-51	100.0	74.3	53.9	42.3	11.6	20.3	17.2	3.1	12.9	12.8
2½% September 1948	100.0	79.8	62.7	57.4	5.3	17.3	14.6	2.4	5.8	14.4
2% December 1948-50	100.0	78.3	66.2	64.1	2.3	11.9	7.9	4.0	9.1	12.6
3⅛% December 1949-52	100.0	77.0	46.8	31.2	15.7	30.1	22.6	7.5	8.8	14.5
2½% December 1949-53	100.0	65.6	50.8	41.5	9.3	14.8	12.2	2.6	15.1	19.3
2½% September 1950-52	100.0	74.8	56.5	43.8	12.6	18.4	14.9	3.5	11.3	13.9
2¾% June 1951-54	100.0	70.9	41.7	29.3	12.4	29.1	25.3	3.8	12.2	17.0
3% September 1951-55	100.0	38.7	26.2	14.7	11.5	12.5	9.9	2.6	16.2	45.3
2¼% December 1951-53	100.0	69.5	63.0	58.0	5.0	6.6	5.2	1.3	14.9	15.6
2% June 1953-55	100.0	80.7	76.4	73.2	3.2	4.4	2.2	2.2	6.1	13.2
2¼% June 1954-56	100.0	76.7	56.7	52.0	4.7	20.0	15.9	4.1	7.0	16.3
2⅞% March 1955-60	100.0	41.4	19.5	13.2	6.3	21.8	17.8	4.0	17.1	41.5
2¾% September 1956-59	100.0	59.5	31.6	24.9	6.6	27.8	23.5	4.4	18.1	22.5
2¾% June 1958-63	100.0	72.9	28.6	22.5	6.1	44.3	36.9	7.4	10.3	16.7
2¾% December 1960-65	100.0	70.8	28.9	24.2	4.7	41.9	33.1	8.8	8.3	20.9
Total Treasury bonds	100.0	64.0	43.6	35.8	7.8	20.4	16.4	4.1	11.6	24.4
Guaranteed issues:[5]										
Commodity Credit Corporation:										
⅝% August 1941	100.0	82.0	70.1	68.1	2.0	11.9	9.8	2.2	------	18.0
1% November 1941	100.0	89.2	85.3	84.3	1.0	3.9	2.0	2.5	.1	10.8
¾% May 1943	100.0	86.9	84.1	83.1	1.0	2.8	1.4	1.4	------	13.1
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation:										
3% January 1942-47	100.0	65.4	43.9	39.2	4.6	21.5	19.8	1.3	.8	33.8
2¾% March 1942-47	100.0	84.5	67.0	58.3	8.7	17.5	16.5	1.0	------	15.5
3¼% March 1944-64	100.0	63.5	29.7	18.6	11.1	33.8	32.0	1.8	.2	36.3
3% May 1944-49	100.0	61.2	42.2	38.6	3.7	19.0	17.4	1.7	11.5	27.3
Federal Housing Administration debentures	100.0	59.2	12.6	10.3	2.3	46.6	46.0	.6	------	40.8
Home Owners' Loan Corporation:										
2¼% July 1942-44	100.0	83.9	81.3	78.4	2.9	2.6	1.3	1.4	2.6	13.6
3% May 1944-52	100.0	47.4	35.2	26.8	8.3	12.2	10.9	1.3	18.1	34.5
1½% June 1945-47	100.0	88.1	81.3	78.0	3.2	6.8	5.7	1.1	.8	11.1
Reconstruction Finance Corporation:										
⅞% July 1941	100.0	86.3	85.8	83.0	2.8	.9	.5	.5	.5	13.2
⅞% November 1941	100.0	88.3	74.0	73.3	.7	14.0	9.3	5.0	------	11.7
⅞% January 1942	100.0	89.7	85.2	82.9	2.3	4.5	3.5	1.0	.6	9.7
1% July 1942	100.0	85.5	80.8	79.0	1.8	4.7	3.3	1.4	.1	14.5

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 44.—*Summary data from Treasury survey of the ownership of securities issued or guaranteed by the United States, analyzing the ownership of such securities by classes of holders of each issue outstanding on June 30, 1941*—Con.

Issue, classified by tax-exemption provision	Public marketable interest-bearing securities [1]									
	Total amount outstanding	Held by banks and insurance companies covered in Treasury survey							Held by U. S. Government agencies and trust funds, and Federal Reserve Banks [2]	Held by all other investors
		Total 7,097 institutions	6,322 banks			775 insurance companies				
			Total	5,829 commercial banks	493 mutual savings banks	Total	200 life insurance companies	575 fire, casualty, and marine insurance companies		
	Part B. Percentage distribution by groups of investors—Continued									
II. Partially exempt from Federal income taxes [4]—Continued.										
Guaranteed issues [5]—Con.										
United States Housing Authority:										
¼% November 1941	100.0	85.7	84.8	84.2	.6	.9	.6	.3	------	14.3
1⅜% February 1944	100.0	87.4	83.6	81.8	1.8	3.8	1.8	1.9	.5	12.1
Total guaranteed issues	100.0	76.1	66.4	62.8	3.6	9.7	8.2	1.5	4.7	19.2
Total, partially exempt from Federal income taxes	100.0	66.1	47.6	40.6	7.1	18.5	14.9	3.6	10.4	23.5
III. Subject to Federal income taxes:										
Bills:										
July 1941 maturities	100.0	68.1	67.3	66.3	1.0	.8	------	.8	------	32.1
August 1941 maturities	100.0	65.1	64.6	62.8	1.7	.5	(*)	.5	------	34.9
September 1941 maturities	100.0	77.5	77.0	75.5	1.6	.4	------	.4	------	22.5
Total bills	100.0	71.4	70.8	69.4	1.4	.6	(*)	.6	------	28.6
Notes:										
¾% March 1943	100.0	24.2	21.1	17.6	3.3	3.2	2.4	.8	59.1	16.7
¾% September 1944	100.0	86.1	80.6	73.2	7.2	5.5	3.8	1.7	2.5	11.5
¾% December 1945	100.0	87.8	81.5	76.1	5.5	6.2	4.5	1.7	1.7	10.5
Total notes	100.0	83.5	77.8	71.5	6.3	5.7	4.0	1.7	5.2	11.3
Treasury bonds:										
2% March 1948–50	100.0	78.6	67.1	49.8	17.3	11.5	10.9	.7	7.7	13.7
2½% March 1952–54	100.0	69.4	58.8	28.7	30.2	10.5	9.8	.9	11.2	19.4
2½% March 1956–58	100.0	75.8	54.8	32.7	22.0	21.1	18.0	3.1	6.1	18.0
Total Treasury bonds	100.0	74.9	59.7	36.9	22.9	15.1	13.4	1.7	8.1	17.1
Guaranteed issues: [5]										
Reconstruction Finance Corporation:										
⅞% October 1942	100.0	90.6	85.3	81.9	3.4	5.3	5.0	.3	.3	9.1
1⅛% July 1943	100.0	89.5	84.0	79.6	4.3	5.9	3.4	2.5	.3	10.2
Total guaranteed issues	100.0	90.1	84.6	80.7	3.9	5.6	4.2	1.4	.3	9.6
Total, subject to Federal income taxes	100.0	77.0	67.7	54.3	13.4	9.3	7.9	1.4	5.0	18.0
IV. Grand total	100.0	66.2	50.7	43.1	7.6	15.5	12.5	3.0	10.3	23.4

*Less than $500,000 or less than 0.05 percent.

[1] Public marketable securities include all securities issued except (1) special issues to Government agencies and trust funds, (2) adjusted service bonds, and (3) United States savings bonds. The amount of United States savings bonds reported by the banks and insurance companies covered was $222 millions, maturity value. These were divided as follows: Commercial banks, $173 millions; mutual savings banks, $19 millions; and insurance companies, $30 millions. [2] Excludes exchange stabilization fund.

[3] Securities the income from which is exempt from the normal rates and the surtax rates of the Federal income tax.

[4] Securities the income from which is exempt from the normal rates of the Federal income tax. (In the case of partially tax-exempt Treasury bonds, interest derived from $5,000 of principal amount owned by any single holder is also exempt from the surtax rates of the Federal income tax.)

[5] Excludes obligations sold directly to the Treasury.

NOTE.—Figures are rounded to the nearest million dollars or the nearest one-tenth of 1 percent and will not necessarily add to totals.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY EXCLUSIVE OF PUBLIC DEBT LIABILITIES

TABLE 45.—*Current assets and liabilities of the Treasury at the close of the fiscal years 1940 and 1941*

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised), see p. 405]

	1940	1941	Increase or decrease (−)
GOLD			
Assets: Gold	$19,963,074,512.62	$22,624,083,167.18	$2,661,008,654.56
Liabilities:			
Gold certificates [1]	2,882,260,529.00	2,878,371,049.00	−3,889,480.00
Gold certificate fund—Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System	14,928,032,390.77	17,497,287,510.80	2,569,255,120.03
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes	10,862,551.14	8,879,203.36	−1,983,347.78
Gold reserve [2]	156,039,430.93	156,039,430.93	
Exchange stabilization fund	1,800,000,000.00	1,800,000,000.00	
Gold in General Fund	185,879,610.78	283,505,973.09	97,626,362.31
Total	19,963,074,512.62	22,624,083,167.18	2,661,008,654.56
SILVER			
Assets:			
Silver bullion (monetary value)	1,353,161,688.25	1,435,909,162.83	82,747,474.58
Silver dollars	498,127,922.00	492,018,405.00	−6,109,517.00
Total	1,851,289,610.25	1,927,927,567.83	76,637,957.58
Liabilities:			
Silver certificates outstanding [1]	1,828,786,049.00	1,914,430,087.00	85,644,038.00
Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding [1]	1,162,722.00	1,160,622.00	−2,100.00
Silver in General Fund	21,340,839.25	12,336,858.83	−9,003,980.42
Total	1,851,289,610.25	1,927,927,567.83	76,637,957.58
GENERAL FUND			
Assets:			
In Treasury offices:			
Gold (as above)	185,879,610.78	283,505,973.09	97,626,362.31
Silver at monetary value (as above)	21,340,839.25	12,336,858.83	−9,003,980.42
Subsidiary silver coin	3,768,806.05	3,962,760.15	193,954.10
Silver bullion at recoinage value	761,627.87	1,664.00	−759,963.87
Silver bullion at cost value	643,261,333.28	665,284,279.26	22,022,945.98
Minor coin	1,996,068.17	2,417,494.18	421,426.01
United States notes	2,065,107.00	2,553,062.00	487,955.00
Federal Reserve notes	14,328,405.00	13,156,702.50	−1,171,702.50
Federal Reserve Bank notes	220,827.50	348,514.50	127,687.00
National bank notes	518,331.00	441,900.00	−76,431.00
Unclassified collections, etc	16,766,886.06	19,124,226.88	2,357,340.82
Subtotal	890,907,841.96	1,003,133,435.39	112,225,593.43
In Federal Reserve Banks:			
To credit of Treasurer of the United States	263,999,083.27	1,010,712,697.42	746,713,614.15
In transit	[3] *10,064,180.06*	13,372,536.21	23,436,716.27
Subtotal	253,934,903.21	1,024,085,233.63	770,150,330.42
In special depositaries account of sales of Government securities	805,379,000.00	661,174,000.00	−144,205,000.00
In general and limited depositary banks (except foreign):			
To credit of Treasurer of the United States	50,878,237.79	60,677,718.33	9,799,480.54
To credit of other Government officers	32,321,992.02	58,995,358.62	26,673,366.60
In transit	2,806,558.11	2,665,081.71	−141,476.40
Subtotal	86,006,787.92	122,338,158.66	36,331,370.74
In treasury, Philippine Islands:			
To credit of Treasurer of the United States	1,696,559.25	1,475,275.76	−221,283.49
In transit	221.65	1,733.38	1,511.73
Subtotal	1,696,780.90	1,477,009.14	−219,771.76

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 45.—*Current assets and liabilities of the Treasury at the close of the fiscal years 1940 and 1941*—Continued

	1940	1941	Increase or decrease (−)
GENERAL FUND—Continued			
Assets—Continued.			
In foreign depositaries:			
To credit of other Government officers	$189, 214. 44	$283, 471. 68	$94, 257. 24
Total assets, General Fund	2, 038, 114, 528. 43	2, 812, 491, 308. 50	774, 376, 780. 07
Liabilities:			
Treasurer's checks outstanding	8, 546, 177. 05	6, 957, 305. 67	−1, 588, 871. 38
Deposits of Government officers:			
Post Office Department	5, 363, 814. 36	5, 781, 354. 66	417, 540. 30
Board of trustees, Postal Savings System	67, 833, 917. 52	67, 410, 871. 23	−423, 046. 29
Postmasters, clerks of courts, disbursing officers, etc	59, 859, 968. 49	95, 268, 093. 04	35, 408, 124. 55
Uncollected items, exchanges, etc	5, 767, 509. 67	3, 899, 621. 79	−1, 867, 887. 88
Total liabilities, General Fund	147, 371, 387. 09	179, 317, 246. 39	31, 945, 859. 30
Balance in General Fund:			
Increment resulting from reduction in weight of gold dollar	142, 776, 989. 84	143, 173, 774. 44	396, 784. 60
Seigniorage (silver)[4]	585, 186, 084. 38	605, 376, 936. 62	20, 190, 852. 24
Working balance	1, 162, 780, 067. 12	1, 884, 623, 351. 05	721, 843, 283. 93
Subtotal	1, 890, 743, 141. 34	2, 633, 174, 062. 11	742, 430, 920. 77
Total General Fund, liabilities and balance	2, 038, 114, 528. 43	2, 812, 491, 308. 50	774, 376, 780. 07

[1] Does not include amounts held in Treasury offices and by Federal Reserve Banks and agents in custody for the Treasurer of the United States. See table on p. 173.
[2] Reserve against United States notes ($346,681,016 in 1940 and 1941) and Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding ($1,162,722 in 1940 and $1,160,622 in 1941). Treasury notes of 1890 are also secured by silver dollars in the Treasury.
[3] Excess of credits (deduct).
[4] This seigniorage represents the difference between the cost value and the monetary value of silver bullion revalued and held to secure the silver certificates issued on account of silver bullion acquired under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and under the President's proclamation dated Aug. 9, 1934.

NOTE.—The amount to the credit of disbursing officers and certain agencies was $1,842,920,753.58 on June 30, 1940, and $2,714,787,075.69 on June 30, 1941.

TABLE 46.—*Balance in the General Fund of the Treasury at the end of each month, fiscal year 1941* [1]

[On basis of daily Treasury statements (unrevised), see p. 405]

End of month	Balance of increment resulting from reduction in weight of gold dollar	Seigniorage [2]	Working balance	Total balance
1940				
July	$142, 796, 795. 17	$588, 102, 407. 85	$1, 526, 836, 970. 40	$2, 257, 736, 173. 42
August	142, 816, 382. 16	590, 457, 103. 09	1, 720, 388, 084. 86	2, 453, 661, 570. 11
September	142, 849, 915. 54	591, 921, 133. 63	1, 680, 330, 883. 51	2, 415, 101, 932. 68
October	142, 977, 721. 04	594, 528, 782. 14	1, 182, 661, 298. 04	1, 920, 167, 801. 22
November	142, 994, 515. 14	595, 752, 631. 78	1, 078, 248, 045. 35	1, 816, 995, 192. 27
December	143, 014, 754. 43	597, 385, 898. 10	1, 188, 054. 323. 22	1, 928, 454. 975. 75
1941				
January	143, 049, 329. 52	599, 430, 502. 94	1, 282, 544, 666. 28	2, 025, 024, 498. 74
February	143, 072, 703. 48	600, 576, 911. 22	957, 181, 624. 72	1, 700, 831, 239. 42
March	143, 097, 981. 25	601, 642, 250. 16	1, 970, 259, 257. 99	2, 714, 999, 489. 40
April	143, 124, 173. 16	602, 790, 545. 39	1, 679, 469, 586. 25	2, 425, 384, 304. 80
May	143, 151, 827. 11	603, 775, 387. 25	1, 157, 473, 140. 14	1, 904, 400, 354 50
June	143, 173, 774. 44	605, 376, 936. 62	1, 884, 623, 351. 05	2, 633, 174, 062. 11

[1] For monthly balances back to October 1915, see annual reports for 1930, p. 598; 1934, p. 377; and corresponding tables in subsequent reports.
[2] This item of seigniorage represents the difference between the cost value and the monetary value of silver bullion revalued and held to secure the silver certificates issued on account of silver acquired under the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and under the President's proclamation dated Aug. 9, 1934.

TABLE 47.—*Assets and liabilities of the exchange stabilization fund as of June 30, 1940 and 1941*

Assets and liabilities	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941
ASSETS		
Cash:		
Treasurer of U. S., gold	$1,800,000,000.00	$1,800,000,000.00
Treasurer of U. S., checking account	1,564,334.28	1,581,892.07
Federal Reserve Bank of New York, special account	127,198,969.35	106,896,315.84
Disbursing officers' balances and advance accounts	11,072.26	16,084.85
Total cash	1,928,774,375.89	1,908,494,292.76
Special accounts of Secretary of Treasury—Federal Reserve Bank of New York—special account No. 1 (gold) [1]	86,020,180.63	88,918,948.78
Due from foreign banks (foreign exchange):		
Francs	17.88	17.88
Belgas	505.06	505.06
Sterling	2,836.40	2,980.05
Central Bank of China (secured deposits):		
65,000,000.00 yuan (gold held as collateral, $19,379,015.65)	19,112,500.00	
65,018,698.63 yuan (gold held as collateral, $19,379,015.65)		19,117,998.12
Investments—Treasury bonds [2]	10,448,723.13	10,448,723.13
Accrued interest receivable [2]	9,730.73	9,730.73
Other accounts—deferred charges	6,013.43	35.71
Commodity sales contracts—deferred charges	2,636.00	2,636.00
Total assets	2,044,377,519.15	2,026,995,868.22
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
Accounts payable:		
Vouchers payable	4,018.05	1,816.99
Due to foreign banks	22,845,963.21	97,537.99
Capital account	2,000,000,000.00	2,000,000,000.00
Earnings,[3] less general expenses [4]	21,527,537.89	26,896,513.24
Total liabilities and capital	2,044,377,519.15	2,026,995,868.22

NOTE.—Annual balance sheets for the years 1934 through 1940 may be found on page 789 of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1940. Quarterly balance sheets commencing December 31, 1938, may be found in the Bulletin of the Treasury Department beginning with the March 1939 issue.

[1] See Schedule No. 1.
[2] See Schedule No. 3.
[3] See Schedule No. 2.
[4] See Schedule No. 4.

SCHEDULE NO. 1

LOCATION OF GOLD HELD BY AND FOR ACCOUNT OF THE EXCHANGE STABILIZATION FUND—SPECIAL ACCOUNT NO. 1

Location	June 30, 1940	June 30, 1941
	Amount in ounces	
Gold held by:		
Federal Reserve Bank of New York	462,392.042	250,485.974
U. S. Assay Office, N. Y., held in safekeeping	1,995,327.406	2,290,055.419
Total	2,457,719.448	2,540,541.393
	Amount in dollars	
Gold held by:		
Federal Reserve Bank of New York	$16,183,721.49	$8,767,009.10
U. S. Assay Office, N. Y., held in safekeeping	69,836,459.14	80,151,939.68
Total	86,020,180.63	88,918,948.78

TABLE 47.—*Assets and liabilities of the exchange stabilization fund as of June 30, 1940 and 1941*—Continued

SCHEDULE NO. 2

TOTAL EARNINGS OF THE EXCHANGE STABILIZATION FUND

Source	From Jan. 31, 1934, to June 30, 1940	From Jan. 31, 1934, to June 30, 1941
Profits on British sterling transactions	$310,494.44	$310,638.09
Profits on French franc transactions	351,537.99	351,537.99
Profits on gold bullion (including profits from handling charges on gold)	12,907,527.19	17,972,095.55
Profits on silver transactions	105,371.27	105,371.27
Profits on sale of silver bullion to Treasury (nationalized)	3,473,362.29	3,473,362.29
Profits on investments	1,019,326.18	1,019,326.18
Interest on investments	3,236,149.14	3,473,579.14
Miscellaneous profits	473.74	473.74
Interest earned on foreign balances	56,717.37	92,551.68
Interest earned on Chinese yuan	1,265,656.11	1,554,277.23
Total	22,726,615.72	28,353,213.16

SCHEDULE No. 3

INVESTMENTS—CLASSES OF TREASURY BONDS HELD FOR ACCOUNT OF THE EXCHANGE STABILIZATION FUND ON JUNE 30, 1941 [1]

Class	Face value	Principal cost	Accrued interest	Average rate at which bonds are held
2¼% Treasury bonds of 1951–53	$10,000,000.00	$10,000,000.00	$9,221.31	100.0000
2¾% Treasury bonds of 1958–63	50,000.00	49,640.63	56.35	99.2813
2¾% Treasury bonds of 1960–65	402,000.00	399,082.50	453.07	99.2743
Total	10,452,000.00	10,448,723.13	9,730.73	

[1] No investments were purchased or sold during the fiscal year 1941 and therefore the amounts held on June 30, 1940, were the same as those held on June 30, 1941.

SCHEDULE No. 4

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF THE EXCHANGE STABILIZATION FUND

Classification	From Jan. 31, 1934 to June 30, 1940	From Jan. 31, 1934 to June 30, 1941
Salaries	$723,720.40	$914,924.58
Travel	47,753.95	53,001.47
Subsistence	35,108.04	37,825.68
Telephone and telegraph	279,656.42	314,121.44
Stationery, etc	13,811.21	16,417.92
All other	99,027.81	120,408.83
Total	1,199,077.83	1,456,699.92

TABLE 48.—*Securities, other than obligations of foreign governments, owned by the United States Government, June 30, 1941*

[On the basis of the face value of the securities received by the United States, with due allowance for repayments. To the extent that the securities are not held in the custody of the Treasury the statement is made up from reports received from other Government departments and establishments]

	Authorizing act	Amount	
Capital stock:			
Banks for cooperatives	June 16, 1933, as amended	$69,000,000.00	
Central Bank for Cooperatives	do	20,000,000.00	
Commodity Credit Corporation	do	100,000,000.00	
Defense Homes Corporation	Jan. 22, 1932, as amended	10,000,000.00	
Defense Plant Corporation [1]	do	5,000,000.00	
Defense Supplies Corporation [1]	do	5,000,000.00	
Disaster Loan Corporation	Feb. 11, 1937, as amended	24,000,000.00	
Electric Home and Farm Authority	June 16, 1933, as amended	850,000.00	
Export-Import Bank of Washington [2]	do	175,000,000.00	
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	Feb. 16, 1938	14,000,000.00	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.	June 16, 1933, as amended	150,000,000.00	
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	Jan. 31, 1934, as amended	100,000,000.00	
Federal home loan banks [1]	July 22, 1932, as amended	124,741,000.00	
Federal intermediate credit banks	Mar. 4, 1923, as amended	60,000,000.00	
Federal land banks	July 17, 1916, as amended	67,516,685.00	
Federal National Mortgage Association.[1]	June 27, 1934, as amended	10,000,000.00	
Federal savings and loan associations	June 13, 1933, as amended	23,670,900.00	
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation. [3]	June 27, 1934	100,000,000.00	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	June 13, 1933, as amended	200,000,000.00	
Inland Waterways Corporation	June 3, 1924, as amended	12,000,000.00	
Metals Reserve Co.[1]	Jan. 22, 1932, as amended	5,000,000.00	
Panama Railroad Company	June 28, 1902	7,000,000.00	
Production credit corporations	June 16, 1933, as amended	105,000,000.00	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	Jan. 22, 1932, as amended	325,000,000.00	
RFC Mortgage Company [1]	Jan. 31, 1935, as amended	25,000,000.00	
Regional agricultural credit corporations.	July 21, 1932, as amended	5,000,000.00	
Rubber Reserve Company [1]	Jan. 22, 1932, as amended	2,000,000.00	
Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc.	May 12, 1933	1,000.00	
U. S. Housing Authority	Sept. 1, 1937	1,000,000.00	
U. S. Housing Corporation [4]	May 16, 1918, as amended	1,847,726.11	
U. S. Spruce Production Corporation	July 9, 1918, as amended	100,000.00	
			$1,747,727,311.11
Paid-in surplus:			
Federal land banks	May 12, 1933, as amended	145,724,985.79	
Federal National Mortgage Association.[1]	June 27, 1934, as amended	1,000,000.00	
			146,724,985.79
Bonds and notes:			
Commodity Credit Corporation	Mar. 8, 1938, as amended	140,000,000.00	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	Jan. 22, 1932, as amended	19,916,250.00	
Tennessee Valley Authority	May 18, 1933, as amended	56,772,500.00	
U. S. Housing Authority	Sept. 1, 1937	85,000,000.00	
			301,688,750.00
Other securities:			
Farm Credit Administration:			
Seed, feed, drought relief, and crop production loans.	July 1, 1918, as supplemented.	178,788,451.37	
Loans from agricultural marketing act revolving fund.	June 15, 1929, as amended	84,187,411.99	
Loans to joint stock land banks	May 12, 1933, as amended	2,883.29	
Farm Security Administration: Rural rehabilitation loans to farmers, etc.[5]	Apr. 8, 1935, as supplemented.	460,864,478.03	
Interior Department: Indian loans	June 18, 1934, as amended	2,672,192.88	
Navy Department: Sales of surplus property.	July 9, 1918, as amended	4,431,030.78	
Public Works Administration: Advances to States, municipalities, railroads, and others.	June 16, 1933, as amended	97,020,063.53	

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 48.—*Securities, other than obligations of foreign governments, owned by the United States Government, June 30, 1941*—Continued

	Authorizing act	Amount	
Other securities—Continued.			
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration:			
Loans	Apr. 8, 1935, as amended	$4,225,102.30	
Capital stock of Puerto Rico Cement Corporation.	do	1,219,600.00	
Rural Electrification Administration: Advances to cooperatives, States, and private utilities.[6]	do	289,438,775.60	
Treasury Department:			
Counties and municipalities	July 24, 1932, as amended	2,101,000.00	
Railroads	Feb. 28, 1920, as amended	25,212,577.88	
Securities received by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in settlements of tax liabilities.	July 1, 1898, as amended	60,166.41	
U. S. Maritime Commission: Ship construction and reconditioning loans, ship sales notes, etc.	Sept. 7, 1916, as amended	79,089,719.12	
			$1,229,313,453.18
			3,425,454,500.08
Less:			
Face amount of above securities acquired by Government corporations from corporate funds or by exchange for corporate obligations:			
Home Owners' Loan Corporation[3]		100,000,000.00	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.[7]		609,305,559.03	
			709,305,559.03
Total face amount of securities owned by the United States.			2,716,148,941.05

Amount due the United States from the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad on account of bonds issued (Pacific Railroad Aid Bonds Acts, approved July 1, 1862, July 2, 1864, and May 7, 1878):

Principal	$1,600,000.00
Interest	1,611,626.08
Total	3,211,626.08

[1] Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds.
[2] Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds, $174,000,000.00; and appropriated funds, $1,000,000.00.
[3] Home Owners' Loan Corporation obligations issued to the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation for capital stock subscription.
[4] The balance of the amount paid in by the United States on outstanding stock is $34,077,190.65. Above amount represents net amount of assets available to liquidate such stock.
[5] Includes Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds amounting to $75,066,984.49.
[6] Includes Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds amounting to $182,497,574.54.
[7] For securities purchased with Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds, see footnotes 1, 2, 5, and 6.

TABLE 49.—*Principal of the funded and unfunded indebtedness of foreign governments to the United States, the accrued and unpaid interest thereon, and payments on account of principal and interest, as of November 15, 1941*

Country	Total indebtedness (payments on principal deducted)	Total payments received	Funded indebtedness				Unfunded indebtedness			
			Indebtedness		Payments on account		Indebtedness		Payments on account [1]	
			Principal (net)	Accrued interest	Principal	Interest	Principal (net)	Accrued interest	Principal	Interest
Armenia	$24, 999, 095. 85						$11, 959, 917. 49	$13, 039, 178. 36		
Belgium	470, 204, 713. 74	$52, 191, 273. 21	$400, 680, 000. 00	$69, 524, 713. 74	$17, 100, 000. 00	$14, 490, 000. 00			$2, 057, 630. 37	$18, 543, 642. 87
Cuba		12, 286, 751. 58							10, 000, 000. 00	2, 286, 751. 58
Czechoslovakia	[2] 165, 855, 717. 87	20, 134, 092. 26	165, 241, 108. 90	614, 608. 97	19, 829, 914. 17					304, 178. 09
Estonia	[3] 22, 193, 246. 28	1, 248, 432. 07	16, 466, 012. 87	5, 727, 233. 41		1, 216, 990. 19				1, 441. 88
Finland	8, 413, 044. 53	6, 050, 689. 77	8, 039, 601. 83	373, 442. 70	960, 398. 17	4, 780, 976. 33				309, 315. 27
France	4, 297, 758, 632. 70	486, 075, 891. 00	3, 863, 650, 000. 00	434, 108, 632. 70	161, 350, 000. 00	38, 650, 000. 00			64, 689, 588. 18	221, 386, 302. 82
Germany (Austrian indebtedness) [4]	[5] 26, 020, 579. 44	862, 668. 00	25, 980, 480. 66	40, 098. 78	862, 668. 00					
Great Britain	5, 805, 850, 288. 81	2, 024, 848, 817. 09	4, 368, 000, 000. 00	1, 437, 850, 288. 81	232, 000, 000. 00	1, 232, 770, 518. 42			202, 181, 641. 56	357, 896, 657. 11
Greece	35, 337, 865. 42	4, 127, 056. 01	31, 516, 000. 00	3, 821, 865. 42	981, 000. 00	1, 983, 980. 00			2, 922. 67	1, 159, 153. 34
Hungary	[3] 2, 494, 151. 10	537, 263. 41	1, 908, 560. 00	585, 591. 10	73, 995. 50	462, 514. 90				753. 04
Italy	2, 032, 082, 255. 48	100, 829, 880. 16	2, 004, 900, 000. 00	27, 182, 255. 48	37, 100, 000. 00	5, 766, 708. 26			364, 319. 28	57, 598, 852. 62
Latvia	[3] 9, 154, 628. 45	761, 549. 07	6, 879, 464. 20	2, 275, 164. 25	9, 200. 00	621, 520. 12				130, 828. 95
Liberia		36, 471. 56							26, 000. 00	10, 471. 56
Lithuania	[3] 8, 198, 754. 04	1, 237, 956. 58	6, 197, 682. 00	2, 001, 072. 04	234, 783. 00	1, 001, 626. 61				1, 546. 97
Nicaragua [6]		168, 575. 84							141, 950. 36	26, 625. 48
Poland	[3] 277, 731, 410. 31	22, 646, 297. 55	206, 057, 000. 00	71, 674, 410. 31	1, 287, 297. 37	19, 310, 775. 90				2, 018, 224. 28
Rumania	[2] 67, 654, 695. 39	[7] 4, 791, 007. 22	63, 860, 560. 43	3, 794, 134. 96	2, 700, 000. 00	29, 061. 46			1, 798, 632. 02	263, 313. 74
Russia	414, 252, 222. 20	[8] 8, 750, 311. 88					192, 601, 297. 37	221, 650, 924. 83		[8] 8, 750, 311. 88
Yugoslavia	62, 164, 218. 78	2, 588, 771. 69	61, 625, 000. 00	539, 218. 78	1, 225, 000. 00				727, 712. 55	636, 059. 14
Total	13, 730, 365, 520. 39	2, 750, 173, 756. 01	11, 231, 001, 470. 89	[9] 2, 060, 112, 731. 45	475, 714, 256. 21	1, 321, 114, 672. 19	204, 561, 214. 86	234, 690, 103. 19	281, 990, 396. 99	671, 354, 430. 62

[1] Payments of governments which have funded were made prior to the date of the funding agreements.

[2] Differences between principal of funded indebtedness and amounts here stated represent deferred payments provided for in the funding agreements, for which "bonds" of the respective debtor governments have been or will be delivered to the Treasury.

[3] Increase over amount funded due to exercise of options with respect to the payment of interest due on original issue of bonds of debtor governments.

[4] The German Government has been notified that the Government of the United States will look to the German Government for the discharge of this indebtedness of the Government of Austria to the Government of the United States.

[5] Includes additional bonds aggregating $3,489,482.75 received July 23, 1937 ,in exchange for bonds aggregating $1,207,742 and annuities aggregating $69,534.46, payable on Jan. 1, 1933, 1934, and 1935, but postponed as provided by agreements of May 8, 1930, and Sept. 11, 1932.

[6] The United States held obligations in the principal amount of $289,898.78, which, together with accrued interest thereon, were canceled on Oct. 6, 1939, pursuant to agreement of Apr. 14, 1938, between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua, ratified by the United States Senate on June 13, 1938.

[7] Does not include payment of $100,000 by Rumanian Government on June 15, 1940, which was made as "a token of its good faith and of its real desire to reach a new agreement covering" Rumania's indebtedness to the United States.

[8] Represents proceeds of liquidation of financial affairs of the Russian Government in this country. (Copies of letter dated May 23, 1922, from the Secretary of State and of reply of the Secretary of the Treasury dated June 2, 1922, in regard to loans to the Russian Government and liquidation of affairs of the latter in this country appear in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1922, as exhibit 79, p. 283, and in the combined annual reports of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, as exhibit 2, p. 84.)

[9] Includes balances of amounts postponed under provisions of joint resolution of Dec. 23, 1931. (For amounts postponed, see p. 35 of Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1932.)

TABLE 50.—*Principal of the funded and unfunded indebtedness of foreign governments to the United States, the accrued and unpaid interest thereon, and payments on account of principal and interest, as of November 15 of each year from 1928 to 1941*

Year	Total indebtedness (payments on principal deducted)	Total payments received	Funded indebtedness				Unfunded indebtedness			
			Indebtedness		Payments on account		Indebtedness		Payments on account [1]	
			Principal (net)	Accrued interest [2]	Principal	Interest	Principal (net)	Accrued interest	Principal	Interest
1928	$11,853,406,768.55	$1,963,023,654.25	$11,462,200,951.00	$28,764,278.81	$152,552,048.00	$764,546,559.35	$243,907,551.77	$118,533,986.97	$303,267,052.84	$742,657,994.06
1929	11,829,755,777.51	2,162,605,203.58	11,455,772,818.00	32,541,624.26	191,565,786.00	904,763,750.32	229,466,727.85	111,974,607.40	303,269,975.51	763,005,691.75
1930	11,641,264,883.62	2,391,993,341.97	11,279,990,878.50	34,206,294.13	391,962,610.50	1,046,687,129.58	204,851,842.85	122,215,868.14	281,989,667.78	671,353,934.11
1931	11,598,501,461.42	2,627,580,897.72	11,232,604,719.57	28,572,000.00	443,310,743.87	1,230,926,551.96	204,851,842.85	132,472,899.00	281,989,667.78	671,353,934.11
1932	11,793,172,630.78	2,627,580,897.72	11,261,176,719.57	184,440,108.36	443,310,743.87	1,230,926,551.96	204,851,842.85	142,703,960.00	281,989,667.78	671,353,934.11
1933	11,888,508,973.91	2,737,707,104.88	11,229,429,605.40	301,236,727.54	475,057,858.04	1,309,305,852.24	204,851,113.64	152,991,527.33	281,990,396.99	671,352,997.61
1934	12,102,962,275.61	2,747,041,165.88	11,229,212,445.44	505,668,208.95	475,275,018.00	1,318,422,753.28	204,851,113.64	163,230,507.58	281,990,396.99	671,352,997.61
1935	12,328,960,509.67	2,747,436,589.89	11,229,145,735.91	721,489,130.85	475,341,727.53	1,318,750,034.75	204,851,113.64	173,474,529.27	281,990,396.99	671,354,430.62
1936	12,556,828,068.35	2,748,180,030.39	11,229,075,838.00	939,181,132.78	475,411,625.44	1,319,423,577.34	204,851,113.64	183,719,983.93	281,990,396.99	671,354,430.62
1937	12,786,196,128.24	2,748,574,488.89	11,231,232,007.83	1,156,141,124.08	475,483,719.27	1,319,745,942.01	204,851,113.64	193,971,882.69	281,990,396.99	671,354,430.62
1938	13,011,846,749.58	2,749,249,727.71	11,231,157,710.25	1,372,121,903.50	475,558,016.85	1,320,346,883.25	204,561,214.86	204,005,920.97	281,990,396.99	671,354,430.62
1939	13,237,290,908.97	2,749,663,012.53	11,231,081,200.76	1,587,414,511.64	475,634,526.34	1,320,683,658.58	204,561,214.86	214,233,981.71	281,990,396.99	671,354,430.62
1940	13,463,473,869.84	[3] 2,750,163,927.85	11,231,001,470.89	1,803,449,141.64	475,714,256.21	1,321,104,844.03	204,561,214.86	224,462,042.45	281,990,396.99	671,354,430.62
1941	13,730,365,520.39	2,750,173,756.01	11,231,001,470.89	2,060,112,731.45	475,714,256.21	1,321,114,672.19	204,561,214.86	234,690,103.19	281,990,396.99	671,354,430.62

[1] Payments of governments which have funded were made prior to the dates of the funding agreements.

[2] Includes balances of amounts postponed under provisions of joint resolution of Dec. 23, 1931 (for amounts postponed see p. 35 of Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1932).

[3] Does not include payment of $100,000 by Rumanian Government on June 15, 1940, which was made as "a token of its good faith and of its real desire to reach a new agreement covering" Rumania's indebtedness to the United States.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF GOVERNMENTAL CORPORATIONS AND CREDIT AGENCIES

TABLE 51.—*Combined statement of assets and liabilities of governmental corporations and credit agencies of the United States, as of June 30, 1941*

[In millions of dollars. Compiled from latest reports received by the Treasury]

SUMMARY

Corporation or agency	Assets											Liabilities and reserves				Excess of assets over liabilities	Proprietary interest		Distribution of United States interests		United States interagency interests (net)
	Loans	Preferred capital stock, etc.	Cash [2]	Investments			Accounts and other receivables	Real estate and other business property	Other [3]	Due from governmental corporations and agencies [4]	Total	Guaranteed by United States (includes accrued interest)	Not guaranteed by United States	Due to governmental corporations and agencies	Total		Privately owned	Owned by United States	Capital stock	Surplus	
				United States securities	Securities guaranteed by United States	All other															
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	1,082	429	[5] 2	51	------	8	[5] 27	(*)	47	1,065	2,711	[8] 1,747	[5] 360	69	2,176	535	------	535	325	[5] 210	[b] *996*
Commodity Credit Corporation	244	------	1	------	------	------	[6] 79	5	753	15	1,097	[8] 697	159	140	997	100	------	100	100	(*)	125
Export-Import Bank of Washington	114	------	2	------	------	------	[6] 69	(*)	(*)	------	185	------	(*)	------	(*)	185	------	185	175	10	------
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	------	------	8	------	------	------	(*)	------	10	(*)	18	------	4	------	4	14	------	14	14	------	[b] (*)
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	54	------	19	419	------	------	36	(*)	29	------	556	------	267	------	267	289	139	150	150	------	------
Tennessee Valley Authority	------	------	9	------	------	------	8	385	(*)	1	402	(5)	18	57	75	327	------	327	[a] 327	------	56
Public Works Administration	97	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	97	------	------	------	------	97	------	97	[a] 97	------	------
U. S. Maritime Commission	33	------	------	------	------	47	20	38	305	12	454	------	286	(*)	286	169	------	169	[a] 169	------	[b] *12*
Rural Electrification Administration	289	------	------	------	------	------	6	------	------	13	308	------	------	190	190	119	------	119	[a] 119	------	176
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	1,870	[7] 183	111	------	------	------	6	3	319	100	2,592	2,436	48	------	2,484	108	------	108	200	[c] *92*	[b] *100*
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	------	------	1	25	103	------	2	------	------	------	131	------	2	------	2	129	------	129	100	29	------
Federal home loan banks	170	------	58	53	10	------	(*)	------	(*)	------	292	------	108	------	108	183	59	125	125	------	------
Federal Housing Administration	------	------	14	32	------	(*)	28	1	11	------	86	18	5	------	22	64	------	64	[a] 64	------	------
Federal National Mortgage Association	194	------	------	------	1	------	[6] 4	(*)	1	------	201	------	90	92	182	19	------	19	10	9	92
U. S. Housing Authority	[9] 316	------	4	6	------	(*)	3	127	------	------	456	[8] 227	6	85	318	138	------	138	1	137	85
Farm Credit Administration	263	------	13	------	------	------	(*)	------	4	------	280	------	221	------	221	59	------	59	[a] 59	------	------
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	630	------	21	------	------	761	49	------	11	3	1,475	1,279	94	2	1,375	100	------	100	100	------	[b] *1*
Federal land banks [13]	1,818	------	53	104	------	4	170	6	78	[10] 8	2,212	------	1,806	1	1,807	435	221	213	68	[10] 146	[b] *8*

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 51.—*Combined statement of assets and liabilities of governmental corporations and credit agencies of the United States, as of June 30, 1941*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

SUMMARY—Continued

Corporation or agency	Assets											Liabilities and reserves				Excess of assets over liabilities	Proprietary interest		Distribution of United States interests		United States interagency interests (net)
	Loans	Preferred capital stock, etc.	Cash [2]	Investments			Accounts and other receivables	Real estate and other business property	Other [3]	Due from governmental corporations and agencies [4]	Total	Guaranteed by United States (includes accrued interest)	Not guaranteed by United States	Due to governmental corporations and agencies	Total		Privately owned	Owned by United States	Capital stock	Surplus	
				United States securities	Securities guaranteed by United States	All other															
Federal intermediate credit banks	255	------	17	36	------	------	2	------	(*)	12	322	------	237	(*)	237	85	------	85	60	25	[b] 12
Banks for cooperatives	74	------	14	24	8	6	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	128	------	2	12	15	113	5	109	89	20	12
Production credit corporations	------	------	1	46	------	63	(*)	(*)	(*)	------	111	------	(*)	------	(*)	111	------	111	105	6	------
Regional agricultural credit corporations	7	------	15	------	------	------	(*)	------	(*)	------	22	------	1	------	1	21	------	21	5	16	------
War emergency corporations and agencies (in liquidation):																					
Navy Department (sale of surplus war supplies)	------	------	------	------	------	------	4	------	------	------	4	------	------	------	------	4	------	4	[a] 4	------	------
Secretary of the Treasury (U. S. Railroad Administration)	------	(*)	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	------	------	------	(*)	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	(*)	[a] (*)	------	------
U. S. Housing Corporation	------	------	1	------	------	------	1	(*)	(*)	------	2	------	------	------	------	2	------	2	34	[c] 32	------
U. S. Spruce Production Corporation	------	------	(*)	(*)	------	------	(*)	(*)	------	------	1	------	------	(*)	(*)	(*)	------	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other:																					
Disaster Loan Corporation	19	------	(*)	------	------	------	[6] 4	(*)	(*)	------	23	------	(*)	------	(*)	22	------	22	24	[c] 2	------
Electric Home and Farm Authority	17	------	(*)	------	------	------	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	------	17	------	17	1	------	1	1	(*)	[b] (*)
Farm Security Administration	461	------	------	------	------	------	29	------	1	36	527	------	28	116	145	382	------	382	[a] 382	------	81
Federal Prison Industries, Inc.	------	------	4	------	------	------	1	4	1	------	10	------	(*)	------	(*)	10	------	10	[a] 4	6	------
Interior Department (Indian loans)	3	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	3	------	------	------	------	3	------	3	[a] 3	------	------
Inland Waterways Corporation [17]	(*)	------	1	4	------	------	1	19	(*)	------	25	------	1	------	1	24	------	24	12	12	------
National defense corporations [16]	(*)	------	(*)	------	------	------	[6] 41	(*)	270	------	311	------	10	267	276	35	------	35	27	8	267
Panama Railroad Co.[17]	------	------	9	2	------	(*)	(*)	40	(*)	2	54	------	2	(*)	2	52	------	52	7	45	[b] 2
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	4	1	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	8	------	------	------	------	8	------	8	[a] 8	------	------

RFC Mortgage Company	65	------	(*)	------	(*)	------	[6] 2	7	2	------	76	------	2	49	50	25	------	25	25	(*)	49
Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc	(*)	(*)	(*)	------	------	(*)	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	(*)	(*)	(*)	------
Treasury Department:																					
Advances to Federal Reserve Banks for industrial loans	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	28	------	28	------	------	------	------	28	------	28	[a] 28	------	------
Federal savings and loan associations	------	24	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	24	------	------	------	------	24	------	24	24	------	------
Railroad loans (Transportation Act, 1920)	25	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	25	------	------	------	------	25	------	25	[a] 25	------	------
Securities received by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in settlement of tax liabilities	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	(*)	------	------	------	------	(*)	------	(*)	[a] (*)	------	------
Securities received from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under act of Feb. 24, 1938	2	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	2	------	------	------	------	2	------	2	[a] 2	------	------
Interagency items: [12]																					
Due from other governmental corporations or agencies	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	303	303	------	------	------	------	303	------	303	[a] 303	------	[b] *303*
Due to other governmental corporations or agencies	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	39	39	*39*	------	*39*	[a] *39*	------	39
Subtotal	8,106	637	376	802	123	890	598	636	1,871	1,570	15,608	6,403	3,775	1,119	11,297	4,311	424	3,887	3,335	553	[13] *452*
Less: Interagency interests included above	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	*1,570*	*1,570*	------	------	*1,119*	*1,119*	*452*	------	*452*	*451*	*1*	------
Total	8,106	637	376	802	123	890	598	636	1,871	------	14,038	6,403	3,775		10,178	3,860	424	3,436	2,884	552	*452*

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 51.—*Combined statement of assets and liabilities of governmental corporations and credit agencies of the United States, as of June 30, 1941*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

DETAILS

	Reconstruction Finance Corporation	Commodity Credit Corporation	Export-Import Bank of Washington	Federal Crop Insurance Corporation	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	Tennessee Valley Authority	Public Works Administration	U. S. Maritime Commission	Rural Electrification Administration	Home Owners' Loan Corporation	Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	Federal home loan banks	Federal Housing Administration
ASSETS													
Loans:													
Banks	125				54								
Railroads	480												
Insurance companies	24											(*)	
Building and loan associations	4											169	
Mortgage loan companies	38												
Agricultural credit corporations	(*)												
Cooperative associations									11				
States, Territories, etc.	111						97		274				
Joint stock land banks	2												
Ship construction and reconditioning loans								33					
Mortgage loans (not otherwise classified)										1,870			
Crop, livestock, and commodity loans	(*)	244											
Other loans	296		114						4				
Total loans	1,082	244	114		54		97	33	289	1,870		170	
Preferred capital stock, etc.:													
Banks and trust companies	429												
Insurance companies	(*)												
Other										[7] 183			
Cash:													
With Treasurer, United States	(*)	1	(*)	8	17	9				97	1	44	14
On hand and in banks	[5] 2		(*)		2					2		14	
In transit			1										
In trust funds with Treasurer, United States [19]	(*)	(*)								12			(*)
Investments:													
United States securities	51				419						25	53	32
Obligations guaranteed by United States:													
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation												(*)	
U. S. Housing Authority												1	
Home Owners' Loan Corporation											103	5	
Federal Housing Administration													
Commodity Credit Corporation												(*)	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation											(*)	4	

Tennessee Valley Authority bonds	8												
Federal land bank bonds													
Federal intermediate credit bank securities													
Production credit associations—class A stock													
Railroad bonds and securities													
Ship sales notes								46					
Other investments								(*)					(*)
Accounts and other receivables	4	[6] 72	[6] 68	(*)	34	7		19		(*)	1	(*)	27
Accrued interest receivable	[5] 23	7	1		1	(*)		2	6	6	1	(*)	(*)
Real estate and business property:													
Real estate and equipment	(*)	5	(*)		(*)	382		15		3			1
Vessels and rolling stock								22					
Stores and supplies		(*)			(*)	3		1					(*)
Real estate and other property held for sale	44	753			29					319			11
Other assets	4		(*)	10	(*)	(*)		305		(*)		(*)	
Total assets other than interagency	1,646	1,082	185	18	556	402	97	442	295	2,492	131	292	86
Interagency assets: Due from governmental corporations or agencies	713	15		(*)		1		12	13				
Interagency proprietary interests: Capital stocks and paid-in surplus of governmental corporations	352									100			
Total, all assets	2,711	1,097	185	18	556	402	97	454	308	2,592	131	292	86
LIABILITIES													
Bonds, notes, and debentures:													
Obligations guaranteed by United States [14]	[8] 1,741	[8] 696				(8)				2,419			17
Other						8				(*)		76	2
Accrued interest payable:													
Guaranteed by United States	5	1								16			(*)
Other						(*)						(*)	(*)
Other liabilities	[5] 206	58	(*)	(*)	1	7		252		19	(*)	32	2
Deferred income	29							1		2	1	(*)	
Reserves:													
For uncollectible items					31	(*)		18		26			
Other operating reserves	125	101		4	234	3		14		1			(*)
Total liabilities other than interagency	2,107	857	(*)	4	267	18		286		2,484	2	108	22
Interagency liabilities: Due to governmental corporations or agencies	69	140				57		(*)	190				
Total, all liabilities	2,176	997	(*)	4	267	75		286	190	2,484	2	108	22
Capital and surplus:													
Capital stock	325	100	175	14	289	[a] 327	[a] 97	[a] 169	[a] 119	200	100	171	[a] 64
Paid-in surplus		170											
Reserves from earned surplus:													
Reserve for dividends and contingencies	(*)		(*)								18	2	
Legal reserves											8	6	
Earned surplus and undivided profits	[5] 210	[c] *170*	9							[c] *92*	3	5	
Total liabilities, capital, and surplus	2,711	1,097	185	18	556	402	97	454	308	2,592	131	292	86

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 51.—*Combined statement of assets and liabilities of governmental corporations and credit agencies of the United States, as of June 30, 1941*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

DETAILS—Continued

	Federal National Mortgage Association	U. S. Housing Authority	Farm Credit Administration	Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	Federal land banks [18]	Federal intermediate credit banks	Banks for cooperatives	Production credit corporations	Regional agricultural credit corporations	War emergency corporations and agencies (in liquidation)	Other	Total
ASSETS												
Loans:												
Banks												179
Railroads											25	505
Insurance companies												24
Building and loan associations												174
Mortgage loan companies												38
Agricultural credit corporations			(*)									(*)
Cooperative associations			16				74				4	105
States, Territories, etc											(*)	483
Joint stock land banks			(*)									2
Ship construction and reconditioning loans												33
Mortgage loans (not otherwise classified)	194	6		630	1,818						65	4,584
Crop, livestock, and commodity loans			178			255			7		(*)	685
Other loans		[9] 309	69								502	1,293
Total loans	194	316	263	630	1,818	255	74		7		597	8,106
Preferred capital stock, etc.:												
Banks and trust companies												429
Insurance companies												(*)
Other										(*)	25	208
Cash:												
With Treasurer, United States		4	13	19	14	(*)	9	1	15	1	3	268
On hand and in banks				(*)	[11] 40	[11] 17	[11] 5	[11] (*)	(*)	(*)	11	93
In transit											(*)	1
In trust funds with Treasurer, United States [10]		(*)		1								14
Investments:												
United States securities		6			104	36	24	46		(*)	6	802
Obligations guaranteed by United States:												
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation							8					8
U. S Housing Authority												1
Home Owners' Loan Corporation												108
Federal Housing Administration	1										(*)	1
Commodity Credit Corporation												(*)
Reconstruction Finance Corporation												6

Tennessee Valley Authority bonds												8
Federal land bank bonds				761				2				763
Federal intermediate credit bank securities					4		3					8
Production credit associations—class A stock								62				62
Railroad bonds and securities										(*)	(*)	(*) [4]
Ship sales notes												46
Other investments		(*)			(*)		3				(*)	3
Accounts and other receivables	[5] 4	1	(*)	32	142	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	6	[5] 62	481
Accrued interest receivable	1	2		17	28	2	1	(*)	(*)	1	18	117
Real estate and business property:												
Real estate and equipment	(*)	127			6		(*)	(*)		(*)	33	572
Vessels and rolling stock											33	54
Stores and supplies										(*)	5	9
Real estate and other property held for sale	1			11	70		(*)		(*)	(*)	260	1,497
Other assets	(*)		4	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)			41	373
Total assets other than interagency	201	456	280	1,472	2,234	310	128	111	22	7	1,094	14,038
Interagency assets: Due from governmental corporations or agencies				3	[10] 8	12	(*)				341	1,119
Interagency proprietary interests: Capital stocks and paid-in surplus of governmental corporations												[13] 452
Total, all assets	201	456	280	1,475	2,242	322	128	111	22	7	1,436	15,608
LIABILITIES												
Bonds, notes, and debentures:												
Obligations guaranteed by United States [14]		[8] 226		1,270								[15] 6,370
Other	85			46	1,738	235					14	2,204
Accrued interest payable:												
Guaranteed by United States		1		10								33
Other	1			(*)	19	1						21
Other liabilities	4	1	(*)	4	14	1	(*)	(*)	(*)		25	627
Deferred income				(*)	(*)	(*)					20	56
Reserves:												
For uncollectible items			220	44	35	1	2	(*)	1		(*)	379
Other operating reserves		5									(*)	488
Total liabilities other than interagency	90	233	221	1,373	1,806	237	2	(*)	1		60	10,178
Interagency liabilities: Due to governmental corporations or agencies	92	85		2	1	(*)	12			(*)	471	1,119
Total, all liabilities	182	318	221	1,375	1,807	237	15	(*)	1	(*)	531	11,297

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 51.—*Combined statement of assets and liabilities of governmental corporations and credit agencies of the United States, as of June 30, 1941*—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

DETAILS—Continued

	Federal National Mortgage Association	U. S. Housing Authority	Farm Credit Administration	Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation	Federal land banks [18]	Federal intermediate credit banks	Banks for cooperatives	Production credit corporations	Regional agricultural credit corporations	War emergency corporations and agencies (in liquidation)	Other	Total
LIABILITIES—Continued												
Capital and surplus:												
Capital stock	10	1	[a] 59	100	177	60	93	105	5	[a] 39	[a] 835	3,634
Paid-in surplus	1	141			[10] 146				17		19	494
Reserves from earned surplus:												
Reserve for dividends and contingencies					19	5	1			(*)	(*)	46
Legal reserves	1				67							82
Earned surplus and undivided profits	7	[c] 5			26	19	19	6	[c] 1	[c] 32	51	56
Total liabilities, capital, and surplus	201	456	280	1,475	2,242	322	128	111	22	7	1,436	15,608

* Less than $500,000.

[a] Nonstock (or includes nonstock proprietary interest).

[b] Excess interagency assets (deduct).

[c] Deficit (deduct).

[1] The total of assets and liabilities for each corporation and agency will include interagency items, i. e., the amounts due to and due from other Government corporations and agencies.

[2] Excludes unexpended balances of appropriated funds.

[3] Also includes real estate and other property held for sale.

[4] Includes capital stock and paid-in surplus of Government corporations and agencies.

[5] Adjusted for interagency items and items in transit.

[6] Also includes deposits with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and accrued interest thereon.

[7] Shares of State building and loan associations, $37,277,410; shares of Federal savings and loan associations, $145,575,950.

[8] Excluded are the following amounts in bonds and notes held by the Secretary of the Treasury, which are shown as interagency liabilities: Tennessee Valley Authority, $56,772,500; U. S. Housing Authority, $85,000,000; Commodity Credit Corporation, $140,000,000; Reconstruction Finance Corporation, $19,916,250.

[9] Also excludes contract commitments. As of June 30, 1941, the U. S. Housing Authority has entered into definite contracts calling for maximum advances of $709,943,500. Advances have been made in the amount of $309,293,275, as of June 30, 1941, against loan contract commitments amounting to $405,320,000. The Housing Authority has also agreed to disburse $213,103,000 on additional loan contract commitments amounting to $304,623,500, now being financed by securities issued by local housing authorities.

[10] Includes $241,640 due to Federal land banks from the U. S. Treasury for subscription to paid-in surplus.

[11] Includes cash in trust funds.

[12] Represents interagency assets and liabilities of the Treasury Department and of Government agencies, which agencies are not included in this statement.

[13] Represents interagency holdings of capital stock and paid-in surplus items which are not deducted from the capital stock and paid-in surplus of the corresponding organizations.

[14] Excludes obligations reacquired and held by the issuing organizations.

[15] Included in this amount are $10,633,475 matured obligations for which cash has been deposited with the Treasurer of the United States.

[16] Includes Metals Reserve Company, Rubber Reserve Company, Defense Plant Corporation, Defense Supplies Corporation, and Defense Homes Corporation.

[17] Figures shown are as of May 31, 1941; figures for June 30, 1941, are not available. Panama Railroad Company figures are as of Apr. 30, 1941.

[18] Includes the assets and liabilities of the Federal land banks of Louisville, Ky., and Houston, Tex., which have retired the capital stock and paid-in surplus previously held by

[illegible] ment of matured principal and interest

[illegible] June 30, 1929 to 1941

TABLE 52.—*Proprietary interest of the United States in governmental corporations and credit agencies, as of June 30, 1929 to 1941*

[In thousands of dollars] [1]

Corporation or agency	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Reconstruction Finance Corporation				503,421	531,117	552,000	574,853	633,305	664,631	690,172	747,593	665,225	535,196
Commodity Credit Corporation						3,000	4,645	83,927	77,317	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,427
Export-Import Bank of Washington						14,000	13,843	18,163	21,064	21,789	47,535	79,538	184,649
Federal Crop Insurance Corporation											5,000	8,000	14,000
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation						150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000
Tennessee Valley Authority						[2] 9,000	63,956	95,992	178,919	216,736	234,208	268,513	327,093
Public Works Administration						145,423	466,749	267,927	145,534	51,597	54,641	94,570	97,020
U. S. Shipping Board—Merchant Fleet Corporation	209,804	207,682	216,745	233,018	224,102	142,940	181,962	151,227	(3)				
U. S. Maritime Commission									87,289	98,742	112,757	163,688	168,784
Rural Electrification Administration								823	7,864	12,570	59,199	94,567	118,674
Home Owners' Loan Corporation					998	144,000	169,709	165,976	169,260	159,089	140,438	123,547	107,637
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation							101,597	103,844	108,235	113,125	118,283	123,621	129,389
Federal savings and loan associations						1,000	32,464	102,040	48,184	47,803	43,992	34,137	23,671
Federal home loan banks					43,204	81,000	81,646	99,542	120,514	124,741	124,741	124,741	124,741
Federal Housing Administration							28,866	29,710	29,706	34,565	39,556	50,342	64,072
U. S. Housing Authority										146,841	142,686	138,238	137,752
Farm Loan Board—crop loans	6,762	159,796	391,860	552,669	(4)								
Farm Credit Administration					623,394	[2] 74,000	524,339	556,861	659,212	134,403	111,687	91,887	58,982
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation						197,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	100,000
Federal land banks	383	292	238	125,176	124,872	164,000	205,118	235,783	266,462	304,403	313,943	312,773	213,483
Federal intermediate credit banks	31,876	32,763	33,973	35,963	62,710	85,000	105,083	107,894	109,944	114,846	118,393	120,524	84,696
Banks for cooperatives						111,000	128,624	151,044	148,589	156,464	161,155	165,068	108,836
Production credit corporations						106,000	120,978	120,939	121,142	121,427	122,076	122,216	110,541
Regional agricultural credit corporations					43,620	43,000	56,700	35,035	26,782	17,776	18,747	19,966	20,867

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 52.—*Proprietary interest of the United States in governmental corporations and credit agencies, as of June 30, 1929 to 1941*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars] [1]

Corporation or agency	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
War Emergency corporations and agencies (in liquidation):													
Surplus war supplies	928	855	787	828	828	828	433	383					
Securities received by Secretary of Navy—sales of surplus property	5,723	5,574	5,030	4,938	4,924	4,910	5,086	5,026	4,785	4,708	4,645	4,572	4,431
U. S. Housing Corporation	3,867	2,793	2,315	2,020	1,916	[2] 1,950	1,989	1,990	2,014	1,980	1,925	1,829	1,848
U. S. Railroad Administration	1,761	1,299	1,244	1,157	1,257	[2] 1,200	1,132	1,106	531	118	114	110	64
U. S. Spruce Production Corporation	353	417	414	408	417	[2] 1,000	336	438	287	293	298	300	304
War Finance Corporation	532	531	334	333	313	200	120	30	30	10	2	([5])	
Other:													
Disaster Loan Corporation									5,660	9,262	16,873	22,632	22,466
Electric Home and Farm Authority						[2] 1,000	872	839	865	902	938	1,074	1,201
Subsistence homesteads (Resettlement Administration)						[2] 3,000	25,000	79,875	127,669	([6])			
Farm Security Administration										169,373	256,275	307,889	382,052
Federal National Mortgage Association										11,066	12,662	15,557	18,956
Federal Prison Industries, Inc							4,399	5,014	5,575	6,575	7,449	8,478	9,787
Interior Department (Indian loans)									534	1,911	2,529	2,894	2,672
Inland Waterways Corporation	19,768	20,974	23,980	24,391	24,607	[2] 24,000	23,750	24,602	24,542	24,981	24,853	24,411	23,985
National defense corporations													34,648
Panama Railroad Company	40,504	42,136	42,569	45,557	43,626	[2] 43,000	43,147	43,334	44,256	45,886	46,678	49,341	51,999
Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration									3,701	3,897	6,388	8,099	7,556
RFC Mortgage Company							9,995	10,157	25,358	25,309	25,259	25,313	25,353
Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc							305	299	302	302	301	297	293
Treasury Department:													
Advances to Federal Reserve Banks for industrial loans							20,932	26,546	27,421	27,546	27,546	27,546	27,546
Railroad loans (Transportation Act, 1920)	62,699	54,792	39,942	38,926	38,482	37,711	31,192	30,590	30,230	30,230	30,230	30,186	25,213

Securities received from Reconstruction Finance Corporation under act of February 24, 1938										2,774	2,570	2,374	2,101
Securities received by the Bureau of Internal Revenue in settlement of tax liabilities												172	60
Interagency items: [7]													
Due from other governmental corporations or agencies	1,819	955	939	352,398	1,594,629	[2] 3,404,000	3,693,439	4,038,067	3,617,962	891,810	275,066	105,012	303,013
Due to other governmental corporations or agencies	*759*	*824*	*778*	*643*	*317,134*	[2] *496,000*	*1,290,454*	*1,813,311*	*1,815,696*	*14,630*	*12,230*	*12,272*	*38,635*
Subtotal	386,020	530,033	759,592	1,920,560	3,047,882	5,049,162	5,782,805	5,765,018	5,446,674	4,261,391	3,897,000	3,876,978	3,887,425
Less: Interagency proprietary interests included above					*274,121*	[2] *800,000*	*1,338,960*	*1,515,550*	*1,475,895*	*156,000*	*181,000*	*210,000*	*451,741*
Total proprietary interest of U. S. exclusive of interagency interests	386,020	530,033	759,592	1,920,560	2,773,761	4,249,162	4,443,845	4,249,468	3,970,779	4,105,391	3,716,000	3,666,978	3,435,684

[1] Figures are rounded to the nearest thousand and will not necessarily add to totals.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Transferred to the U. S. Maritime Commission.
[4] Transferred to the Farm Credit Administration.
[5] Corporation abolished effective July 1, 1939, pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. II.
[6] Transferred to the Farm Security Administration.
[7] Represents interagency assets and liabilities of the Treasury Department and of Government agencies, which agencies are not included in this statement.

NOTE.—Amounts for 1940 and prior years have been revised to conform to classification in effect as of June 30, 1941.

STOCK AND CIRCULATION OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES

TABLE 53.—*Stock of money, money in the Treasury, in the Federal Reserve Banks, and in circulation June 30, 1913 to 1941* [1]

[000 omitted, except in per capita figures]

June 30—	Stock of money [2]	Money held in the Treasury					Money outside of the Treasury				Population of continental United States (estimated)
		Total	Amount held as security against gold and silver certificates (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Reserve against United States notes (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Held for Federal Reserve Banks and agents	All other	Total	Held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents	In circulation		
									Amount [2]	Per capita	
1913	$3,777,021	$1,834,112	$1,475,783	$150,000	----------	$208,329	$3,418,692	----------	$3,418,692	$35.12	97,337
1914	3,797,825	1,845,570	1,507,179	150,000	----------	188,391	3,459,434	----------	3,459,434	34.93	99,027
1915	4,050,783	1,967,665	1,619,429	152,977	----------	195,259	3,702,547	$382,965	3,319,582	32.96	100,725
1916	4,541,730	2,356,536	2,057,409	152,979	----------	146,147	4,242,603	593,345	3,649,258	35.63	102,431
1917	5,678,774	2,859,396	2,063,391	152,979	$526,295	116,731	4,882,769	816,365	4,066,404	39.05	104,145
1918	6,906,237	2,976,251	1,407,694	152,979	1,205,082	210,496	5,337,681	855,984	4,481,697	42.33	105,869
1919	7,688,413	2,907,812	906,673	152,979	1,416,086	432,074	5,687,275	810,636	4,876,638	45.95	106,136
1920	8,158,496	2,379,664	704,638	152,979	1,184,276	337,771	6,483,470	1,015,881	5,467,589	51.38	106,422
1921	8,174,528	2,921,089	919,643	152,979	1,537,857	310,610	6,173,082	1,262,089	4,910,992	45.29	108,445
1922	8,276,070	3,515,583	1,000,578	152,979	2,108,887	253,139	5,761,065	1,297,893	4,463.172	40.61	109,893
1923	8,702,788	3,821,846	1,150,168	152,979	2,285,170	233,529	6,031,111	1,207,836	4,823,275	43.18	111,693
1924	8,846,542	4,248,438	1,628,139	152,979	2,260,891	206,429	6,226,243	1,376,935	4,849,307	42.64	113,727
1925	8,299,382	4,176,381	2,059,799	153,621	1,752,744	210,217	6,182,799	1,367,591	4,815,208	41.73	115,378
1926	8,428,971	4,210,358	2,139,770	154,189	1,717,348	199,050	6,358,384	1,473,118	4,885,266	41.71	117,136
1927	8,667,282	4,159,056	2,096,205	155,421	1,712,003	195,427	6,604,431	1,753,110	4,851,321	40.90	118,628
1928	8,118,091	3,725,650	1,986,761	156,039	1,387,650	195,199	6,379,202	1,582,576	4,796,626	39.97	120,013
1929	8,538,796	3,789,886	1,854,373	156,039	1,562,426	217,049	6,603,283	1,856,986	4,746,297	39.08	121,455
1930	8,306,564	4,021,937	1,978,448	156,039	1,796,239	91,211	6,263,075	1,741,087	4,521,988	36.74	123,091
1931	9,079,624	4,227,735	2,196,103	156,039	1,776,690	98,902	7,047,992	2,226,059	4,821,933	38.85	124,113
1932	9,004,505	3,493,122	1,979,137	156,039	1,235,737	122,209	7,490,520	1,795,349	5,695,171	45.57	124,974
1933	10,078,417	3,797,692	1,711,721	156,039	1,771,486	158,446	7,992,446	2,271,682	5,720,764	45.49	125,770
1934	13,634,381	8,408,392	5,453,713	156,039	[4] 3,999,055	2,798,640	6,679,455	1,305,985	5,373,470	42.44	126,626
1935	15,113,035	9,997,362	7,131,431	156,039	[4] 5,532,590	2,709,891	6,714,514	1,147,422	5,567,093	43.66	127,521

1936	17,402,493	11,851,635	9,355,224	156,039	[4] 5,304,027	2,340,372	9,602,055	3,360,854	6,241,200	48.60	128,429
1937	19,376,690	13,685,480	10,240,964	156,039	[4] 6,030,913	3,288,477	9,901,261	3,454,205	6,447,056	49.88	129,257
1938	20,096,865	14,535,627	12,233,068	156,039	[4] 7,829,838	2,146,520	9,964,467	3,503,576	6,460,891	49.62	130,215
1939	23,754,736	17,862,671	15,299,262	156,039	[4] 10,708,118	2,407,369	10,483,210	3,436,467	7,046,743	53.72	131,173
1940	28,457,960	21,836,936	19,651,067	156,039	[4] 14,938,895	2,029,829	11,333,196	3,485,695	7,847,501	[5] 59.47	[5] 131,950
1941	32,774,611	24,575,186	22,300,087	156,039	[4] 17,506,167	2,119,059	12,993,346	3,380,914	9,612,432	72.16	133,212

[1] The figures in this table differ from the monthly circulation statements for the following reasons: (*a*) Beginning June 30, 1922, the form of circulation statement was revised so as to include in the holdings of the Federal Reserve Banks and agents, and hence in the stock of money, gold bullion and foreign gold coin held by the Federal Reserve Banks and agents, and to include in the holdings of the Federal Reserve Banks and agents, and hence exclude from money in circulation, all forms of money held by the Federal Reserve Banks and agents, whether as reserve against Federal Reserve notes or otherwise. For the sake of comparableness the figures in this table for earlier years have been revised to include these changes. For full explanation of this revision, see annual report for 1922, p. 433. (*b*) The form of the circulation statement was revised again beginning Dec. 31, 1927, so as to exclude earmarked gold coin from the stock of money, and hence from money in circulation; to include in the holdings of the Federal Reserve Banks and agents, and hence in the stock of money, gold held abroad for the account of the Federal Reserve Banks; and to include in all categories, minor coin (the bronze 1-cent piece and the nickel 5-cent piece). Beginning on Dec 31, 1927, the circulation statement is dated for the end of the month instead of the beginning of the succeeding month, as was the practice theretofore, and figures on the revised daily Treasury statement basis for "money held in the Treasury" instead of the unrevised basis are used. For the sake of comparableness the figures in this table for earlier years have been revised to include these changes. For full explanation of this revision, see annual report for 1928, pp. 70–71, and for figures for years prior to 1913, pp. 550–551. Final revisions, minor in amount, are made in some figures of the June 30 circulation statements for use in these annual report tables.

[2] The composition of the stock of money is shown in table 54 on p. 626.

[3] The composition of the money in circulation is shown in table 55 on p. 627.

[4] Gold certificates not included in total money in the Treasury, since the gold held as security against them is included in the second column preceding.

[5] Revised.

TABLE 54.—*Stock of money, by kinds, at the end of each fiscal year from 1913 to 1941* [1]

[In thousands]

June 30—	Gold [2]	Silver bullion [2]	Standard silver dollars [2]	Subsidiary silver	Minor coin	United States notes [2]	Federal Reserve notes [2]	Federal Reserve Bank notes [2]	National bank notes [2]	Total [3]	Percentage of gold to total money
1913	$1,870,762		$568,273	$175,196	$56,951	$346,681			$759,158	$3,777,021	49.53
1914	1,890,657		568,272	182,007	59,536	346,681			750,672	3,797,825	49.78
1915	1,985,539		568,272	185,430	61,327	346,681	$84,261		819,274	4,050,783	49.02
1916	2,444,636		568,271	188,890	63,909	346,681	176,168	$9,000	744,175	4,541,730	53.83
1917	3,220,242		568,270	198,275	69,688	346,681	547,408	12,790	715,420	5,678,774	56.71
1918	3,162,808		499,516	231,857	78,146	346,681	1,847,580	15,444	724,205	6,906,237	45.80
1919	3,113,306		308,146	242,870	82,909	346,681	2,687,557	187,667	719,277	7,688,413	40.49
1920	2,865,482		268,857	258,855	92,479	346,681	3,405,877	201,226	719,038	8,158,496	35.12
1921	3,274,730		288,788	271,314	98,522	346,681	3,000,430	150,772	743,290	8,174,528	40.06
1922	3,784,652		381,174	271,211	98,593	346,681	2,555,062	80,495	758,202	8,276,070	45.73
1923	4,049,554		491,887	269,186	99,056	346,681	2,676,902	22,083	747,440	8,702,788	46.53
1924	4,488,391		503,755	277,614	102,445	346,681	2,339,048	10,596	778,012	8,846,542	50.74
1925	4,360,382		522,061	283,472	104,004	346,681	1,942,240	7,176	733,366	8,299,382	52.54
1926	4,447,397		533,491	288,923	108,891	346,681	1,995,206	5,713	702,669	8,428,971	52.76
1927	4,587,298		537,944	295,590	113,295	346,681	2,077,473	4,854	704,146	8,667,282	52.93
1928	4,109,163		539,962	299,010	116,689	346,681	2,002,811	4,155	699,621	8,118,091	50.62
1929	4,324,351		539,961	304,187	120,640	346,681	2,194,970	3,711	704,294	8,538,796	50.64
1930	4,534,866		539,960	310,978	126,001	346,681	1,746,501	3,260	698,317	8,306,564	54.59
1931	4,955,921		539,958	308,619	126,887	346,681	2,101,578	2,974	697,004	9,079,624	54.58
1932	3,918,596		540,008	304,883	126,493	346,681	3,028,397	2,772	736,674	9,004,505	43.52
1933	4,317,554		540,007	298,634	126,746	346,681	3,336,866	141,326	970,601	10,078,417	42.84
1934	7,856,181	$1,560	540,007	295,892	127,711	346,681	3,350,988	160,666	954,695	13,634,381	57.62
1935	9,115,643	313,309	545,642	312,416	133,040	346,681	3,492,854	84,354	769,096	15,113,035	60.32
1936	10,608,417	708,211	547,080	331,716	139,057	346,681	4,296,310	53,300	371,722	17,402,493	60.96
1937	12,318,271	835,196	547,080	358,899	150,954	346,681	4,508,973	38,472	272,164	19,376,690	63.57
1938	12,962,954	1,037,163	547,079	373,461	157,183	346,681	4,420,815	30,840	220,688	20,096,865	64.50
1939	16,110,079	1,230,586	547,079	379,812	161,147	346,681	4,763,989	26,074	189,292	23,754,736	67.82
1940	19,963,091	1,353,162	547,078	402,261	173,909	346,681	5,481,778	22,809	167,190	28,457,960	70.15
1941	22,624,198	1,435,909	547,078	447,248	199,364	346,681	7,001,521	20,704	151,909	32,774,611	69.03

[1] See note 1, p. 625. For figures for years prior to 1913, see annual report for 1928, pp. 552-553.

[2] A part of the gold and silver included in the stock of money is held as a reserve against other kinds of money, as follows: (1) As a reserve for United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890—gold bullion varying in amount from $150,000,000 to $156,039,431 during the years included in the table; (2) as security for Treasury notes of 1890—an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars (these notes are being canceled and retired on receipt); (3) as security for outstanding silver certificates—silver in bullion and standard silver dollars of a monetary value equal to the face amount of such silver certificates; and (4) as security for gold certificates—gold bullion of a value at the legal standard equal to the face amount of such gold certificates. Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve notes are secured by the deposit with Federal Reserve agents of a like amount of gold certificates or of gold certificates and such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act, or, until June 30, 1943, of direct obligations of the United States if so authorized by a majority vote of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Federal Reserve Banks must maintain a reserve in gold certificates of at least 40 percent, including the redemption fund which must be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, against Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation. "Gold certificates" as herein used includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates. Federal Reserve Bank notes and national bank notes are in process of retirement. The monetary value of gold was changed from $20.67+ per fine ounce to $35.00 per fine ounce on Jan. 31, 1934.

[3] The totals involve a duplication to the exten tthat United States notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve Bank notes, and national bank notes, all included in full, are in part secured by gold, also included in full. Gold certificates, silver certificates, and Treasury notes of 1890 have been excluded, however, since they are complete duplications of the equal amounts of gold or silver held as security therefor and included in the totals.

TABLE 55.—*Money in circulation, by kinds, at the end of each fiscal year from 1913 to 1941* [1]

[In thousands]

June 30—	Gold coin	Gold certificates [2]	Standard silver dollars	Silver certificates [2]	Treasury notes of 1890 [2]	Subsidiary silver	Minor coin	United States notes [2]	Federal Reserve notes [2]	Federal Reserve Bank notes [2]	National bank notes [2]	Total
1913	$608,401	$1,003,998	$72,127	$469,129	$2,657	$154,458	$54,954	$337,215	----------	----------	$715,754	$3,418,692
1914	611,545	1,026,149	70,300	478,602	2,428	159,966	57,419	337,846	----------	----------	715,180	3,459,434
1915	587,537	821,869	64,499	463,147	2,245	159,043	58,516	309,796	$70,810	----------	782,120	3,319,582
1916	624,939	1,050,266	66,234	476,279	2,098	171,178	62,998	328,227	149,152	$1,683	716,204	3,649,258
1917	666,545	1,082,926	71,754	468,365	1,970	193,745	68,411	311,595	506,756	3,702	690,635	4,066,404
1918	537,230	511,190	77,201	370,349	1,851	216,492	74,958	291,859	1,698,190	10,970	691,407	4,481,697
1919	474,875	327,552	79,041	163,445	1,745	229,316	81,780	274,119	2,450,278	155,014	639,472	4,876,638
1920	474,822	259,007	76,749	97,606	1,656	248,863	99,958	278,144	3,064,742	185,431	689,608	5,467,589
1921	447,272	200,582	65,883	158,843	1,576	235,295	91,409	259,170	2,599,598	129,942	721,421	4,910,992
1922	415,937	173,342	57,973	265,335	1,510	229,310	89,157	292,343	2,138,715	71,868	727,681	4,463,172
1923	404,181	386,456	57,262	364,258	1,460	247,307	93,897	302,749	2,234,660	19,969	711,076	4,823,275
1924	393,330	801,381	54,015	364,414	1,423	252,995	96,952	297,790	1,843,106	10,066	733,835	4,849,307
1925	402,297	1,004,823	54,289	382,780	1,387	262,009	100,307	282,578	1,636,108	6,921	681,709	4,815,208
1926	391,703	1,057,371	51,577	377,741	1,356	270,072	104,194	294,916	1,679,407	5,453	651,477	4,885,266
1927	384,957	1,007,075	48,717	375,798	1,327	275,605	108,132	292,205	1,702,843	4,606	650,057	4,851,321
1928	377,028	1,019,149	46,222	384,577	1,304	278,175	111,061	298,438	1,626,433	4,029	650,212	4,796,626
1929	368,488	934,994	43,684	387,073	1,283	284,226	115,210	262,188	1,692,721	3,616	652,812	4,746,297
1930	357,236	994,841	38,629	386,915	1,260	281,231	117,436	288,389	1,402,066	3,206	650,779	4,521,988
1931	363,020	996,510	34,326	377,149	1,240	273,147	117,393	299,427	1,708,429	2,929	648,363	4,821,933
1932	452,763	715,683	30,115	352,605	1,222	256,220	113,619	289,076	2,780,229	2,746	700,894	5,695,171
1933	320,939	265,487	27,995	360,699	1,186	256,865	112,532	268,809	3,060,793	125,845	919,614	5,720,764
1934	(3)	149,740	30,013	401,456	1,189	280,400	119,142	279,608	3,068,404	141,645	901,872	5,373,470
1935	(3)	117,167	32,308	701,474	1,182	295,773	125,125	285,417	3,222,913	81,470	704,263	5,567,093
1936	(3)	100,771	35,029	954,592	1,177	316,476	134,691	278,190	4,002,216	51,954	366,105	6,241,200
1937	(3)	88,116	38,046	1,078,071	1,172	340,827	144,107	281,459	4,168,780	37,616	268,862	6,447,056
1938	(3)	78,500	39,446	1,230,156	1,169	341,942	145,625	262,155	4,114,338	30,118	217,441	6,460,891
1939	(3)	71,930	42,407	1,453,573	1,166	361,209	154,869	265,962	4,483,552	25,593	186,480	7,016,743
1940	(3)	66,793	46,020	1,581,662	1,163	384,187	168,977	247,887	5,163,284	22,373	165,155	7,817,501
1941	(3)	62,872	52,992	1,713,508	1,161	433,485	193,963	299,514	6,684,209	20,268	150,460	9,612,432

[1] See note 1, p. 625. For figures for years prior to 1913, see annual report for 1928, pp. 554–555.

[2] For description of security held for redemption, see note 2, p. 626.

[3] Under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury of Dec. 28, 1933, as amended and supplemented on Jan. 11 and 15, 1934, all gold coin domestically owned (with minor exceptions) was required to be delivered for the account of the Treasurer of the United States, and under the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 (Jan. 30) withdrawn from circulation and formed into bars. Gold coin ($287,000,000) shown on Treasury records as being then outstanding was dropped from the monthly circulation statement as of Jan. 31, 1934.

TABLE 56.—*Stock of money, money in the Treasury, in the Federal Reserve Banks, and in circulation, by kinds, June 30, 1941*

Kind of money	Stock of money	Money held in the Treasury					Money outside of the Treasury				Population of continental United States (estimated)
		Total	Amount held as security against gold and silver certificates (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Reserve against United States notes (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Held for Federal Reserve Banks and agents	All other money	Total	Held by Federal Reserve Banks and agents	In circulation [1]		
									Amount	Per capita	
Gold	[2] $22,624,197,712	$22,624,197,712	$20,384,483,333	$156,039,431		[3] $2,083,674,948					
Gold certificates	[4] (20,384,483,333)	[4] (17,506,166,714)			[4 5] ($17,506,166,714)		$2,878,316,619	$2,815,444,500	$62,872,119	$.47	
Standard silver dollars	547,077,816	491,968,334	479,694,896			12,273,438	55,109,482	2,117,172	52,992,310	.40	
Silver bullion	1,435,909,163	1,435,909,163	1,435,909,163								
Silver certificates	[4] (1,914,443,437)						1,914,443,437	200,935,009	1,713,508,428	12.86	
Treasury notes of 1890	[4] (1,160,622)						1,160,622		1,160,622	.01	
Subsidiary silver	447,247,860	4,052,760				4,052,760	443,195,100	9,709,954	433,485,146	3.25	
Minor coin	199,364,371	2,572,620				2,572,620	196,791,751	2,828,870	193,962,881	1.46	
United States notes	346,681,016	2,545,049				2,545,049	344,135,967	44,622,122	299,513,845	2.25	
Federal Reserve notes	7,001,520,625	13,148,682				13,148,682	6,988,371,943	304,163,185	6,684,208,758	50.18	
Federal Reserve Bank notes	20,703,704	348,740				348,740	20,354,964	86,900	20,268,064	.15	
National bank notes	151,909,100	443,125				443,125	151,465,975	1,005,800	150,460,175	1.13	
Total, June 30, 1941	32,774,611,367	24,575,186,185	22,300,087,392	156,039,431	[4] (17,506,166,714)	[6] 2,119,059,362	[7] 12,993,345,860	3,380,913,512	9,612,432,348	72.16	133,212,000
Comparative totals:											
May 31, 1941	32,486,994,400	24,519,111,807	22,303,914,874	156,039,431	17,509,232,314	2,059,157,502	12,762,565,153	3,405,918,290	9,356,646,863	70.29	133,107,000
June 30, 1940	28,457,959,874	21,836,935,523	19,651,066,772	156,039,431	14,938,894,942	2,029,829,320	11,333,196,181	3,485,694,857	7,847,501,324	[8] 59.47	[8] 131,950,000
Oct. 31, 1920	8,479,620,824	2,436,864,530	718,674,378	152,979,026	1,212,360,791	352,850,336	6,761,430,672	1,063,216,060	5,698,214,612	53.21	107,096,000
Mar. 31, 1917	5,396,596,677	2,952,020,313	2,681,691,072	152,979,026		117,350,216	5,126,267,436	953,321,522	4,172,945,914	40.23	103,716,000
June 30, 1914	3,797,825,099	1,845,569,804	1,507,178,879	150,000,000		188,390,925	3,459,434,174		3,459,434,174	34.93	99,027,000
Jan. 1, 1879	1,007,084,483	212,420,402	21,602,640	100,000,000		90,817,762	816,266,721		816,266,721	16.92	48,231,000

[1] The money in circulation includes any paper currency held outside the continental limits of the United States.
[2] Does not include gold other than that held by the Treasury.
[3] Includes $1,800,000,000 exchange stabilization fund and $143,176,930 balance of increment resulting from reduction in weight of the gold dollar.
[4] These amounts are not included in the total, since the gold or silver held as security against gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 is included under gold, standard silver dollars, and silver bullion, respectively.
[5] This total includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates in (1) the gold certificate fund—Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, in the amount of $17,497,287,511, and (2) the redemption fund for Federal Reserve notes in the amount of $8,879,203.
[6] Includes $59,300,000 lawful money deposited as a reserve for postal savings deposits.
[7] The amount of gold and silver certificates and Treasury notes of 1890 should be deducted from this amount before combining with total money held in the Treasury to arrive at the total amount of money in the United States.
[8] Revised.

NOTE.—For description of security held, see note 2, p. 626.

TAX-EXEMPT AND TAXABLE SECURITIES

TABLE 57.—*Estimated amount of interest-bearing securities issued by all governmental units in the United States outstanding on June 30, 1941, classified by tax-exemption status and by type of issuer* [1]

[In millions of dollars]

	Total all securities	Tax-exempt			Taxable
		Total	Wholly [2]	Partially [3]	
All interest-bearing securities:					
Total amount outstanding	77,282	65,898	29,867	36,031	11,384
Less securities held by:					
U. S. Government	302				302
Federal agencies [4]	3,653	3,487	1,709	1,778	166
Federal trust funds	6,360	3,273	2,897	376	3,087
Federal Reserve Banks	2,184	1,988	775	1,213	196
State and local sinking funds	1,649	1,649	1,549	100	
State and local public trust and investment funds	2,800	2,800	2,520	280	
Territorial and insular sinking and public trust funds	39	39	27	12	
Total securities held by governmental funds, etc	16,987	13,236	9,477	3,759	3,751
Total privately held securities	60,295	52,662	20,390	32,272	7,633
Securities of the United States Government:					
Total amount outstanding	48,405	38,099	7,939	30,160	10,306
Less securities held by:					
Federal agencies [4]	1,908	1,750	239	1,511	158
Federal trust funds	6,317	3,230	2,854	376	3,087
Federal Reserve Banks	2,179	1,983	775	1,208	196
State and local sinking funds	100	100		100	
State and local public trust and investment funds	280	280		280	
Territorial and insular sinking funds	12	12		12	
Total securities held by governmental funds, etc	10,796	7,355	3,868	3,487	3,441
Total privately held securities	37,609	30,744	4,071	26,673	6,865
Securities of Federal instrumentalities guaranteed by the U. S. Government: [5]					
Total amount outstanding	6,670	5,718	8	5,710	952
Less securities held by:					
U. S. Government	302				302
Federal agencies	277	275	8	267	2
Federal Reserve Banks	5	5		5	
Total securities held by governmental funds, etc	584	280	8	272	304
Total privately held securities	6,086	5,438		5,438	648
Securities of Federal instrumentalities not guaranteed by the U. S. Government:					
Total amount outstanding	2,200	2,074	1,913	161	126
Less securities held by:					
Federal agencies	771	765	765		6
Federal trust funds	43	43	43		
Total securities held by governmental funds, etc	814	808	808		6
Total privately held securities	1,386	1,266	1,105	161	120
Securities of State and local governments:					
Total amount outstanding	19,860	19,860	19,860		
Less securities held by:					
Federal agencies	697	697	697		
State and local sinking funds	1,549	1,549	1,549		
State and local public trust and investment funds	2,520	2,520	2,520		
Total securities held by governmental funds, etc	4,766	4,766	4,766		
Total privately held securities	15,094	15,094	15,094		
Securities of Territories and insular possessions:					
Total amount outstanding	147	147	147		
Less securities held by:					
Territorial and insular sinking and public trust funds	27	27	27		
Total privately held securities	120	120	120		

[1] The "total amount outstanding" of securities of the several issuers differs from the gross indebtedness of these issuers in that the former excludes noninterest-bearing debt. The "total privately held securities" differs from the net indebtedness of the borrowers in several additional respects. The former is derived by deducting from the total amount of securities outstanding the amount of all securities held by the United States Government, Federal agencies, Federal Reserve Banks, and by public sinking, trust, and investment funds. Net indebtedness, on the other hand, is derived by deducting from the gross indebtedness an amount equivalent to the total volume of sinking fund assets of the respective borrowers, but makes no allowance for any other public assets.

[2] Securities the income from which is exempt from both the normal rates and surtax rates of the Federal income tax.

[3] Securities the income from which is exempt only from the normal rates of the Federal income tax. United States savings bonds and Treasury bonds are classified as partially tax-exempt securities although, by statutory provision, interest derived from $5,000 of principal amount of these securities owned by any single holder is exempt from the surtax rates as well as the normal rates of the Federal income tax.

[4] Includes exchange stabilization fund.

[5] Includes certain obligations of the Tennessee Valley Authority which are "issued on credit of the United States."

SOURCE.—Estimates are based in part on a questionnaire survey of State and local government debt and specified funds conducted by the Division of State and Local Government of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and in part on a questionnaire survey of territorial and insular debt and specified funds conducted by the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Department of the Interior.

TABLE 58.—*Estimated amount of interest-bearing securities issued by all govern by tax-exemption status*

[In millions

June 30—	Grand total					U. S. Government [2]			
	Total	Tax-exempt			Taxable	Total	Tax-exempt		Taxable
		Total	Wholly	Partially			Wholly	Partially	
						A. TOTAL AMOUNT			
1913	5,531	5,531	5,531			966	966		
1914	5,954	5,954	5,954			968	968		
1915	6,427	6,427	6,427			970	970		
1916	6,887	6,887	6,887			972	972		
1917	9,049	9,049	9,049			2,713	2,713		
1918	18,786	18,786	9,187	9,599		11,986	2,387	9,599	
1919	32,597	32,597	10,159	22,439		25,234	2,796	22,439	
1920	32,257	32,257	11,308	20,949		24,061	3,112	20,949	
1921	32,724	32,724	11,922	20,803		23,737	2,935	20,803	
1922	33,411	33,411	12,994	20,417		22,711	2,294	20,417	
1923	33,788	33,788	14,074	19,714		22,008	2,294	19,714	
1924	33,978	33,978	15,290	18,688		20,982	2,294	18,688	
1925	34,681	34,681	16,645	18,036		20,211	2,175	18,036	
1926	34,856	34,856	17,636	17,220		19,384	2,164	17,220	
1927	34,933	34,933	18,846	16,087		18,251	2,164	16,087	
1928	35,044	35,044	19,892	15,152		17,318	2,166	15,152	
1929	35,428	35,428	20,957	14,471		16,639	2,168	14,471	
1930	35,943	35,943	23,785	12,158		15,922	3,764	12,158	
1931	37,626	37,626	25,750	11,876		16,519	4,643	11,876	
1932	40,782	40,782	28,316	12,466		19,162	7,046	12,116	
1933	45,109	45,109	31,499	13,610		22,158	10,133	12,025	
1934	52,187	52,187	33,354	18,833		26,480	12,194	14,286	
1935	56,939	56,939	35,080	21,859		27,646	13,565	14,081	
1936	63,180	63,179	36,947	26,232	1	32,756	15,272	17,484	
1937	65,653	65,650	36,592	29,058	3	35,803	15,065	20,738	
1938	63,889	63,883	34,959	28,924	6	36,579	13,492	23,087	
1939	67,665	67,655	34,666	32,989	10	39,892	12,800	27,092	
1940	70,233	70,166	35,023	35,143	67	42,380	12,917	29,463	
1941	77,282	65,898	29,867	36,031	11,384	48,405	7,939	30,160	10,306
						B. HELD BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,			
1913									
1914	1	1	1			1	1		
1915	1	1	1			1	1		
1916	2	2	2			2	2		
1917	2	2	2			2	2		
1918	113	113	61	52		56	4	52	
1919	295	295	142	153		158	5	153	
1920	383	383	173	210		217	7	210	
1921	542	542	191	351		359	8	351	
1922	571	571	147	424		432	8	424	
1923	521	521	111	410		419	9	410	
1924	497	497	113	384		394	10	384	
1925	652	652	132	520		530	10	520	
1926	789	789	141	648		658	10	648	
1927	863	863	114	749		759	10	749	
1928	958	958	115	843		854	11	843	
1929	1,021	1,021	116	905		916	11	905	
1930	1,108	1,108	331	777		1,001	224	777	
1931	572	572	366	206		465	259	206	
1932	1,058	1,058	386	672		601	279	322	
1933	2,401	2,401	531	1,870		684	399	285	
1934	5,186	5,186	1,071	4,115		1,325	601	724	
1935	6,946	6,946	2,046	4,900		1,649	772	877	
1936	7,690	7,690	2,093	5,597		1,933	752	1,182	
1937	8,608	8,608	3,034	5,574		3,252	1,671	1,581	
1938	7,051	7,051	4,159	2,892		4,462	2,774	1,688	
1939	7,438	7,437	5,134	2,303	1	5,600	3,856	1,744	
1940	8,516	8,463	6,192	2,271	53	6,803	4,861	1,942	
1941	10,315	6,760	4,606	2,154	3,555	8,225	3,093	1,887	3,245

[1] See footnote 1 on p. 629.

[2] On basis of daily Treasury statements (revised), see p. 405.

[3] Includes Commodity Credit Corporation notes, Federal Farm Mortgage bonds, Federal Housing Administration debentures, Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds, Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes, Tennessee Valley Authority bonds (including certain bonds issued "on credit of the United States"), and United States Housing Authority notes. Excludes stocks and interagency loans.

mental units in the United States outstanding on June 30, 1913 to 1941, classified and by type of issuer [1]

of dollars]

Federal instrumentalities: Guaranteed issues [3]				Federal instrumentalities: Nonguaranteed issues [4]				State, local, and territorial governments		
	Tax-exempt				Tax-exempt			Wholly tax-exempt		
Total	Wholly	Partially	Taxable	Total	Wholly	Partially	Taxable	Total	Issues of States and localities	Issues of Territories and insular possessions
OUTSTANDING										
								4,565	4,528	37
								4,986	4,949	37
								5,457	5,417	40
								5,915	5,875	40
								6,336	6,290	46
				111	111			6,689	6,643	46
				274	274			7,089	7,042	47
				401	401			7,795	7,746	49
				450	450			8,537	8,476	61
				730	730			9,970	9,893	77
				1,062	1,062			10,718	10,598	120
				1,231	1,231			11,765	11,633	132
				1,506	1,506			12,964	12,830	134
				1,659	1,659			13,813	13,664	149
				1,789	1,789			14,893	14,735	158
				1,866	1,866			15,860	15,699	161
				1,867	1,867			16,922	16,760	162
				1,871	1,871			18,150	17,985	165
				1,885	1,885			19,222	19,060	162
350		350		1,780	1,780			19,490	19,330	160
1,585		1,585		1,694	1,694			19,672	19,517	155
4,547		4,547		2,187	2,187			18,973	18,823	150
7,778		7,778		2,399	2,399			19,116	18,972	144
8,748		8,748		2,319	2,318		1	19,357	19,212	145
8,295		8,295		2,257	2,229	25	3	19,298	19,152	146
5,732		5,731	1	2,262	2,151	106	5	19,316	19,170	146
5,732	8	5,722	2	2,265	2,082	175	8	19,776	19,626	150
5,610	8	5,546	56	2,199	2,054	134	11	20,044	19,891	153
6,670	8	5,710	952	2,200	1,913	161	126	20,007	19,860	147
FEDERAL AGENCIES, AND FEDERAL TRUST FUNDS [5]										
				57	57					
				137	137					
				166	166					
				183	183					
				139	139					
				102	102					
				103	103					
				122	122					
				131	131					
				104	104					
				104	104					
				105	105					
				106	106			1	1	
				106	106			1	1	
350		350		106	106			1	1	
1,585		1,585		106	106			26	26	
3,391		3,391		317	317			153	153	
4,023		4,023		928	928			346	346	
4,415		4,415		919	919			422	422	
3,993		3,993		835	835			528	528	
1,204		1,204		847	847			538	538	
568	8	559	1	844	844			426	426	
390	8	329	53	844	844			479	479	
579	8	267	304	814	808		6	697	697	

[4] Includes Electric Home and Farm Authority notes, Federal intermediate credit bank debentures, Federal land bank bonds (both those issued by the individual banks and the consolidated series), Federal National Mortgage Association notes, home loan bank debentures, and joint stock land bank bonds. Excludes stocks and interagency loans.

[5] Excludes Federal Reserve Banks. Back figures revised to include individual Indian trust funds, and, for 1934–37, securities held by the exchange stabilization fund. Back figures also are revised to exclude securities held by joint stock land banks.

TABLE 58.—*Estimated amount of interest-bearing securities issued by all govern by tax-exemption status and*

[In millions

June 30—	U. S. Government				Federal instrumentalities: Guaranteed issues (partially tax-exempt)
	Total	Wholly tax-exempt	Partially tax-exempt	Taxable	
C. HELD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS					
1913					
1914					
1915	8	8			
1916	57	57			
1917	66	66			
1918	255	58	197		
1919	292	25	267		
1920	341	25	316		
1921	259	22	237		
1922	555	17	538		
1923	102	12	90		
1924	431	6	425		
1925	353	3	350		
1926	385	3	382		
1927	370	3	367		
1928	235	3	232		
1929	216	3	213		
1930	591	301	290		
1931	668	451	217		
1932	1,784	1,422	362		
1933	1,998	1,582	416		
1934	2,432	1,990	442		
1935	2,433	2,143	290		
1936	2,430	2,115	315		
1937	2,526	1,794	732		
1938	2,564	1,820	744		
1939	2,551	1,640	911		
1940	2,458	1,128	1,330		[1] 9
1941	2,179	775	1,208	196	5

[1] See footnote 1 on p. 629.
[2] Data for earlier years not available.

mental units in the United States outstanding on June 30, 1913 to 1941, classified by type of issuer [1]—Continued

of dollars]

June 30—	Total	U. S. Government (partially tax-exempt)	States, counties, cities, etc. (wholly tax-exempt)	Territories and insular possessions (wholly tax-exempt)
D. HELD IN SINKING FUNDS OF STATES, LOCALITIES, TERRITORIES, AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS				
1913	621		620	1
1914	670		669	1
1915	736		735	1
1916	794		793	1
1917	861		860	1
1918	950		949	1
1919	1,053		1,052	1
1920	1,081		1,080	1
1921	1,094		1,090	4
1922	1,329		1,328	1
1923	1,508		1,506	2
1924	1,634		1,627	7
1925	1,762		1,753	9
1926	1,904		1,889	15
1927	2,037		2,020	17
1928	2,151		2,139	12
1929	2,296		2,281	15
1930	2,431		2,418	13
1931	2,155		2,141	14
1932	1,472	50	1,399	23
1933	1,492	51	1,417	24
1934	1,513	52	1,436	25
1935	1,534	54	1,454	26
1936	1,554	55	1,473	26
1937	1,578	61	1,491	26
1938	1,583	59	1,501	23
1939	1,612	61	1,530	21
1940	1,637	77	1,535	25
1941	1,680	108	1,549	23
E. HELD IN TRUST AND INVESTMENT FUNDS OF STATES, LOCALITIES, TERRITORIES, AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS				
1937 [6]	2,479	200	2,279	
1938	2,603	210	2,393	
1939	2,742	221	2,513	8
1940	2,768	259	2,500	9
1941	2,808	284	2,520	4

TABLE 58.—*Estimated amount of interest-bearing securities issued by all govern by tax-exemption status and*

[In millions

June 30—	Grand total					U. S. Government			
	Total	Tax-exempt			Taxable	Total	Tax-exempt		Taxable
		Total	Wholly	Partially			Wholly	Partially	
F. TOTAL AMOUNT HELD BY									
1. 1913–36: EXCLUDES HOLDINGS BY TRUST AND INVESTMENT FUNDS									
1913	621	621	621	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
1914	671	671	671	----------	----------	1	1	----------	----------
1915	745	745	745	----------	----------	9	9	----------	----------
1916	853	853	853	----------	----------	59	59	----------	----------
1917	929	929	929	----------	----------	68	68	----------	----------
1918	1,318	1,318	1,069	249	----------	311	62	249	----------
1919	1,640	1,640	1,220	420	----------	449	30	420	----------
1920	1,805	1,805	1,279	526	----------	558	32	526	----------
1921	1,895	1,895	1,307	588	----------	617	30	588	----------
1922	2,455	2,455	1,493	962	----------	987	25	962	----------
1923	2,131	2,131	1,631	500	----------	521	21	500	----------
1924	2,562	2,562	1,753	809	----------	825	16	809	----------
1925	2,767	2,767	1,897	870	----------	883	13	870	----------
1926	3,078	3,078	2,048	1,030	----------	1,043	13	1,030	----------
1927	3,279	3,270	2,154	1,116	----------	1,129	13	1,116	----------
1928	3,344	3,344	2,269	1,075	----------	1,089	14	1,075	----------
1929	3,533	3,533	2,415	1,118	----------	1,132	14	1,118	----------
1930	4,130	4,130	3,063	1,067	----------	1,592	525	1,067	----------
1931	3,395	3,395	2,972	423	----------	1,133	710	423	----------
1932	4,314	4,314	3,230	1,084	----------	2,435	1,701	734	----------
1933	5,891	5,891	3,554	2,337	----------	2,733	1,981	752	----------
1934	9,131	9,131	4,522	4,609	----------	3,809	2,591	1,218	----------
1935	10,913	10,913	5,669	5,244	----------	4,136	2,915	1,221	----------
1936	11,674	11,674	5,707	5,967	----------	4,419	2,867	1,552	----------
2. 1937–41: INCLUDES HOLDINGS BY TRUST AND INVESTMENT FUNDS									
1937	15,191	15,191	8,624	6,567	----------	6,039	3,465	2,574	----------
1938	13,801	13,801	9,896	3,905	----------	7,295	4,594	2,701	----------
1939	14,343	14,342	10,846	3,496	1	8,433	5,496	2,937	----------
1940	15,388	15,335	11,389	3,946	53	9,597	5,989	3,608	----------
1941	16,987	13,236	9,477	3,759	3,751	10,796	3,868	3,487	3,441

[1] See footnote 1 on p. 629.

mental units in the United States outstanding on June 30, 1913 to 1941, classified by type of issuer [1]—Continued

of dollars]

Federal instrumentalities: Guaranteed issues				Federal instrumentalities: Nonguaranteed issues				State, local, and territorial governments		
	Tax-exempt				Tax-exempt			Wholly tax-exempt		
Total	Wholly	Partially	Taxable	Total	Wholly	Partially	Taxable	Total	Issues of States and localities	Issues of Territories and insular possessions
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS, ETC.										
OF STATES, LOCALITIES, TERRITORIES, AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS										
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	621	620	1
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	670	669	1
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	736	735	1
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	794	793	1
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	861	860	1
--------	--------	--------	--------	57	57	--------	--------	950	949	1
--------	--------	--------	--------	137	137	--------	--------	1,053	1,052	1
--------	--------	--------	--------	166	166	--------	--------	1,081	1,080	1
--------	--------	--------	--------	183	183	--------	--------	1,094	1,090	4
--------	--------	--------	--------	139	139	--------	--------	1,329	1,328	1
--------	--------	--------	--------	102	102	--------	--------	1,508	1,506	2
--------	--------	--------	--------	103	103	--------	--------	1,634	1,627	7
--------	--------	--------	--------	122	122	--------	--------	1,762	1,753	9
--------	--------	--------	--------	131	131	--------	--------	1,904	1,889	15
--------	--------	--------	--------	104	104	--------	--------	2,037	2,020	17
--------	--------	--------	--------	104	104	--------	--------	2,151	2,139	12
--------	--------	--------	--------	105	105	--------	--------	2,296	2,281	15
--------	--------	--------	--------	106	106	--------	--------	2,432	2,419	13
--------	--------	--------	--------	106	106	--------	--------	2,156	2,142	14
350	--------	350	--------	106	106	--------	--------	1,423	1,400	23
1,585	--------	1,585	--------	106	106	--------	--------	1,467	1,443	24
3,391	--------	3,391	--------	317	317	--------	--------	1,614	1,589	25
4,023	--------	4,023	--------	928	928	--------	--------	1,826	1,800	26
4,415	--------	4,415	--------	919	919	--------	--------	1,921	1,895	26
OF STATES, LOCALITIES, TERRITORIES, AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS										
3,993	--------	3,993	--------	835	835	--------	--------	4,324	4,298	26
1,204	--------	1,204	--------	847	847	--------	--------	4,455	4,432	23
568	8	559	1	844	844	--------	--------	4,498	4,469	29
399	8	338	53	844	844	--------	--------	4,548	4,514	34
584	8	272	304	814	808	--------	6	4,793	4,766	27

TABLE 58.—*Estimated amount of interest-bearing securities issued by all govern by tax-exemption status and by*

[In millions

June 30—	Grand total					U. S. Government			
	Total	Tax-exempt			Taxable	Total	Tax-exempt		Taxable
		Total	Wholly	Partially			Wholly	Partially	
G. PRIVATELY									
1. 1913-36: INCLUDES HOLDINGS BY TRUST AND INVESTMENT FUNDS									
1913	4,910	4,910	4,910	----------	----------	966	966	----------	----------
1914	5,283	5,283	5,283	----------	----------	967	967	----------	----------
1915	5,682	5,682	5,682	----------	----------	961	961	----------	----------
1916	6,034	6,034	6,034	----------	----------	913	913	----------	----------
1917	8,120	8,120	8,120	----------	----------	2,645	2,645	----------	----------
1918	17,468	17,468	8,118	9,350	----------	11,675	2,325	9,350	----------
1919	30,958	30,958	8,939	22,019	----------	24,785	2,766	22,019	----------
1920	30,452	30,452	10,029	20,423	----------	23,503	3,080	20,423	----------
1921	30,830	30,830	10,615	20,215	----------	23,120	2,905	20,215	----------
1922	30,956	30,956	11,501	19,455	----------	21,724	2,269	19,455	----------
1923	31,657	31,657	12,443	19,214	----------	21,487	2,273	19,214	----------
1924	31,416	31,416	13,537	17,879	----------	20,157	2,278	17,879	----------
1925	31,914	31,914	14,748	17,166	----------	19,328	2,162	17,166	----------
1926	31,778	31,778	15,588	16,190	----------	18,341	2,151	16,190	----------
1927	31,663	31,663	16,692	14,971	----------	17,122	2,151	14,971	----------
1928	31,700	31,700	17,623	14,077	----------	16,229	2,152	14,077	----------
1929	31,895	31,895	18,542	13,353	----------	15,507	2,154	13,353	----------
1930	31,813	31,813	20,722	11,091	----------	14,330	3,239	11,091	----------
1931	34,231	34,231	22,778	11,453	----------	15,386	3,933	11,453	----------
1932	36,468	36,468	25,086	11,382	----------	16,727	5,345	11,382	----------
1933	39,218	39,218	27,945	11,273	----------	19,425	8,152	11,273	----------
1934	43,056	43,056	28,832	14,224	----------	22,671	9,603	13,068	----------
1935	46,026	46,026	29,411	16,615	----------	23,510	10,650	12,860	----------
1936	51,506	51,505	31,240	20,265	1	28,337	12,405	15,932	----------
2. 1937-41: EXCLUDES HOLDINGS BY TRUST AND INVESTMENT FUNDS									
1937	50,462	50,459	27,968	22,491	3	29,764	11,600	18,164	----------
1938	50,088	50,082	25,063	25,019	6	29,284	8,898	20,386	----------
1939	53,322	53,313	23,820	29,493	9	31,459	7,304	24,155	----------
1940	54,845	54,831	23,634	31,197	14	32,783	6,928	25,855	----------
1941	60,295	52,662	20,390	32,272	7,633	37,609	4,071	26,673	6,865

[1] See footnote 1 on p. 629.

mental units in the United States outstanding on June 30, 1913 to 1941, classified type of issuer [1]—Continued

of dollars]

Federal instrumentalities: Guaranteed issues				Federal instrumentalities: Non-guaranteed issues				State, local, and territorial governments		
	Tax-exempt				Tax-exempt			Wholly tax-exempt		
Total	Wholly	Partially	Taxable	Total	Wholly	Partially	Taxable	Total	Issues of States and localities	Issues of Territories and insular possessions
HELD SECURITIES										
OF STATES, LOCALITIES, TERRITORIES, AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS										
								3,944	3,908	36
								4,316	4,280	36
								4,721	4,682	39
								5,121	5,082	39
								5,475	5,430	45
				54	54			5,739	5,694	45
				137	137			6,036	5,990	46
				235	235			6,714	6,666	48
				267	267			7,443	7,386	57
				591	591			8,641	8,565	76
				960	960			9,210	9,092	118
				1,128	1,128			10,131	10,006	125
				1,384	1,384			11,202	11,077	125
				1,528	1,528			11,909	11,775	134
				1,685	1,685			12,856	12,715	141
				1,762	1,762			13,709	13,560	149
				1,762	1,762			14,626	14,479	147
				1,765	1,765			15,718	15,566	152
				1,779	1,779			17,066	16,918	148
				1,674	1,674			18,067	17,930	137
				1,588	1,588			18,205	18,074	131
1,156		1,156		1,870	1,870			17,359	17,234	125
3,755		3,755		1,471	1,471			17,290	17,172	118
4,333		4,333		1,400	1,399		1	17,436	17,317	119
OF STATES, LOCALITIES, TERRITORIES, AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS										
4,302		4,302		1,422	1,394	25	3	14,974	14,854	120
4,528		4,527	1	1,415	1,304	106	5	14,861	14,738	123
5,164		5,163	1	1,421	1,238	175	8	15,278	15,157	121
5,211		5,208	3	1,355	1,210	134	11	15,496	15,377	119
6,086		5,438	648	1,386	1,105	161	120	15,214	15,094	120

CUSTOMS STATISTICS

TABLE 59.—*Values of dutiable and taxable imports for consumption and estimated duties and taxes collected, by tariff schedules, fiscal years 1940 and 1941*

Tariff schedule	Value		Duties and import taxes [1]		Percentage increase or decrease (−)	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	Value	Duties
1. Chemicals, oils, and paints	$51, 192, 559	$38, 187, 376	$16, 526, 952	$10, 926, 302	−25. 4	−33. 9
2. Earths, earthenware, and glassware	23, 808, 317	22, 797, 368	9, 920, 577	8, 189, 260	−4. 3	−17. 5
3. Metals and manufactures	93, 373, 880	122, 262, 098	27, 301, 938	40, 663, 457	30. 9	48. 9
4. Wood and manufactures	17, 266, 419	22, 615, 368	1, 841, 665	1, 977, 258	31. 0	7. 4
5. Sugar, molasses, and manufactures	110, 543, 434	111, 991, 301	57, 723, 437	52, 192, 887	1. 3	−9. 6
6. Tobacco and manufactures	36, 165, 617	37, 304, 388	22, 634, 415	22, 558, 204	3. 1	−. 3
7. Agricultural products and provisions	169, 932, 295	142, 240, 033	53, 062, 864	47, 645, 541	−16. 3	−10. 2
8. Spirits, wines, and other beverages	62, 522, 790	50, 095, 097	37, 121, 626	31, 004, 515	−19. 9	−16. 5
9. Cotton manufactures	25, 408, 380	16, 748, 892	9, 102, 583	5, 756, 236	−34. 1	−36. 8
10. Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures	62, 117, 209	61, 599, 195	10, 430, 813	9, 379, 070	−. 8	−10. 1
11. Wool and manufactures	64, 350, 618	142, 713, 481	42, 690, 169	96, 295, 765	121. 8	125. 6
12. Silk manufactures	4, 987, 905	3, 365, 844	2, 616, 091	1, 786, 135	−32. 5	−31. 7
13. Manufactures of rayon or other synthetic textiles	8, 202, 982	3, 274, 189	2, 460, 923	992, 299	−60. 1	−59. 7
14. Pulp, paper, and books	9, 572, 453	6, 850, 422	1, 719, 837	1, 088, 604	−28. 4	−36. 7
15. Sundries	127, 264, 756	112, 459, 427	33, 400, 900	26, 404, 278	−11. 6	−21. 0
Free-list commodities taxable under the Revenue Act of 1932 and subsequent acts	52, 724, 328	116, 390, 321	11, 177, 787	28, 141, 187	120. 8	151. 8
Dutiable under section 466, Tariff Act of 1930, etc	275, 221	367, 079	273, 091	304, 914	33. 4	11. 7
Total	919, 709, 163	1, 011, 261, 879	340, 005, 668	385, 305, 912	10. 0	13. 3

[1] Taxes collected on dutiable commodities under the revenue acts and the Sugar Act of 1937 are included in appropriate schedules.

TABLE 60.—*Estimated customs duties, value of imports entered for consumption, and ratio of duties to value of dutiable imports and to value of all imports, for the calendar years 1931 to 1940 and by months from January 1940 to June 1941* [1]

[Dollars in thousands]

Year and month	Estimated duties (including taxes on imports)	Value of imports entered for consumption		Ratio of dutiable to total	Ratio of duties to value of—	
		Total	Dutiable [2]		Dutiable imports	Total imports
Calendar year:				*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1931	$370,771	$2,088,455	$696,762	33.36	53.21	17.75
1932	259,600	1,325,093	439,557	33.17	59.06	19.59
1933	283,681	1,433,013	529,466	36.95	53.58	19.80
1934	301,168	1,636,003	644,842	39.42	46.70	18.41
1935	357,608	2,038,905	832,423	40.83	42.96	17.54
1936	408,061	2,423,977	1,038,219	42.83	39.30	16.83
1937	470,505	3,009,852	1,243,534	41.31	37.84	15.63
1938	301,380	1,949,624	765,964	39.28	39.36	15.46
1939	328,352	2,276,099	878,050	38.58	37.40	14.43
1940	318,267	2,540,656	891,835	35.10	35.69	12.53
Month:						
1940—January	28,997	[3] 234,641	81,393	34.69	35.63	12.36
February	25,630	[3] 190,160	70,897	[3] 37.28	36.15	13.49
March	28,139	[3] 206,552	78,950	[3] 38.22	35.64	13.61
April	25,765	[3] 203,114	71,698	[3] 35.29	35.94	12.69
May	25,986	[3] 203,893	76,758	[3] 37.64	33.85	12.76
June	27,903	[3] 205,250	77,011	[3] 37.52	36.23	13.58
July	23,562	217,897	69,106	31.71	34.10	10.81
August	22,687	214,413	64,858	30.25	34.98	10.58
September	22,441	196,274	64,663	32.95	34.70	11.43
October	28,796	212,913	78,151	36.71	36.85	13.52
November	27,313	217,300	75,559	34.77	36.15	12.57
December	31,048	238,248	82,791	34.75	37.50	13.03
1941—January	31,987	223,624	79,682	35.63	40.14	14.30
February	32,642	216,664	80,881	37.33	40.36	15.07
March	38,749	254,554	98,519	38.70	39.33	15.22
April	48,905	274,585	115,234	41.97	42.44	17.81
May	40,104	281,351	102,031	36.26	39.31	14.25
June	37,072	261,099	99,787	38.22	37.15	14.20

[1] The amount of customs duties is calculated on the basis of reports of the Bureau of the Census showing the quantity and value of merchandise imported. Figures for 1934 and previous years were compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; figures for 1935 and subsequent years were compiled by the Treasury Department. For figures back to 1867, see annual reports for 1930, p. 523; 1932, p. 382; and corresponding tables in subsequent reports.

[2] Imports into the Virgin Islands from foreign countries not included in "dutiable" imports for 1935 and subsequent years.

[3] Revised.

TABLE 61.—*Estimated customs duties, value of dutiable imports, and ratio of estimated duties to value of dutiable imports, by tariff schedules, for the calendar years 1931 to 1940 and by months from January 1940 to June 1941* [1]

[Dollars in thousands]

Year and month	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports
	Schedule 1.—Chemicals, oils, and paints			Schedule 2.—Earths, earthenware, and glassware			Schedule 3.—Metals and manufactures			Schedule 4.—Wood and manufactures		
Calendar year:			*Percent*			*Percent*			*Percent*			*Percent*
1931	$20,279	$52,913	38.33	$13,421	$25,694	52.23	$23,062	$58,518	39.41	$2,389	$12,749	18.74
1932	16,041	36,437	44.02	8,326	15,285	54.47	12,355	32,810	37.66	1,655	7,128	23.22
1933	18,286	42,296	43.23	9,012	16,444	54.80	17,081	45,116	37.86	3,026	14,191	21.32
1934	17,375	45,438	38.24	10,675	19,195	55.61	20,284	57,802	35.09	2,270	9,904	22.92
1935	28,205	66,105	42.67	11,636	22,853	50.92	23,305	68,013	34.27	2,923	12,657	23.09
1936	25,349	69,317	36.57	13,620	28,104	48.46	29,496	94,776	31.12	2,782	16,975	16.39
1937	29,264	83,316	35.12	18,067	36,954	48.89	37,135	114,020	32.57	3,188	19,861	16.05
1938	19,417	51,958	37.37	11,049	24,693	44.75	21,493	68,172	31.53	2,156	13,503	15.97
1939	19,634	56,586	34.70	10,794	25,369	42.55	25,749	89,728	28.70	2,096	17,002	12.33
1940	12,356	41,204	29.99	8,806	22,336	39.43	31,161	102,303	30.46	1,723	17,461	9.87
Month:												
1940—January	1,289	4,112	31.35	799	1,992	40.11	2,047	7,351	27.85	147	1,263	11.64
February	1,229	3,842	31.99	647	1,722	37.57	1,768	5,956	29.68	125	1,171	10.67
March	1,135	3,510	32.34	793	1,976	40.13	2,111	7,024	30.05	116	1,091	10.63
April	1,203	4,029	29.86	683	1,629	41.93	2,224	7,689	28.92	131	1,180	11.10
May	1,303	4,722	27.59	758	1,819	41.67	2,368	8,287	28.57	187	1,707	10.95
June	1,435	4,592	31.25	734	1,888	38.88	2,300	8,591	26.77	151	1,546	9.77
July	1,106	3,071	36.01	772	1,945	39.69	2,406	8,566	28.09	138	1,455	9.48
August	731	2,876	25.42	781	1,879	41.56	3,462	10,103	34.27	131	1,392	9.41
September	649	2,147	30.23	667	1,647	40.50	2,637	8,633	30.55	139	1,505	9.24
October	854	2,896	29.49	734	1,902	38.59	3,495	10,199	34.27	157	1,753	8.96
November	621	2,467	25.17	785	1,966	39.93	3,114	9,762	31.90	147	1,709	8.60
December	802	2,940	27.28	654	1,972	33.16	3,229	10,142	31.84	152	1,690	8.99
1941—January	935	3,010	31.06	583	1,740	33.51	2,796	8,798	31.78	148	1,580	9.37
February	843	3,324	25.36	579	1,675	34.57	2,711	7,912	34.26	160	1,729	9.25
March	870	3,419	25.45	613	1,938	31.63	3,587	10,634	33.73	162	2,204	7.35
April	919	3,490	26.33	710	1,985	35.77	4,410	12,112	36.41	196	2,038	9.62
May	1,111	3,985	27.88	615	1,794	34.28	4,653	13,328	34.91	196	2,487	7.88
June	1,486	4,562	32.57	696	2,355	29.55	4,162	12,072	34.48	251	3,074	8.17

	Schedule 5.—Sugar, molasses, and manufactures			Schedule 6.—Tobacco and manufactures			Schedule 7.—Agricultural products and provisions			Schedule 8.—Spirits, wines, and other beverages		
			Percent			*Percent*			*Percent*			*Percent*
Calendar year:												
1931	$99,631	$74,819	133.16	$32,310	$43,201	74.79	$56,613	$134,337	42.14	$376	$1,273	29.54
1932	76,061	45,762	166.21	22,481	27,314	82.31	43,418	90,666	47.89	418	1,149	36.38
1933	67,408	44,540	151.34	21,542	24,754	87.02	46,189	103,941	44.44	7,414	9,179	80.77
1934	43,706	64,945	67.30	22,486	25,235	89.11	53,269	138,787	38.38	42,471	50,202	84.60
1935	39,985	94,953	42.11	21,958	25,974	84.54	87,559	219,133	39.96	39,326	42,384	92.79
1936	40,578	113,423	35.78	25,231	29,931	84.30	90,559	247,153	36.64	43,954	77,169	56.96
1937	45,371	126,645	35.83	24,213	31,776	76.20	106,775	310,156	34.43	46,093	74,973	61.48
1938	45,506	95,486	47.66	24,408	35,803	68.17	51,058	147,857	34.53	34,498	59,460	58.02
1939	46,218	90,543	51.05	23,927	35,999	66.47	56,419	173,808	32.46	34,206	59,076	57.90
1940	42,826	87,780	48.79	22,173	36,685	60.44	46,083	147,228	31.30	32,753	53,809	60.87
Month:												
1940—January	3,079	6,606	46.61	1,919	3,196	60.04	4,886	15,342	31.85	2,215	3,692	59.99
February	3,986	7,291	54.67	1,622	2,729	59.44	4,613	13,960	33.04	1,894	3,101	61.08
March	4,558	9,012	50.58	1,589	2,625	60.53	4,760	13,498	35.26	2,186	3,575	61.15
April	4,809	9,589	50.15	1,807	3,010	60.03	4,655	13,911	33.46	2,308	3,778	61.09
May	4,164	9,162	45.45	2,026	3,292	61.54	4,737	15,560	30.44	2,574	4,357	59.08
June	4,618	9,356	49.36	1,880	3,111	60.43	3,208	11,028	29.09	5,473	9,250	59.17
July	4,395	9,168	47.94	1,924	3,167	60.75	2,923	9,495	30.78	2,059	3,388	60.77
August	3,472	7,259	47.83	2,146	3,525	60.88	2,613	9,201	28.40	1,409	2,355	59.83
September	3,004	6,134	48.97	1,869	3,169	58.98	2,422	9,035	26.81	2,168	3,483	62.25
October	2,464	4,980	49.48	1,993	3,366	59.21	3,804	12,860	29.58	3,121	4,967	62.83
November	2,462	5,603	43.94	1,569	2,614	60.02	3,888	12,372	31.43	3,453	5,431	63.58
December	1,816	3,623	50.12	1,828	2,881	63.45	3,574	10,966	32.59	3,894	6,432	60.54
1941—January	3,586	7,648	46.89	2,002	3,249	61.62	4,495	11,808	38.07	1,610	2,565	62.77
February	4,399	9,202	47.80	1,552	2,530	61.34	4,354	11,317	38.47	1,723	2,769	62.22
March	6,199	13,468	46.03	1,969	3,283	59.98	5,123	12,879	39.78	2,371	3,919	60.50
April	8,695	17,150	50.70	1,810	2,981	60.72	6,271	15,106	41.51	2,823	4,552	62.02
May	6,196	14,447	42.89	1,924	3,304	58.23	4,799	14,867	32.28	4,042	6,535	61.85
June	5,505	13,310	41.36	1,973	3,235	60.99	3,380	12,334	27.40	2,333	3,699	63.07

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 61.—*Estimated customs duties, value of dutiable imports, and ratio of estimated duties to value of dutiable imports, by tariff schedules, for the calendar years 1931 to 1940 and by months from January 1940 to June 1941* [1]—Continued

[Dollars in thousands]

Year and month	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports	Estimated duties	Value of dutiable imports	Ratio of duties to imports
	Schedule 9.—Cotton manufactures			Schedule 10.—Flax, hemp, jute, and manufactures			Schedule 11.—Wool and manufactures			Schedule 12.—Silk manufactures		
Calendar year:			*Percent*			*Percent*			*Percent*			*Percent*
1931	$13,595	$28,653	47.45	$15,927	$57,780	27.56	$24,483	$32,339	75.71	$7,950	$13,531	58.75
1932	9,168	19,249	47.63	11,652	37,473	31.09	13,270	15,771	84.14	2,774	4,698	59.05
1933	10,845	22,660	47.86	12,959	47,129	27.50	20,539	22,660	90.64	2,969	5,362	55.37
1934	10,814	23,892	45.26	13,271	53,547	24.78	17,187	21,648	79.39	2,586	4,624	55.93
1935	10,852	27,136	39.99	15,083	62,430	24.16	23,510	28,857	81.47	3,557	6,039	58.90
1936	14,008	35,087	39.92	16,819	68,147	24.68	44,687	59,298	75.36	3,810	6,833	55.76
1937	17,155	44,052	38.94	19,029	77,656	24.50	51,617	82,560	62.52	4,756	8,736	54.44
1938	9,439	24,288	38.86	12,092	49,402	24.48	18,531	27,418	67.59	3,327	6,185	53.79
1939	9,841	27,284	36.07	10,829	54,765	19.77	33,624	49,271	68.24	2,776	5,286	52.52
1940	7,050	20,106	35.06	10,255	68,033	15.07	51,601	77,829	66.30	2,148	4,074	52.72
Month:												
1940—January	899	2,466	36.46	1,216	8,269	14.71	5,842	8,737	66.87	238	446	53.36
February	668	1,916	34.86	899	5,600	16.05	4,447	6,850	64.92	177	332	53.31
March	718	2,040	35.20	1,034	6,920	14.94	4,613	7,214	63.95	234	444	52.70
April	628	1,795	34.99	640	4,032	15.87	3,025	4,720	64.09	163	313	52.08
May	614	1,761	34.87	864	6,111	14.14	2,798	4,469	62.61	205	401	51.12
June	573	1,599	35.83	721	4,899	14.72	2,956	4,677	63.20	136	259	52.51
July	408	1,163	35.08	1,091	7,971	13.69	2,930	4,846	60.46	134	255	52.55
August	469	1,327	35.34	524	3,459	15.15	2,794	4,419	63.23	154	287	53.66
September	480	1,369	35.06	858	6,249	13.73	3,469	5,048	68.72	155	295	52.54
October	476	1,388	34.29	905	5,704	15.87	5,444	7,642	71.24	207	395	52.41
November	605	1,751	34.55	707	4,143	17.06	5,032	7,330	68.65	196	371	52.83
December	511	1,531	33.38	794	4,676	16.98	8,252	11,877	69.48	149	276	53.99
1941—January	440	1,264	34.81	655	3,879	16.89	10,820	15,703	68.90	148	276	53.62
February	481	1,414	34.02	838	5,307	15.79	10,664	15,188	70.21	136	253	53.75
March	477	1,423	33.52	822	5,406	15.21	9,834	14,613	67.30	139	258	53.88
April	552	1,623	34.01	702	4,522	15.52	14,106	21,265	66.33	124	232	53.45
May	449	1,338	33.56	616	4,087	15.07	11,275	16,875	66.81	145	278	52.16
June	407	1,157	35.18	866	6,097	14.20	11,677	17,909	65.20	101	189	53.44

	Schedule 13.—Manufactures of rayon or other synthetic textiles			Schedule 14.—Pulp, paper, and books			Schedule 15.—Sundries			Free-list commodities taxable under the Revenue Act of 1932 and subsequent acts,[2] dutiable under section 466, Tariff Act of 1930, etc.		
Calendar year:			*Percent*			*Percent*			*Percent*			*Percent*
1931	$2,363	$3,718	63.56	$3,361	$12,927	26.00	$54,846	$143,947	38.10	$165	$363	45.45
1932	1,247	2,049	60.86	2,183	8,187	26.66	33,453	80,757	41.42	5,098	14,823	34.39
1933	1,680	3,008	55.85	2,221	8,497	26.14	32,318	92,172	35.06	10,191	27,518	37.03
1934	794	1,096	72.45	2,346	9,482	24.74	31,647	85,185	37.15	9,987	33,862	29.49
1935	831	1,730	48.03	2,697	11,118	24.26	36,172	111,030	32.58	10,008	32,011	31.26
1936	2,197	5,209	42.18	3,029	13,201	22.95	41,545	136,546	30.43	10,396	37,049	28.06
1937	3,240	7,499	43.21	3,324	15,113	21.99	49,246	169,064	29.13	12,033	41,153	29.24
1938	2,274	6,041	37.64	2,531	11,970	21.14	33,959	110,444	30.75	9,636	33,285	28.95
1939	3,090	10,210	30.26	2,152	11,461	18.78	35,245	133,270	26.45	11,753	38,394	30.61
1940	1,260	3,898	32.32	1,278	7,550	16.93	29,558	114,957	25.71	17,235	86,582	19.91
Month:												
1940—January	293	980	29.90	136	782	17.39	3,263	12,428	26.26	730	3,732	19.56
February	165	540	30.56	118	694	17.00	2,560	10,189	25.13	711	5,006	14.20
March	109	331	32.93	119	684	17.40	3,274	12,581	26.02	787	6,427	12.25
April	144	486	29.63	110	661	16.64	2,375	9,497	25.01	859	5,381	15.96
May	84	199	42.21	122	713	17.11	2,335	9,168	25.47	848	5,030	16.86
June	60	163	36.81	117	721	16.23	2,133	8,547	24.96	1,408	6,786	20.75
July	50	124	40.32	99	636	15.57	1,852	7,234	25.60	1,274	6,621	19.24
August	46	103	44.66	94	580	16.21	2,086	7,790	26.78	1,776	8,302	21.39
September	31	69	44.93	70	454	15.42	1,796	6,573	27.32	2,026	8,852	22.89
October	46	102	45.10	86	495	17.37	2,455	8,763	28.02	2,555	10,737	23.80
November	91	299	30.43	112	591	18.95	2,416	9,500	25.43	2,115	9,652	21.91
December	141	503	28.03	96	540	17.78	3,011	12,687	23.73	2,144	10,056	21.32
1941—January	93	334	27.84	99	636	15.57	2,201	10,119	21.75	1,378	7,073	19.48
February	90	330	27.27	84	521	16.12	1,990	8,744	22.76	2,039	8,665	23.53
March	124	449	27.62	77	488	15.78	2,361	9,797	24.10	4,020	14,342	28.03
April	103	357	28.85	103	739	13.94	2,261	11,030	20.50	5,121	16,052	31.90
May	75	275	27.27	87	580	15.00	2,026	10,210	19.84	1,894	7,642	24.78
June	102	330	30.91	83	590	14.07	1,949	10,009	19.47	2,103	8,765	23.99

[1] The amount of customs duties is calculated on the basis of reports of the Bureau of the Census, showing the quantity and value of merchandise imported. Figures for 1934 and previous years were compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; figures for 1935 and subsequent years were compiled by the Treasury Department. Total estimated duties and total value of dutiable imports will be found in table 60. For figures back to 1890, see annual reports for 1930, p. 525; 1932, p. 383; and corresponding tables in subsequent reports.

[2] Taxes collected on dutiable commodities under the revenue acts and the Sugar Act of 1937 are included in appropriate schedules.

NOTE.—Dollar figures are rounded to nearest thousand and will not necessarily add to totals.

TABLE 62.—*Values of dutiable imports for consumption and estimated duties collected, by countries, fiscal years 1940 and 1941*

Country	Value		Duties		Percentage duties to values		Percentage increase or decrease (−)	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	Value	Duties
Europe:								
Azores	$664,080	$904,336	$538,113	$721,659	81.0	79.8	36.2	34.1
Belgium	45,506,262	10,739,431	8,578,817	1,540,181	18.9	14.3	−76.4	−82.1
Bulgaria	1,378,523	1,452,719	758,274	831,289	55.0	57.2	5.4	9.6
France	43,246,842	10,048,013	19,124,320	4,460,681	44.2	44.4	−76.8	−76.7
Germany	13,453,821	4,843,680	5,068,257	1,722,642	37.7	35.6	−64.0	−66.0
Greece	14,479,800	13,207,796	7,522,414	6,642,917	52.0	50.3	−8.8	−11.7
Ireland	952,765	1,268,267	533,443	698,216	56.0	55.1	33.1	30.9
Italy	30,919,041	4,129,280	12,747,928	1,893,694	41.2	45.7	−86.7	−85.2
Netherlands	16,741,405	688,937	3,627,373	140,621	21.7	20.4	−95.9	−96.1
Norway	10,884,164	760,119	2,989,815	174,760	27.5	23.0	−93.0	−94.2
Portugal	2,225,310	4,352,011	858,096	1,629,003	38.6	37.4	95.6	89.8
Spain	9,144,058	9,643,711	3,302,129	3,435,638	36.1	35.6	5.5	4.0
Sweden	7,837,472	3,043,883	1,924,535	762,712	24.6	25.1	−61.2	−60.4
Switzerland	28,087,520	26,962,144	11,846,418	11,876,560	42.2	44.0	−4.0	.3
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	8,429,621	6,817,830	2,951,551	2,793,294	35.0	41.0	−19.1	−5.4
United Kingdom	105,243,962	98,822,672	44,020,551	40,063,045	41.8	40.5	−6.1	−9.0
Yugoslavia	2,686,300	493,230	1,318,024	267,088	49.1	54.2	−81.6	−79.7
Other countries	12,052,533	2,167,428	[1] 2,999,181	602,436	24.9	27.8	−82.0	−79.9
Total Europe	353,933,479	200,345,487	[1] 130,709,239	80,256,436	36.9	40.1	−43.4	−38.6
North America and Central America:								
Canada	119,102,340	154,528,312	20,284,082	27,071,486	17.0	17.5	29.7	33.5
Cuba	116,183,023	121,671,710	60,589,808	55,137,020	52.2	45.3	4.7	−9.0
Dominican Republic	1,885,558	2,579,722	1,291,283	1,879,725	68.5	72.9	36.8	45.6
Mexico	19,199,094	46,475,784	8,208,962	19,584,457	42.8	42.1	142.1	138.6
Netherlands West Indies	10,533,154	9,270,410	1,772,692	1,369,886	16.8	14.8	−12.0	−22.7
Newfoundland	1,334,923	3,875,776	208,015	1,188,589	15.6	30.7	190.3	471.4
Other countries	2,627,701	3,137,039	710,248	1,249,268	27.0	39.8	19.4	75.9
Total North America and Central America	270,865,793	341,538,753	93,065,090	107,480,431	34.4	31.5	26.1	15.5
South America:								
Argentina	47,233,156	78,596,113	21,340,331	45,513,186	45.2	57.9	66.4	113.3
Bolivia	421,279	2,812,942	245,302	1,582,910	58.2	56.3	567.7	545.3
Brazil	12,028,912	18,076,245	3,086,584	5,686,381	25.7	31.5	50.3	84.2
Chile	3,398,341	31,193,134	1,385,961	12,554,048	40.8	40.2	817.9	805.8
Peru	4,636,483	9,036,972	3,920,152	6,645,546	84.6	73.5	94.9	69.5
Uruguay	12,480,797	30,264,302	8,134,724	21,161,825	65.2	69.9	142.5	160.1
Venezuela	22,187,827	37,386,033	4,457,781	5,188,339	20.1	13.9	68.5	16.4
Other countries	6,662,723	9,615,559	[1] 1,212,648	1,609,218	18.2	16.7	44.3	32.7
Total South America	109,049,518	216,981,300	[1] 43,783,483	99,941,453	40.2	46.1	99.0	128.3
Asia:								
British India	47,968,912	59,418,212	7,739,843	9,468,859	16.1	15.9	23.9	22.3
China	27,082,012	39,584,747	11,648,001	15,711,164	43.0	39.7	46.2	34.9
Iraq	1,634,292	2,042,118	681,141	710,962	41.7	34.8	25.0	4.4
Iran	2,688,688	3,054,937	1,232,917	1,351,910	45.9	44.3	13.6	9.7
Japan	43,045,369	38,161,062	17,896,589	15,293,575	41.6	40.1	−11.4	−14.6
Kwantung	1,334,036	1,759,781	953,000	955,152	71.4	54.3	31.9	.2
Netherlands Indies	5,072,914	7,045,266	3,202,560	3,948,333	63.1	56.0	38.9	23.3
Philippine Islands	3,982,593	3,768,401	563,977	579,849	14.2	15.4	−5.4	2.8
Syria	706,318	685,686	524,475	624,485	74.3	91.1	−2.9	19.1
Turkey	12,666,782	12,636,498	8,507,525	8,666,703	67.2	68.6	−.2	1.9
Other countries	3,533,142	6,417,975	[1] 945,277	1,324,908	26.8	20.6	81.7	40.2
Total Asia	149,715,058	174,574,683	[1] 53,895,305	58,635,900	36.0	33.6	16.6	8.8
Oceania:								
Australia	8,775,853	44,647,242	6,119,015	27,235,392	69.7	61.0	408.8	345.1
Other countries	3,232,498	2,593,730	1,767,149	720,619	54.7	27.8	−19.8	−59.2
Total Oceania	12,008,351	47,240,972	7,886,164	27,956,011	65.7	59.2	293.4	254.5
Africa:								
Belgian Congo	284,454	2,393,175	99,018	912,204	34.8	38.1	741.3	821.3
Egypt	6,178,743	6,592,692	2,503,700	2,296,174	40.5	34.8	6.7	−8.3
Gold Coast	3,855,457	4,635,949	1,501,522	1,403,869	38.9	30.3	20.2	−6.5
Union of South Africa	10,158,662	12,952,414	5,702,207	5,423,468	56.1	41.9	27.5	−4.9
Other countries	3,659,648	4,006,454	[1] 859,940	999,966	23.5	25.0	9.5	16.3
Total Africa	24,136,964	30,580,684	[1] 10,666,387	11,035,681	44.2	36.1	26.7	3.5
Grand total	919,709,163	1,011,261,879	340,005,668	385,305,912	37.0	38.1	10.0	13.3

[1] Revised.

TABLE 63.—*Customs statistics, by districts, fiscal year 1941*

	Value of exports	Value of imports	Number of employees	Number of entries of merchandise				Vessels entering			
				Consumption, free and dutiable	Baggage	All other	Total	From foreign ports		From other than foreign ports	Total
								Direct	Via other domestic ports		
Alaska	$458,804	$125,539	19	111	76	1,778	1,965	1,004	361	46	1,411
Arizona	5,743,700	4,129,903	47	2,389	3,296	12,260	17,945				
Buffalo	207,515,728	101,414,813	160	33,325	16,976	90,131	140,432	565	24	2	591
Chicago	15,754,081	30,544,225	168	8,958	25	40,482	49,465	284	136		420
Colorado		1,920,476	7	309	49	1,867	2,225				
Connecticut	87,365	3,090,855	19	886	12	5,756	6,654	45	1	2	48
Dakota	54,337,277	25,643,051	62	9,560	6,429	14,797	30,786				
Duluth and Superior	16,658,073	19,472,374	37	6,460	4,854	9,693	21,007	423	29		452
El Paso	9,277,974	5,206,291	46	2,438	2,954	18,482	23,874				
Florida	34,365,760	20,713,403	118	5,115	77,990	22,302	105,407	2,254	499	16	2,769
Galveston	100,316,379	34,849,504	108	2,156	362	8,068	10,586	557	602	22	1,181
Georgia	11,378,375	10,870,395	33	422	26	1,993	2,441	106	119	3	228
Hawaii	3,461,066	7,443,891	89	4,182	4,623	8,920	17,725	204	186	52	442
Indiana		1,900,067	11	446	24	2,379	2,849				
Kentucky		1,395,141	7	238	3	3,212	3,453				
Laredo	53,883,541	9,701,692	85	4,272	16,298	28,974	49,544		4		4
Los Angeles	114,601,745	100,957,832	212	11,140	7,682	39,709	58,531	1,439	727	61	2,227
Maine and New Hampshire	14,146,393	17,261,629	141	11,909	7,852	36,452	56,213	4,889	58	10	4,957
Maryland	137,332,120	103,228,321	244	5,556	6,243	45,711	57,510	849	808	32	1,689
Massachusetts	25,015,928	223,513,534	461	17,919	8,776	58,902	85,597	1,077	408	105	1,590
Michigan	297,674,482	92,064,071	255	28,125	24,479	73,020	125,624	2,078	68		2,146
Minnesota	334	5,838,322	26	2,197	550	18,702	21,449				
Mobile	17,801,592	12,360,834	29	550	632	2,449	3,631	371	165	21	557
Montana and Idaho	7,391,745	4,610,559	30	2,244	3,186	5,073	10,503				
New Orleans	171,432,242	116,020,676	257	7,575	8,985	27,077	43,637	1,163	467	52	1,682
New York	2,049,989,408	1,324,345,081	3,136	137,843	106,150	601,700	845,693	3,613	2,048	152	5,813
North Carolina	15,767,178	17,634,283	24	100	6	22,189	22,295	41	13	2	56
Ohio	49,621,217	14,516,181	74	3,602	274	27,944	31,820	2,315	269	1	2,585
Omaha		1,924,534	5	155	36	990	1,181				
Oregon	40,230,518	6,415,470	67	1,670	558	2,366	4,594	113	336	125	574
Philadelphia	104,283,764	149,534,982	378	9,929	756	57,835	68,520	1,044	914	10	1,968
Pittsburgh		13,383,726	20	738	10	3,871	4,619				
Rhode Island	1,746,684	10,852,887	19	602	62	8,377	9,041	39	6	1	46
Rochester	12,910,152	3,758,707	28	2,753	69	5,870	8,692	1,671	71		1,742
Sabine	31,609,331	1,083,440	24	72	62	1,348	1,482	124	386	20	530
St. Lawrence	73,732,295	46,918,392	93	9,728	15,553	28,179	53,460	1,672	2	1	1,675

TABLE 63.—*Customs statistics, by districts, fiscal year 1941*—Continued

	Value of exports	Value of imports	Number of employees	Number of entries of merchandise				Vessels entering			
				Consumption, free and dutiable	Baggage	All other	Total	From foreign ports		From other than foreign ports	Total
								Direct	Via other domestic ports		
St. Louis		$6,371,598	35	1,785	12	11,840	13,637				
San Diego	$7,777,401	2,719,411	50	3,140	4,483	8,363	15,986	915	15	7	937
San Francisco	103,684,917	108,253,620	337	14,395	16,972	70,221	101,588	311	776	52	1,139
South Carolina	1,608,753	6,074,179	13	431	689	797	1,917	199	56	8	263
Tennessee	11,425,305	1,043,778	7	243	27	843	1,113				
Vermont	64,904,470	40,500,659	109	13,604	11,004	45,723	70,331	59			59
Virginia	67,368,995	34,055,264	93	2,212	86,139	15,881	104,232	372	919	25	1,316
Washington	83,826,357	49,646,402	245	14,942	19,713	24,290	58,945	3,326	1,552	1	4,879
Wisconsin	1,442,322	8,544,011	23	1,699	54	5,015	6,768	339	113		452
Items not assigned to districts			830								
Total	4,020,563,771	2,801,854,003	8,281	388,125	465,011	1,521,831	2,374,967	33,461	12,138	829	46,428
Puerto Rico	1,562,332	7,077,210	114	4,099	9,927	4,319	18,345	343	361	725	1,429
Grand total	4,022,126,103	2,808,931,213	8,395	392,224	474,938	1,526,150	2,393,312	33,804	12,499	1,554	47,857

MISCELLANEOUS

TABLE 64.—*Net expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of funds allocated for recovery and relief), fiscal years 1920, 1940, and 1941, and amounts appropriated for 1942, by appropriations*

[1920 on basis of warrants issued; 1940 and 1941 on basis of checks issued; 1940 and 1941 as reported to the Treasury Department by the respective administrative agencies]

Appropriation titles	1920	1940	1941	1942 [1]
I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH DIRECT PAYMENTS ARE MADE TO STATES, INDIVIDUALS, ETC., UNDER COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS				
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS				
Federal Power Commission				
Payments to States under Federal Power Act (16 U. S. C. 810)		$19,386.33	$20,219.32	[2] $32,437.00
U. S. Maritime Commission				
State marine schools (34 U. S. C. 1121)	(3)	(3)	159,524.05	190,000.00
Federal Security Agency				
Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts (7 U. S. C. 321-343g)	$2,500,000.00	2,550,000.00	2,550,000.00	2,550,000.00
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts (7 U. S. C. 343e-343g; 54 Stat. 582)		2,480,000.00	2,480,000.00	2,480,000.00
Cooperative vocational education in agriculture (20 U. S. C. 11-30)	707,130.02	[4] *19,729.92*		
Cooperative vocational education in trades and industries (20 U. S. C. 11-30)	780,096.35	[4] *9,786.58*		
Cooperative vocational education, teachers, etc. (20 U. S. C. 11-30)	619,556.42	[4] *10,000.00*		
Cooperative vocational education in home economics (20 U. S. C. 11-30)		[4] *18,430.61*		
Cooperative vocational education in distributive occupations (20 U. S. C. 11-30)		[4] *10,000.00*		
Cooperative vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry (29 U. S. C. 31-45b)		2,082,197.81	2,181,075.32	2,655,000.00
Further development and promotion of vocational education (20 U. S. C. 15h-15p; 54 Stat. 583, 29-30; 29 U. S. C. 31-35)		19,384,914.13	20,084,358.96	20,635,000.00
Vocational education and training of defense workers (54 Stat. 632; 1033-1035; 55 Stat. 476-477)			61,900,181.20	108,122,000.00
Civilian Conservation Corps (16 U. S. C. 584-584q; 54 Stat. 581)		270,856,832.30	256,666,664.27	246,960,000.00
To promote the education of the blind (American Printing House for the Blind) (20 U. S. C. 101, 102)	30,000.00	115,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00
Expenses, Division of Venereal Diseases, Public Health Service (42 U. S. C. 24, 25, 52 Stat. 439, 440)		4,188,399.31	5,513,954.85	6,250,000.00
Grants to States for public health work, Social Security Act, Aug. 14, 1935 (42 U. S. C. 801-803)		9,500,706.43	10,748,057.71	11,000,000.00
Payment to States, United States Employment Service (29 U. S. C. 49-49l)		3,366,606.00	(5)	(5)
Grants to States under Social Security Act (42 U. S. C. 301-606, 1201-1206)		329,303,433.26	392,856,124.57	418,500,000.00
Grants to States for public employment offices (29 U. S. C. 49-49l)			3,183,856.89	3,203,000.00
National Youth Administration (act June 26, 1940, 54 Stat. 590; 55 Stat. 487-488, 491-492)		(6)	132,932,590.36	151,767,000.00
	4,636,782.79	643,760,142.13	891,221,864.13	974,247,000.00

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 64.—*Net expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of funds allocated for recovery and relief), fiscal years 1920, 1940, and 1941, and amounts appropriated for 1942, by appropriations*—Continued

Appropriation titles	1920	1940	1941	1942 [1]
I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH DIRECT PAYMENTS ARE MADE TO STATES, INDIVIDUALS, ETC., UNDER COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS—Con.				
INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—con.				
Federal Works Agency				
Cooperative construction of rural post roads (23 U. S. C. 21, 54) (see also items of similar type under class II)	$20,305,622.75	$150,469.87		
Federal-aid highway system (23 U. S. C. 1-24, 41, 21a, 23a, 41a)		105,351,357.88	$114,362,025.47	$100,000,000.00
Federal-aid secondary or feeder roads (act June 16, 1936, 49 Stat. 1521, sec. 7)		18,355,138.85	17,244,492.65	15,000,000.00
Elimination of grade crossings (act June 16, 1936, 49 Stat. 1521, sec. 8)		29,521,720.26	29,636,045.23	10,000,000.00
Public-lands highways (act June 16, 1936, 49 Stat. 1520, sec. 3)		2,128,682.39	1,421,955.99	1,000,000.00
United States Housing Authority fund (42 U. S. C. 1404 (d), 1418; 50 Stat. 889, 897, sec. 4 (d), 18)		1,386,132.08		
Annual contributions, United States Housing Authority (42 U. S. C. 1410)			4,747,175.50	8,000,000.00
Public Buildings Administration (40 U. S. C. 345; 50 Stat. 773)		61,182,875.93	47,929,628.19	
	20,305,622.75	218,076,377.26	215,341,323.03	134,000,000.00
Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board				
Payments for prevention and research, venereal diseases (41 Stat. 888)	1,759,262.72			
Veterans' Administration				
State and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors (24 U. S. C. 134). (Annual appropriations under title "Salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration".)	1,094,584.44	978,766.88	1,365,185.65	2,500,000.00
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Payments to States and Territories for agricultural experiment stations (7 U. S. C. 301-308, 361-386f, 369a, 427-427g)	1,440,000.00	6,848,148.63	6,861,422.75	6,926,208.00
Cooperative agricultural extension work (7 U. S. C. 301-308, 341-348, 343c-343c, 343f, 343g)	4,471,593.71	18,458,266.78	18,477,534.79	18,863,628.06
Payments to States and Territories from the national forests fund (16 U. S. C. 500)	1,069,886.88	1,192,369.57	1,432,580.71	[2] 1,432,581.00
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico, national forests fund (act June 20, 1910, 36 Stat. 561, 573, secs. 6, 24)	78,867.32	23,554.99	23,391.88	23,392.00
Forest-fire cooperation (16 U. S. C. 564-570)		1,987,537.50	1,979,309.00	2,425,000.00
Cooperative distribution of forest planting stock (16 U. S. C. 567)		90,331.66	78,055.84	(7)
Conservation and use of agricultural land resources (act Feb. 29, 1936, 16 U. S. C. 590G-590q)		552,042,803.99	438,456,498.72	499,388,671.00
Payments to counties from submarginal land program (7 U. S. C. 1012)			32,283.53	[2] 39,700.00
	7,060,347.91	580,643,013.12	467,341,077.22	529,099,180.06

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 64.—*Net expenditures for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of funds allocated for recovery and relief), fiscal years 1920, 1940, and 1941, and amounts appropriated for 1942, by appropriations*—Continued.

Appropriation titles	1920	1940	1941	1942[1]
I. APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH DIRECT PAYMENTS ARE MADE TO STATES, INDIVIDUALS, ETC., UNDER COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS—Con.				
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Payments to States from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act (30 U. S. C. 191)		$2,151,654.16	$1,945,518.66	$2,000,000.00
Payments to States under Grazing Act, June 28, 1934, public lands (43 U. S. C. 315i)		503,969.63	89,164.99	600,000.00
Payments to States under Grazing Act, June 28, 1934, Indian ceded lands (43 U. S. C. 315j)				
Payments to counties from receipts under Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U. S. C. 715e)			11,383.70	[2]18,600.00
Payment to States of 5% of proceeds of public lands (receipt limitation) (31 U. S. C. 711, par. 17; annual appropriation provided for 1942, act June 28, 1941, 55 Stat. 310)		602.08	9,364.13	2,500.00
Revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay wagon-road-grant lands, Oregon (reimbursable) (act Aug. 28, 1937, 50 Stat. 874)		142,040.85	167,536.48	200,000.00
Payment of proceeds of sales of Coos Bay wagon-road-grant lands and timber (receipt limitation) (act Feb. 26, 1919, 40 Stat. 1179)		12,771.12	5,762.10	
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes on Coos Bay wagon-road-grant lands (act May 24, 1939, 53 Stat. 753)		221.00	29,486.95	30,000.00
Payment to certain counties in Oregon in lieu of taxes on Oregon and California grant lands (receipt limitation) (act June 9, 1916, 39 Stat. 222, sec. 10, and various supplemental acts; additional annual appropriation provided for 1939, act June 25, 1938, 52 Stat. 1129)		([3])	([3])	([3])
Payment to counties, Oregon and California grant lands (50%)				
Payment to counties in lieu of taxes on Oregon and California grant lands, 25 per centum fund (25%) (act Aug. 28, 1937, 50 Stat. 875)		313,845.13	558,606.36	560,000.00
Payment to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River (receipt limitation) (act Mar. 4, 1923, 30 U. S. C. 233)		8,786.13	10,382.30	7,000.00
Payment to States from potash deposits, royalties and rentals (act Feb. 7, 1927, secs. 5 and 6 (30 U. S. C. 149, 285, 286))		49,255.80	142,151.53	140,000.00
Payment to Alaska under Alaska Game Law (48 U. S. C. 199, Subdiv. K)		[9]20,280.63	21,763.75	[2]25,000.00
		[10]3,203,426.53	2,991,120.95	3,583,100.00
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				
Grants to States under Social Security Act, Aug. 14, 1935 (42 U. S. C. 701–705, 711–715, 721)		9,680,706.10	10,931,320.69	11,300,000.00
NAVY DEPARTMENT				
State marine schools, act Mar. 4, 1911 (34 U. S. C. 1121)	$176,689.36	140,035.61	([3])	([3])
Total class I	35,033,289.97	1,456,501,853.96	1,589,371,635.04	1,654,951,717.06

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 64.—*Net expenditures, for Federal aid to States, individuals, etc. (exclusive of funds allocated for recovery and relief), fiscal years 1920, 1940, and 1941, and amounts appropriated for 1942, by appropriations*—Continued

Appropriation titles	1920	1940	1941	1942 [1]
II. APPROPRIATIONS FOR COOPERATIVE WORK WITH STATES				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
Cooperative construction, etc., of roads and trails, national forests (act July 11, 1916, 39 Stat. 358)	$1,699,043.82	(11)	(11)	(11)
Federal forest road construction (act Feb. 28, 1919, 40 Stat. 1201)	2,550,513.26			(11)
Forest roads and trails (23 U. S. C. 23, 23a)		$11,478,686.21	[12] $8,366,766.76	$10,470,165.00
Forest reserve fund, roads and trails for States (16 U. S. C. 501)				
Cooperative fire protection of forested watersheds of navigable streams (16 U. S. C. 563)	86,886.73			
Cooperative farm forestry (16 U. S. C. 567–568b)				700,000.00
	4,336,443.81	11,478,686.21	8,366,766.76	11,170,165.00
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
Federal aid, wildlife restoration (act Sept. 2, 1937, 50 Stat. 917)		[13] 451,298.51	1,136,258.45	2,750,000.00
WAR DEPARTMENT				
National Guard (32 U. S. C. 21, 22)	2,663,485.27	71,019,749.28	65,702,245.05	25,331,180.00
Total class II	6,999,929.08	82,949,734.00	75,205,270.26	39,251,345.00
Grand total	42,033,219.05	1,539,451,587.96	1,664,576,905.30	1,694,203,062.06
III. EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS FROM WHICH GRANTS ARE MADE TO STATES				
Expenditures by States under allotments from emergency appropriations are included or shown under columns 14, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 of the following table, with accompanying explanatory footnotes.				

[1] In addition to the amounts appropriated for the service of the fiscal year 1942, as shown in this column, there are under many of the titles unexpended balances of appropriations provided for previous years which are available for expenditure during 1942 to meet outstanding obligations incurred in such previous years.
[2] Indefinite (special account). Appropriation based on certain receipts. Amount for 1942 is estimated.
[3] Transferred from Navy Department to the United States Maritime Commission, Independent Establishments, by Reorganization Plan No. IV, effective June 30, 1940.
[4] These accounts discontinued, but their functions are continued under the two accounts immediately following.
[5] This account discontinued in 1941 and its functions continued under "Grants to States for public employment offices."
[6] National Youth Administration expenditures prior to 1941 were made from emergency relief funds, therefore not shown in this statement.
[7] Appropriation consolidated under "Cooperative farm forestry" in class II of this statement.
[8] Expenditures under this caption now stated under the two combined accounts immediately following.
[9] Expenditures under Alaska Game Law for 1940 formerly included in "Federal aid, wildlife restoration" in class II of this statement.
[10] Includes expenditures under Alaska Game Law as stated in immediately preceding footnote. Also includes $221 under "Payment to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, in lieu of taxes on Coos Bay wagon-road-grant lands" omitted in 1940.
[11] Consolidated with "Forest roads and trails" immediately following.
[12] Consists of $3,192,134.58 expended by Department of Agriculture and $5,174,632.18 expended by Federal Works Agency, Public Roads Administration.
[13] This figure reduced by the amount of expenditures under Alaska Game Law, now stated under Department of the Interior in class I of this statement.

NOTE.—The expenditures shown in this table include administrative expenses in some cases. Data for the fiscal years 1921 to 1930 are shown in the annual report for 1930, pp. 617 to 622, and for the fiscal years 1931 to 1939, in corresponding tables in the annual reports for those years.

TABLE 65.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States, etc., under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1941* [1]

[The records of the Treasury Department, except in the cases mentioned in notes at end of this statement, do not show the amounts disbursed or allotted to the several States and Territories under the respective appropriations shown in this statement, such matters being under the control of the department or establishment of the Government that administers the activities covered by the appropriations. The Department, however, for general information has compiled from its records so far as available, and in other cases from figures furnished by the departments and establishments concerned, the following statement, exhibiting by States and Territories the amounts paid to each under the appropriations for Federal aid to States shown under classes I and II in the preceding table. Any discrepancies between this and the preceding table are due to unavoidable differences in the bases upon which these figures have been compiled. The amounts in this table, derived from the accounts of various departments and establishments, are not on the same accounting bases, and are consequently not strictly comparable]

PART A—DIRECT PAYMENTS TO STATES, ETC., UNDER COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS

States, etc.	Under Department of Agriculture					Under Department of the Interior			Under Independent Offices		
	Agricultural experiment stations (1)	Agricultural extension work (2)	Forest funds, etc.[2] (3)	Roads and trails [3] (4)	Payments to counties from submarginal land program (5)	Wildlife restoration [4] (6)	Payments from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act (7)	Payments under certain special funds [5] (8)	State marine schools, U. S. Maritime Commission (9)	Payments to States under Federal Water Power Act (10)	State and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors (11)
Alabama	$172,695.12	$695,062.82	$63,581.85	$35,894.53	$87.37	$11,526.95	$2,168.37	$74.78		$42.53	
Alaska	27,236.48	23,918.00	15,305.05	35,388.64		21,838.75				277.16	
Arizona	102,422.56	117,005.21	95,434.34	125,087.93		28,256.87	1,402.38	12,647.72		356.29	
Arkansas	153,983.20	578,790.37	143,000.95	73,481.04	1,569.27	10,932.03		240.50		15.70	
California	155,941.96	402,987.96	376,748.54	404,400.53		9,951.07	793,017.06	78,122.15	$47,896.05	12,079.88	$313,596.41
Colorado	112,430.96	211,338.52	110,152.78	145,950.14	2,067.46	22,617.41	45,707.96	4,403.92		548.09	22,948.47
Connecticut	110,647.59	129,127.74	17,751.00			4,061.23					92,769.09
Delaware	95,010.20	76,097.80	3,113.00			3,301.86					
District of Columbia				70,450.35							
Florida	120,801.64	219,433.77	139,989.79	16,573.52	477.78	5.00					
Georgia	177,522.92	732,718.71	91,231.91	37,575.61	448.11	11.40					
Hawaii	76,686.40	125,728.49	3,029.00								
Idaho	103,718.56	154,227.74	207,215.47	382,136.93	85.08	53,744.10	241.44	3,097.71		1,721.08	12,847.80
Illinois	176,733.11	580,215.90	9,793.69	18,644.25	818.03	66,000.08					158,432.28
Indiana	152,722.60	462,703.95	10,986.38	2,738.99	46.75	37,748.57					92,400.85
Iowa	154,854.64	529,534.33	1,895.00			5.47		4.27			30,009.28
Kansas	140,050.96	402,975.92	1,829.00			17,071.73					18,733.77
Kentucky	168,938.04	628,720.60	21,939.27	44,873.32	92.63	6,304.10					
Louisiana	145,133.44	457,396.85	66,247.58	7,908.75	282.47	240.63	30,035.48	2.37			
Maine	110,692.16	156,066.44	45,208.82	5,081.66		16,546.45					
Maryland	118,550.48	195,337.15	14,147.00		39.75	11,237.83					
Massachusetts	108,182.20	135,930.73	36,943.00			7,139.40			30,841.29		108,488.00
Michigan	156,967.84	463,291.99	144,753.25	62,870.19	45.55	76,653.22	19.68	32.95		16.89	42,643.51
Minnesota	146,797.64	476,416.20	115,119.31	32,564.97	262.56	4,836.77		12.50		11.19	77,290.20
Mississippi	162,651.40	683,452.30	61,416.39	30,083.57	424.99	23,006.78					

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 65.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States, etc., under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1941* [1]—Continued

PART A—DIRECT PAYMENTS TO STATES, ETC., UNDER COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS—Continued

States, etc.	Under Department of Agriculture					Under Department of the Interior			Under Independent Offices		
	Agricultural experiment stations (1)	Agricultural extension work (2)	Forest funds, etc.[2] (3)	Roads and trails [3] (4)	Payments to counties from submarginal land program (5)	Wildlife restoration [4] (6)	Payments from receipts under Mineral Leasing Act (7)	Payments under certain special funds [5] (8)	State marine schools, U. S. Maritime Commission (9)	Payments to States under Federal Water Power Act (10)	State and territorial homes for disabled soldiers and sailors (11)
Missouri	$166,967.80	$602,511.47	$23,305.54	$55,843.86		$35,565.46		$23.93		$0.28	$19,491.93
Montana	105,503.16	173,797.64	95,883.30	263,636.20	$2,866.72	364.07	$42,949.98	9,141.45		442.71	9,278.47
Nebraska	128,776.60	343,758.63	5,022.08	2,953.60	1,942.98	21,536.52	82.50	32.76			26,417.38
Nevada	92,460.64	73,178.64	20,416.38	37,259.94		83.16	58.98	101.22		667.74	
New Hampshire	98,357.20	93,200.82	28,594.79	46,428.58		9,032.20					8,284.56
New Jersey	120,525.84	171,129.45	35,424.00			9,170.45					29,184.67
New Mexico	103,761.00	142,485.31	41,596.34	96,048.19	1,770.54	26,394.96	320,305.58	73,286.38		64.81	
New York	179,766.31	485,471.51	65,059.00		86.79	88,424.52			$55,786.71		734.80
North Carolina	192,628.00	827,714.56	82,415.53	32,613.46	124.57	54,723.39				70.31	
North Dakota	114,461.92	247,949.65	1,806.75		2,495.68	15,711.65	1,086.13				6,330.00
Ohio	183,014.76	597,585.91	10,340.16	3,354.62	8.80	24,500.19					101,034.84
Oklahoma	157,850.18	553,222.22	24,289.21	9,379.03	291.95	32,902.71	614.88	10,405.80			
Oregon	110,175.80	186,958.47	324,319.48	372,290.58	1,026.14	15,972.36		596,639.02		1,858.23	
Pennsylvania	224,689.52	623,114.05	54,906.09	14,736.21	41.40	81,124.77			25,000.00	37.75	42,994.67
Philippine Islands											
Puerto Rico	98,552.16	185,065.75	3,743.17	7,042.92						13.25	
Rhode Island	92,080.32	59,474.21	2,225.00			309.79					16,892.40
South Carolina	149,464.96	496,824.02	69,174.17	33,208.40	283.47	35,277.52					
South Dakota	114,432.44	259,909.04	29,037.36	17,942.23	7,662.28	1,674.55	266.65	1,152.18			24,298.60
Tennessee	164,783.88	634,573.99	42,841.41	34,862.59	136.56	22,327.70					
Texas	239,364.76	1,190,437.41	75,449.34	30,207.39	1,114.24	78,296.28					
Utah	100,503.68	121,037.04	35,078.24	108,776.48	38.84	26,367.69	53,014.96	18,803.21		874.18	
Vermont	100,471.60	112,747.63	11,061.14	11,715.38		2,679.88					10,089.60
Virginia	161,144.56	532,118.69	49,889.11	62,514.87	15.15	41,046.46				23.41	
Virgin Islands											
Washington	119,515.72	217,905.21	381,289.25	242,141.43	634.47	41,721.71	1,257.66	1,518.45		923.23	58,716.36
West Virginia	143,813.44	317,441.97	41,628.15	48,794.61		26,118.28				1.35	
Wisconsin	150,224.88	480,826.27	105,516.87	27,616.68	253.16	30,895.27		249.76			38,576.14
Wyoming	96,759.52	108,615.74	56,193.20	101,062.41	4,741.99	14,146.66	653,288.97	34,925.33		173.26	2,701.66
Total	6,861,422.75	18,477,534.79	3,513,337.43	3,192,134.58	32,283.53	1,169,405.90	1,945,518.66	844,918.36	159,524.05	20,219.32	1,365,185.65

States, etc.	Under Federal Security Agency						Under Federal Works Agency	Total direct payments
	Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts	Office of Education		To promote education of the blind, American Printing House for the Blind	Bureau of Employment Security [7]	Payments to States under Social Security Act [8]	Public roads, highways [6 9]	
		Cooperative vocational education and rehabilitation	Other [6]					
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
Alabama	$102,361.69	$592,518.10	$1,076.08	$4,783.27	$65,000.00	$3,156,694.56	$3,690,058.30	$8,593,626.32
Alaska	50,000.00				10,000.00	470,414.86		654,378.94
Arizona	75,326.74	108,930.78		971.60	13,040.00	2,555,132.05	1,751,571.25	4,987,585.72
Arkansas	92,678.98	449,192.34		2,092.68	44,920.26	2,605,583.60	2,774,737.04	6,931,217.96
California	139,428.64	937,169.69	23,025.84	3,643.50	143,437.50	46,835,420.91	6,509,333.58	57,186,201.27
Colorado	82,666.96	200,196.74	1,382.26	915.55	26,000.00	9,177,027.37	1,773,540.88	11,939,895.47
Connecticut	89,651.26	187,764.65		1,121.08	40,593.34	4,616,845.22	1,133,822.36	6,424,154.47
Delaware	72,915.22	105,935.01			11,028.75	596,288.43	669,686.94	1,633,377.21
District of Columbia		49,251.15	38,055.32			1,323,651.13	515,158.30	1,996,566.25
Florida	87,955.15	282,701.03		1,999.25	36,565.19	4,589,055.29	1,831,134.32	7,326,691.73
Georgia	105,568.93	653,698.80	7,633.01	2,354.26	75,000.00	4,470,216.76	2,565,220.52	8,919,200.94
Hawaii	74,504.47	107,391.20		392.38	15,000.00	723,753.92	317,049.73	1,443,535.59
Idaho	75,442.42	130,045.61		2,204.78	11,243.68	2,352,115.48	1,497,293.42	4,987,381.30
Illinois	163,317.34	1,074,075.78	9,126.30	5,848.29	184,835.00	24,949,909.57	5,103,693.85	32,501,443.47
Indiana	109,604.53	590,744.02	8,125.50	2,485.05	81,812.11	12,835,270.14	3,268,521.10	17,655,910.54
Iowa	100,217.80	398,399.47	1,312.38	3,176.38	69,772.52	8,495,354.07	4,632,780.27	14,417,315.88
Kansas	93,003.25	280,362.45		1,550.82	65,415.00	5,487,733.63	3,857,667.15	10,366,393.68
Kentucky	101,974.51	546,324.42		3,662.18	67,423.75	4,437,253.15	2,612,342.73	8,639,848.70
Louisiana	95,700.97	409,359.90		2,466.37	50,906.10	6,161,260.96	1,222,219.62	8,649,161.49
Maine	79,751.92	129,841.29			19,400.00	2,854,514.64	972,818.35	4,389,921.73
Maryland	89,952.37	252,882.38		1,775.04	40,000.00	4,660,388.15	1,070,671.76	6,454,981.91
Massachusetts	121,969.69	535,166.77	8,858.89	4,689.84	103,366.69	21,985,588.17	1,708,335.10	24,895,499.77
Michigan	129,218.11	795,430.96	10,101.92	5,418.55	123,954.96	15,872,771.05	5,654,624.50	23,538,815.12
Minnesota	101,355.28	455,668.69	9,232.69	3,232.44	62,254.27	11,929,189.81	3,583,504.61	16,997,749.13
Mississippi	94,578.64	475,635.97		2,036.62	48,683.46	2,382,588.84	2,790,721.44	6,755,280.40
Missouri	114,384.52	681,083.23	116.55	1,961.88	110,764.40	15,090,718.54	4,124,334.15	21,030,073.54
Montana	76,574.53	145,910.07		392.38	13,580.20	2,416,557.25	2,809,373.21	6,166,251.34
Nebraska	86,851.48	267,292.52		952.92	35,609.89	5,044,764.00	2,998,491.75	8,964,485.61
Nevada	71,113.57	63,436.42			10,670.28	650,353.12	1,730,610.44	2,750,410.53
New Hampshire	75,690.19	87,020.00			13,122.32	1,508,800.76	743,925.86	2,712,457.28
New Jersey	119,422.57	519,548.03	10,949.00	1,214.44	102,094.91	9,383,462.92	1,985,566.11	12,487,692.39
New Mexico	75,176.86	118,957.28		1,401.35	10,489.84	1,329,440.04	2,069,430.60	4,410,609.08
New York	223,942.90	1,697,247.68	20,099.66	9,641.25	304,916.00	34,441,616.03	7,080,385.20	44,653,178.36
North Carolina	108,770.17	726,800.09	2,443.85	5,773.54	84,176.67	5,376,459.31	2,978,376.19	10,473,089.64

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 65.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States, etc., under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1941* [1]—Continued

PART A—DIRECT PAYMENTS TO STATES, ETC., UNDER COOPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS—Continued

States, etc.	Under Federal Security Agency						Under Federal Works Agency	Total direct payments
	Colleges for agriculture and mechanic arts	Office of Education		To promote education of the blind, American Printing House for the Blind	Bureau of Employment Security [7]	Payments to States under Social Security Act [8]	Public roads, highways [6 9]	
		Cooperative vocational education and rehabilitation	Other [6]					
	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
North Dakota	$78,326.23	$148,012.40	$1,260.36	$672.65	$16,500.00	$1,826,391.18	$1,690,577.31	$4,151,581.91
Ohio	151,284.28	970,718.29	1,157.40	5,624.07	128,968.25	25,686,458.70	6,708,697.81	34,572,748.08
Oklahoma	99,301.84	512,114.72	235.22	2,746.64	58,960.74	12,526,322.39	2,621,927.85	16,610,565.38
Oregon	81,664.12	200,344.84	9,708.88	2,896.11	24,094.16	4,062,097.81	2,504,222.62	8,494,268.62
Pennsylvania	187,784.41	1,475,915.49		7,828.85	273,395.03	29,479,675.88	6,786,221.14	39,277,465.26
Philippine Islands				392.38				392.38
Puerto Rico	50,000.00	344,805.10		1,046.34		616,231.93	300,847.66	1,607,348.28
Rhode Island	78,407.59	105,024.56			17,366.94	2,002,062.58	787,634.73	3,161,478.12
South Carolina	91,263.82	412,034.16	10,258.69	2,073.99	42,118.44	2,243,413.95	1,623,967.72	5,209,363.31
South Dakota	78,473.05	122,281.82		840.81	16,781.52	2,258,007.83	2,423,327.46	5,356,087.82
Tennessee	101,998.57	591,539.19		3,568.75	76,214.03	5,718,913.80	2,327,198.00	9,718,958.47
Texas	141,232.03	1,234,465.99	28,740.36	7,268.31	183,546.40	13,534,911.81	6,195,681.67	22,940,715.99
Utah	76,210.60	125,120.26		579.22	12,300.96	3,332,679.23	1,265,775.37	5,277,159.96
Vermont	74,397.79	100,438.42			10,000.00	1,086,056.54	836,152.32	2,355,810.30
Virginia	99,617.47	529,786.79	51.87	3,363.23	59,790.00	3,345,605.89	2,221,335.70	7,106,303.20
Virgin Islands								
Washington	89,119.21	284,841.57	1,598.92	1,737.67	39,495.58	9,773,450.84	2,144,858.40	13,400,725.68
West Virginia	91,146.91	306,552.54		2,559.79	45,000.00	4,309,388.65	1,864,165.82	7,196,611.51
Wisconsin	105,941.92	626,513.10	16,488.17	3,643.50	74,247.75	11,013,184.72	1,504,683.73	14,178,861.92
Wyoming	72,758.50	115,942.52			10,000.00	954,455.51	1,392,496.49	3,618,261.76
Total	5,030,000.00	22,265,434.28	221,039.12	125,000.00	3,183,856.89	414,535,502.97	133,226,772.43	616,169,090.71

PART B—GRANTS TO AND EXPENDITURES WITHIN STATES, ETC., PROVIDING DIRECT RELIEF, WORK RELIEF, AND OTHER AID, EXCLUSIVE OF LOANS

States, etc.	Under Department of Agriculture		Under Department of the Interior		Under War Department	Under Federal Security Agency			
	Farm Security Administration [6 10]	Agricultural adjustment program [6]	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration [6]	Virgin Islands	National Guard [11]	Civilian Conservation Corps [12]	National Youth Administration [6]	Public Health Service [6]	Office of Education, training of defense workers
	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Alabama	$4,302,458.51	$22,115,242.03			$889,094.69	$4,760,000.00	$3,150,802.82	$214,415.98	$1,053,822.43
Alaska	20,000.41	6,724.94			60,698.59	813,342.00	15,490.26	6,160.00	
Arizona	1,301,202.79	3,626,535.11			364,978.40	4,589,000.00	504,722.28	23,426.76	105,911.80
Arkansas	2,579,850.68	25,302,316.22			859,707.11	5,949,000.00	2,379,215.89	143,282.13	601,755.85
California	5,406,804.77	19,505,485.77			2,367,522.72	13,599,000.00	6,316,321.74	214,086.90	4,483,118.00
Colorado	1,902,940.05	10,221,019.33			838,763.29	7,139,000.00	1,286,552.58	42,482.18	531,345.64
Connecticut	1,900.95	623,938.56			1,479,987.17	1,700,000.00	1,338,741.08	54,200.00	1,444,445.94
Delaware	13,213.91	520,584.39			192,223.46	510,000.00	249,608.73	13,816.44	181,689.40
District of Columbia	2,978,557.07	4,270,245.56			9,446,537.98	510,000.00	1,987,788.79	95,584.43	396,746.41
Florida	1,752,354.48	3,483,413.81			647,105.94	2,890,000.00	1,647,554.31	91,719.97	824,465.21
Georgia	2,088,249.36	22,652,058.23			1,324,909.30	4,930,000.00	3,619,814.44	221,494.50	1,219,434.04
Hawaii	746.89	8,985,450.87			328,768.83	678,573.00	56,655.02	20,143.28	81,793.79
Idaho	834,401.85	7,086,892.14			507,664.58	8,499,000.00	646,464.41	16,509.73	242,352.21
Illinois	1,027,224.75	36,466,487.63			2,740,063.11	8,329,000.00	8,534,995.60	308,858.53	2,872,302.37
Indiana	1,297,018.89	19,214,743.31			1,321,320.75	4,760,000.00	3,440,296.29	137,142.29	1,270,607.12
Iowa	497,193.01	50,233,115.98			1,360,023.08	4,930,000.00	2,554,667.49	92,621.41	490,739.70
Kansas	885,726.27	32,264,985.86			1,034,321.05	2,380,000.00	2,104,614.39	82,734.12	637,946.75
Kentucky	965,469.49	12,937,845.37			731,971.03	5,099,000.00	2,775,293.06	163,737.23	944,300.23
Louisiana	1,216,434.53	21,150,890.16			1,066,814.93	4,930,000.00	2,275,787.18	138,021.50	713,352.36
Maine	230,390.96	1,886,673.55			537,556.14	1,360,000.00	1,273,427.15	27,149.04	409,207.86
Maryland	122,857.52	1,727,108.22			1,066,490.40	3,400,000.00	1,488,095.59	92,412.14	1,021,407.79
Massachusetts	57,008.89	663,480.24			2,641,009.08	3,230,000.00	4,108,824.73	140,000.00	1,833,530.64
Michigan	582,980.04	10,510,115.36			1,889,059.67	7,989,000.00	5,793,079.33	158,400.00	2,760,319.99
Minnesota	773,457.03	27,100,040.50			1,722,025.89	7,139,000.00	2,952,662.35	93,500.00	763,716.02
Mississippi	1,969,419.58	29,915,899.70			659,692.68	5,099,000.00	2,370,416.16	166,865.34	973,272.84
Missouri	2,335,974.63	23,885,927.20			1,275,745.49	7,139,000.00	3,704,821.00	156,633.82	998,723.55
Montana	1,329,839.93	12,329,150.72			266,883.65	5,099,000.00	674,756.92	8,401.26	139,291.06
Nebraska	1,994,998.49	30,092,412.72			532,278.00	2,550,000.00	1,539,934.87	19,715.69	299,344.75
Nevada	33,639.20	247,803.36			104,371.41	4,250,000.00	114,185.89	5,012.13	57,805.13
New Hampshire	63,828.53	436,000.92			351,712.19	2,040,000.00	487,933.20	22,000.00	204,505.50
New Jersey	112,914.49	997,913.65			1,677,336.76	3,570,000.00	3,812,270.39	156,694.10	1,613,832.59
New Mexico	767,829.86	4,117,570.81			428,706.39	6,629,000.00	567,962.10	29,118.62	197,688.45
New York	364,516.26	5,074,322.01			5,095,252.52	9,519,000.00	13,456,146.30	366,794.64	9,737,079.12
North Carolina	2,130,152.64	18,799,049.69			624,088.60	6,629,000.00	3,667,105.00	219,412.22	1,020,851.44
North Dakota	654,835.73	24,288,329.65			519,398.59	1,020,000.00	838,450.02	19,958.73	211,935.46

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 65.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States, etc., under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1941* [1]—Continued

PART B—GRANTS TO AND EXPENDITURES WITHIN STATES, ETC., PROVIDING DIRECT RELIEF, WORK RELIEF, AND OTHER AID, EXCLUSIVE OF LOANS—Continued

States, etc.	Under Department of Agriculture		Under Department of the Interior		Under War Department	Under Federal Security Agency			
	Farm Security Administration [6] [10]	Agricultural adjustment program [6]	Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration [6]	Virgin Islands	National Guard [11]	Civilian Conservation Corps [12]	National Youth Administration [6]	Public Health Service [6]	Office of Education, training of defense workers
	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
Ohio	$720,954.28	$18,266,208.65			$2,406,371.68	$4,929,000.00	$6,161,893.76	$167,344.50	$2,911,969.26
Oklahoma	1,269,445.82	21,479,547.28			1,252,574.09	5,439,000.00	3,201,855.99	141,361.25	708,157.03
Oregon	955,233.21	5,659,814.60			787,231.86	9,859,000.00	942,975.17	35,994.74	858,372.94
Pennsylvania	1,079,840.25	5,850,785.11			3,414,359.35	8,329,000.00	9,745,501.23	341,823.79	5,699,815.86
Philippine Islands									
Puerto Rico		12,068,784.82	$4,688,329.31		531,102.85	1,011,185.00	863,971.40	111,100.00	399,145.88
Rhode Island	12,231.99	95,838.79			646,991.10	680,000.00	729,442.33	21,220.00	297,615.44
South Carolina	1,109,623.45	16,008,940.68			575,750.21	4,760,000.00	2,176,046.82	145,249.50	764,058.10
South Dakota	1,499,383.54	18,213,350.79			405,714.93	2,550,000.00	843,003.87	33,500.32	151,025.05
Tennessee	806,033.93	14,901,753.98			901,719.74	6,119,000.00	2,964,219.45	176,959.25	1,093,569.17
Texas	4,184,905.21	78,703,905.86			2,565,259.67	9,319,000.00	7,267,129.82	337,320.12	2,540,085.34
Utah	363,204.01	2,827,659.71			669,541.55	5,780,000.00	714,842.20	23,221.41	618,893.84
Vermont	73,580.15	1,428,339.51			352,167.65	1,870,000.00	346,472.94	15,600.00	143,924.75
Virginia	700,920.74	5,857,434.71			918,089.72	9,349,000.00	2,652,561.32	158,178.62	1,183,874.66
Virgin Islands	82,146.95			$148,434.00		207,531.00	31,311.17	3,718.00	5,197.50
Washington	1,063,143.17	6,494,507.34			912,238.61	6,629,000.00	1,695,793.11	71,121.81	955,127.65
West Virginia	668,632.59	2,371,572.04			464,051.41	3,740,000.00	2,220,895.53	84,220.65	1,243,105.80
Wisconsin	857,102.46	14,204,840.66			1,598,155.51	7,479,000.00	3,337,285.24	85,923.70	1,645,397.95
Wyoming	382,902.72	3,831,054.60			346,841.65	4,930,033.27	271,116.38	4,671.11	342,203.54
Total	58,425,676.91	721,004,112.70	4,688,329.31	148,434.00	65,702,245.05	256,666,664.27	137,901,775.09	5,721,033.88	61,900,181.20

States, etc.	Under Federal Works Agency								Total payments within States	Grand total
	Highways		Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, grants [6]	Public Buildings Administration [6]	United States Housing Authority [6]	Work Projects Administration [6]	Public Buildings Administration, national defense housing	Office of the Administrator [13]		
	Forest service (29)	Public Roads Administration [6] (30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)		
Alabama	$31.54	$637,691.87	$1,668,615.35	$537,960.35	$80,838.59	$23,308,094.00		$1,456,918.18	$64,175,986.34	$72,769,612.66
Alaska	350,571.84		57,957.55	340,472.21					1,671,417.80	2,325,796.74
Arizona	257,181.75	351,891.83	84,812.78	144,097.39		5,886,822.00	$353,834.03	2,607.84	17,597,024.76	22,584,610.48
Arkansas	89,682.04	888,144.11	317,000.04	351,094.30		19,482,257.00			58,943,305.37	65,874,523.33
California	926,039.49	1,333,163.52	3,794,716.10	3,097,569.65		66,782,825.00	1,059,215.23	6,648,890.51	135,534,759.40	192,720,960.67
Colorado	442,828.52	582,631.15	814,927.39	335,739.13		14,276,316.00	398,561.35	902.72	38,814,009.33	50,753,904.80
Connecticut		559,999.16	2,171,409.04	468,324.04	.61	11,235,424.00		1,066,073.05	22,144,443.60	28,568,598.07
Delaware		67,734.82	112,523.83	30,580.26		1,985,293.00	77,874.78		3,955,143.02	5,588,520.23
District of Columbia		57,656.95	2,442,619.04	21,856,190.52	675.47	15,675,904.00		1,211,964.09	60,930,470.31	62,927,036.56
Florida	15,396.70	184,903.38	605,713.52	1,077,533.15	179,242.65	22,800,198.00	1,241,437.47	1,115,472.29	38,556,510.88	45,883,202.61
Georgia	27.00	1,244,819.50	922,828.77	446,149.52	43,898.18	23,674,670.00	1,033,756.86	55,478.93	63,477,588.63	72,396,789.57
Hawaii		161,692.90	47,581.78	43,834.46		1,216,315.00	59,097.71	2,597,195.17	14,277,848.70	15,721,384.29
Idaho	511,016.90	314,021.33	74,587.83	99,950.34		5,876,486.00	291,441.90	963.13	25,001,752.35	29,989,133.65
Illinois	33,275.32	1,696,784.83	12,263,051.39	1,286,956.75	11.32	90,459,801.00	568,946.46	223,538.79	166,811,297.85	199,312,741.32
Indiana		943,958.58	2,778,322.74	1,039,019.18	53,447.39	30,956,468.00		152,536.94	67,364,881.48	85,020,792.02
Iowa		1,235,271.00	973,289.20	421,511.63		15,943,321.00			78,731,753.50	93,149,069.38
Kansas		746,229.81	839,263.94	147,538.77		15,604,207.00	318,068.73	58,371.69	57,104,008.38	67,470,402.06
Kentucky	50,474.16	1,109,496.82	1,169,142.22	1,844,356.35	419,217.52	22,968,461.00	2,189,066.42	19,347.17	53,387,178.07	62,027,026.77
Louisiana	800.00	349,679.16	846,385.61	2,288,957.89		19,005,432.00	25,740.02	12,184.33	54,020,479.67	62,669,641.16
Maine	371.90	68,972.00	189,898.05	259,317.76		6,584,297.00	127,391.42		12,954,652.83	17,344,574.56
Maryland		476,036.62	1,415,100.18	752,045.35	16,940.00	8,771,088.00	1,433,889.21	1,051,155.18	22,834,626.20	29,289,608.11
Massachusetts		760,942.85	1,549,352.86	1,238,056.68	6.09	56,352,295.00	1,521,001.85	2,930.83	74,098,439.74	98,993,939.51
Michigan	56,528.45	1,374,086.79	2,577,311.07	1,049,053.06		50,083,568.00	794,942.28	225,520.69	85,843,964.73	109,382,779.85
Minnesota	28,801.89	939,337.02	1,658,829.32	791,068.50	5,937.34	31,466,084.00			75,434,459.86	92,432,208.99
Mississippi	15,976.09	559,197.09	2,228,501.69	297,275.91		19,607,574.00	151,974.35		64,015,065.43	70,770,345.83
Missouri	26,418.00	1,152,579.12	1,613,917.38	811,587.37		42,599,716.00			85,701,043.56	106,731,117.10
Montana	390,347.81	396,960.79	503,888.74	222,802.83		8,052,964.00			29,414,287.71	35,580,539.05
Nebraska		849,858.28	4,677,698.78	583,569.80	140,625.00	16,103,261.00			59,383,697.38	68,348,182.99
Nevada	25,332.60	404,718.10	13,315.82	89,532.37		1,379,277.00			6,724,993.01	9,475,403.54
New Hampshire	37,792.03	164,386.88	573,370.33	27,448.49		4,601,893.00		79,171.58	9,090,042.65	11,802,499.93
New Jersey		773,993.62	5,898,005.46	414,845.27	327,262.81	46,598,410.00	365,624.36	2,008,565.70	68,327,669.20	80,815,361.59
New Mexico	215,979.50	563,481.18	73,709.13	312,055.67		8,131,170.00	274,698.13	2,210.88	22,311,180.72	26,721,789.80
New York		3,160,373.44	14,248,292.97	1,856,252.42	2,215,544.31	117,817,346.00	508,889.66	384,581.56	183,804,391.21	228,457,569.57
North Carolina	13,921.00	887,820.39	888,025.61	477,297.16	220,936.19	23,949,270.00	526,292.22	504,361.01	60,557,583.17	71,030,672.81
North Dakota		347,640.73	77,284.36	192,862.14		7,577,879.00			35,748,574.41	39,900,156.32
Ohio		1,929,768.26	8,275,707.06	589,485.04	108,556.07	78,362,790.00		631,370.38	125,461,418.94	160,034,167.02

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 65.—*Expenditures made by the Government as direct payments to States, etc., under cooperative arrangements and expenditures within States which provided relief and other aid, fiscal year 1941* [1]—Continued

PART B—GRANTS TO AND EXPENDITURES WITHIN STATES, ETC., PROVIDING DIRECT RELIEF, WORK RELIEF, AND OTHER AID, EXCLUSIVE OF LOANS—Continued

States, etc.	Under Federal Works Agency								Total payments within States	Grand total
	Highways		Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, grants [6]	Public Buildings Administration [6]	United States Housing Authority [6]	Work Projects Administration [6]	Public Buildings Administration, national defense housing	Office of the Administrator [13]		
	Forest service (29)	Public Roads Administration [6] (30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)		
Oklahoma	$3,025.00	$793,084.37	$1,529,165.45	$358,422.89	$0.11	$22,664,400.00	$360,971.44		$59,201,010.72	$75,811,576.10
Oregon	459,053.09	406,565.49	94,921.55	266,080.72		10,191,852.00			30,517,095.37	39,011,363.99
Pennsylvania	734.56	3,142,252.35	15,605,608.79	1,280,312.66	230,200.43	104,630,552.00	5,403.27	$1,820,430.22	161,176,619.87	200,454,085.13
Philippine Islands										392.38
Puerto Rico		230,447.00	1,359,165.57	63,135.90		9,120,880.00	374,187.43		30,821,435.16	32,428,783.44
Rhode Island		216,222.60	1,268,579.76	162,305.88		7,728,721.00		978,081.46	12,837,250.35	15,998,728.47
South Carolina	63,171.95	249,287.77	6,691,022.96	312,880.97	64,225.20	21,370,926.00		1,848,036.95	56,139,220.56	61,348,583.87
South Dakota	71,894.76	461,612.91	68,700.23	98,619.91		7,185,389.00	94,264.22		31,676,459.53	37,032,547.35
Tennessee	42.08	318,800.88	1,069,490.86	551,958.66	301,160.40	20,284,385.00		620,776.09	50,109,869.49	59,828,827.96
Texas	1,249.98	1,608,146.14	3,711,322.28	1,270,763.58	150,976.30	48,651,747.00	2,275,735.78	1,847,790.75	164,465,337.83	187,406,053.82
Utah	271,356.80	370,292.63	212,650.80	133,254.21		7,683,819.00		48,941.31	19,717,677.47	24,994,837.43
Vermont	23,323.00	128,495.59	53,908.55	9,594.15		2,616,756.00			7,062,162.29	9,417,972.59
Virginia	2,323.20	739,504.18	935,032.60	665,223.23	23,040.00	13,246,083.00	849,784.62	399,426.84	37,680,477.44	44,786,780.64
Virgin Islands			6,831.04	164,930.35	45.00	6,966.00			657,111.01	657,111.01
Washington	393,604.16	516,113.10	2,839,526.30	1,135,794.41		19,190,926.00	127,065.42	863,707.75	42,887,668.83	56,288,394.51
West Virginia	71,975.36	458,049.23	911,709.18	508,997.88	179,462.50	21,241,493.00			34,164,165.17	41,360,776.68
Wisconsin	57,719.00	378,143.58	1,737,520.00	551,172.81		31,843,560.00		41,648.56	63,817,469.47	77,996,331.39
Wyoming	266,364.71	522,039.86	140,145.58	108,504.26		1,944,804.00			13,090,681.68	16,708,943.44
Total	5,174,632.18	37,814,981.56	116,682,258.43	53,464,344.18	4,762,249.48	1,284,780,435.00	17,409,156.62	27,981,152.57	2,860,227,662.43	3,476,396,753.14

[1] Amounts shown in the numbered columns are based upon figures furnished by departments and agencies of the Government as follows: 1–5 and 20–21 by Department of Agriculture; 6–8 and 22–23 by Department of the Interior; 9–11 by independent offices; 12–17 and 25–28 by Federal Security Agency; 24 by War Department; 18 and 29–36 by Federal Works Agency.

[2] Column 3 comprises $1,432,580.71 payments from the national forests fund; $23,391.88 payments to school funds, national forests fund; $1,979,309.00 forest fire cooperation, and $78,055.84 cooperative distribution of forest planting stock.

[3] Column 4 comprises $459,398.90 roads and trails for States, national forests fund, and $2,732,735.68 forest roads and trails.

[4] Column 6 comprises $1,136,258.45 under Wildlife Restoration Act, $11,383.70 under Migratory Bird Conservation Act, and $21,763.75 under Alaska Game Law.

[5] Column 8 consists of $9,364.13 payments to States of 5 percent of proceeds from sales of public lands; $89,164.99 payments to States under Grazing Act of June 28,1934; $142,151.53 payments to States from potash deposits, royalties, and rentals; $5,762.10 payments of proceeds of sales of Coos Bay wagon-road-grant lands and timber; $372,404.24 payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands; $186,202.12 payments to counties in lieu of taxes on Oregon and California grant lands, 25 percent fund; $10,382.30 payments to Oklahoma from royalties, oil and gas, south half of Red River, and $29,486.95 payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, in lieu of taxes on Coos Bay wagon-road-grant lands.

[6] Columns 14, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 represent expenditures wholly or in part from allocations under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 and supplemental acts. Column 30 includes $6,585,629.36 under the same acts, and $445,647.62 of National Industrial Recovery Act funds.

[7] Expenditures shown in column 16 for the purpose of maintaining public employment offices are made under provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act and must be matched by the respective States. Exclusive of the $62,447,809.08 explained in footnote 8.

[8] Column 17 consists of $392,856,124 57 expenditures for Social Security Board; $10,931,320.69 for Department of Labor, Children's Bureau; and $10,748,057.71 for Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service. Of the $392,856,124.57, $62,447,809.08 was reported by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board as grants for administration of unemployment compensation as provided under title III of the Social Security Act.

[9] Column 18 includes $114,362,025.47 for Federal-aid highway system (regular), $17,244,492.65 for Federal-aid secondary or feeder roads (regular), and $1,620,254.31 for restoration of roads and bridges and flood relief (part regular and part emergency funds).

[10] Column 20 comprises $1,378,501.70 for liquidation and management of resettlement projects and $57,047,175.21 for other expenditures. A total of $57,101,058.77 was from emergency funds and the balance from regular funds. In addition, there were expenditures of $107,673,800.35 covering rural rehabilitation loans from Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds, and $46,612,415.45 covering farm tenant loans.

[11] Column 24, District of Columbia includes $8,839,158.79 charged by War Department to National Guard Bureau.

[12] Concerning expenditures for Civilian Conservation Corps the Federal Security Agency says "The amounts shown represent the present camp distribution of total expenditures, segregated by States on the basis of the number of camps located therein and do not represent expenditures made within or in aid of the several States."

[13] Column 36 represents expenditures under the Lanham Act, Public No. 849, approved Oct. 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1125–1128).

TABLE 66.—*Number and amount of awards of the Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Secretary of State and the amount paid and balance due, by classes, as of September 30, 1941*

Awards certified	Total number of awards	Total amount	Class I		Class II		Class III		Private Law No. 509, approved July 19, 1940		United States Government	
			Number of awards	Awards on account of death and personal injury	Number of awards	Awards of $100,000 and less	Number of awards	Other awards over $100,000	Number of awards	Amount	Number of awards	Amount
1. Amount due on account:												
Principal of wards:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922	4,734	$175,955,880.92	424	$3,549,437.75	3,996	$15,562,321.98	310	$114,809,326.78			4	$42,034,794.41
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928	2,291	5,582,354.38	115	556,625.00	2,169	2,447,803.92	7	2,577,925.46				
Private Law No. 509, approved July 19, 1940	1	160,000.00							1	$160,000.00		
		181,698,235.30		4,106,062.75		18,010,125.90		117,387,252.24		160,000.00		42,034,794.41
Less amounts paid by Alien Property Custodian and others		187,226.85				48,012.50		139,214.35				
		181,511,008.45		4,106,062.75		17,962,113.40		117,248,037.89		160,000.00		42,034,794.41
Interest to Jan. 1, 1928, at rates specified in awards:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922		78,751,456.32		745,302.98		7,113,930.76		51,682,897.36				19,209,325.22
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928		2,649,630.04		115,976.22		971,159.15		1,562,494.67				
Private Law No. 509		64,000.00								64,000.00		
Total payable to Jan. 1, 1928		262,976,094.81		4,967,341.95		26,047,203.31		170,493,429.92		224,000.00		61,244,119.63
Interest thereon to date of payment or, if unpaid Sept. 30, 1941, at 5% per annum as specified in the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928		97,492,689.89		236,195.75		2,061,179.06		52,957,434.79		147,229.85		42,090,650.44
Total	7,026	360,468,784.70	539	5,203,537.70	6,165	28,108,382.37	317	223,450,864.71	1	371,229.85	4	103,334,770.07
2. Payments made on account to Sept. 30, 1941:												
Principal of awards:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922	[1] 4,401	144,254,928.83	424	3,549,437.75	3,977	15,494,064.79		[1] 125,211,426.29				
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928	[1] 2,263	6,095,390.66	115	556,625.00	2,148	2,445,886.69		[1] 3,092,878.97				
Private Law No. 509		119,501.63								[1] 119,501.63		

Interest to Jan. 1, 1928, at rates specified in awards:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922		7,850,793.51		745,302.98		7,105,490.53		(2)				
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928		1,086,361.01		115,976.22		970,384.79		(2)				
Private Law No. 509										(2)		
Interest at 5% per annum from Jan. 1, 1928, to date of payment as directed by the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928		2,277,881.63		236,195.75		2,041,685.88		(2)		(2)		
Total payment to Sept. 30, 1941		161,684,857.27		5,203,537.70		28,057,512.68		128,304,305.26		119,501.63		
Less ½ of 1% deduction from each payment:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922		[3] 769,438.12		22,249.66		121,130.84		626,057.62				
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928		[4] 38,389.03		3,767.97		19,156.68		15,464.38				
Private Law No. 509		[5] 795.35								795.35		
Net payment made to claimants to Sept. 30, 1941	6,664	160,876,234.77	539	5,177,520.07	6,125	27,917,225.16		127,662,783.26		118,706.28		
3. Balance due on account:												
Principal of awards:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922	333	102,405,947.82			19	20,244.69	310	41,141,583.50			4	61,244,119.63
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928	28	1,049,458.39			21	1,917.23	7	1,047,541.16				
Private Law No. 509	1	104,498.37							1	104,498.37		
Interest to Jan. 1, 1928, at rates specified in awards:												
Agreement of Aug. 10, 1922		8,440.23				8,440.23						
Agreement of Dec. 31, 1928		774.36				774.36						
Private Law No. 509												
Accrued interest at 5% per annum from Jan. 1, 1928, on total amount payable as of Jan. 1, 1928, to Sept. 30, 1941		95,214,808.26				[6] 19,493.18		52,957,434.79		147,229.85		42,090,650.44
Balance due claimants as of Sept. 30, 1941	362	198,783,927.43			40	50,869.69	317	95,146,559.45	1	251,728.22	4	103,334,770.07

[1] Includes payments on account of interest to Jan. 1, 1928, on Class III awards and Private Law No. 509. Payments on this class of awards are first applied on account of the total amount payable as of Jan. 1, 1928, as directed by the Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928 until total of all payments on the three classes equals 80 percent of the amount payable Jan. 1, 1928. Payment of accrued interest since Jan. 1, 1928, on this class of claims deferred in accordance with act.

[2] See note 1.

[3] This amount has been covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

[4] Of this amount $24,150.09 has been paid to the Government of Germany. A further sum of $14,238.94 is payable in connection with the adjudication of late claims under the agreement of Dec. 31, 1928.

[5] Amount withheld and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

[6] Includes $16,218.77 interest accrued from Jan. 1, 1928, to Mar. 11, 1940, on $26,612.06 representing awards plus interest to Jan. 1, 1928. No applications filed by claimants. Time for filing applications expired Mar. 11, 1940.

TABLE 67.—*Transactions in food order stamps for the Surplus Marketing Administration from May 16, 1939, to June 30, 1941*

A. STAMPS ISSUED, BY STATES (MONEY VALUE)

State	Orange stamps [1]	Blue stamps [2]
Alabama	$1,067,250.00	$2,916,104.00
Arizona	2,732,300.00	1,366,150.00
Arkansas	2,026,711.00	2,071,554.50
California	20,382,278.00	10,138,039.00
Colorado	3,179,076.00	1,585,538.00
Connecticut	835,950.00	556,228.00
Delaware	182,700.00	91,350.00
District of Columbia		
Florida	1,601,700.00	1,344,350.00
Georgia	2,021,684.00	2,048,792.00
Idaho	419,850.00	208,725.00
Illinois	12,213,690.00	6,286,515.00
Indiana	692,200.00	418,950.00
Iowa	4,481,380.00	2,898,770.00
Kansas	2,477,854.00	1,354,484.00
Kentucky	1,180,870.00	1,046,535.00
Louisiana	1,725,225.00	1,278,562.50
Maine	719,205.00	369,617.50
Maryland	1,305,500.00	652,750.00
Massachusetts	6,586,615.00	3,306,191.00
Michigan	5,563,100.00	2,824,932.00
Minnesota	9,434,390.00	5,707,401.00
Mississippi	3,271,100.00	3,716,400.00
Missouri	2,671,380.00	1,335,690.00
Montana	970,000.00	485,000.00
Nebraska	3,474,489.00	1,745,021.00
Nevada	130,600.00	65,300.00
New Hampshire	1,600,600.00	800,486.00
New Jersey	3,867,450.00	1,933,725.00
New Mexico	934,800.00	467,400.00
New York	22,087,608.00	11,049,910.00
North Carolina	1,226,350.00	1,060,225.00
North Dakota	1,830,155.00	942,122.50
Ohio	9,180,032.00	5,244,222.00
Oklahoma	4,562,002.00	5,335,140.00
Oregon	3,668,789.00	1,834,394.50
Pennsylvania	9,815,892.00	4,933,676.00
Rhode Island	2,627,514.00	1,374,211.00
South Carolina	997,200.00	1,065,550.00
South Dakota	1,806,761.00	972,104.50
Tennessee	2,574,950.00	2,223,075.00
Texas	4,972,701.00	4,552,475.50
Utah	2,888,662.00	1,444,331.00
Vermont	110,295.00	55,147.50
Virginia	486,784.00	385,954.00
Washington	9,619,994.00	5,035,776.00
West Virginia		
Wisconsin	2,267,672.00	1,136,887.00
Wyoming	149,600.00	74,800.00
Virgin Islands	5,000.00	27,000.00
Total	178,687,908.00	107,767,562.00

[1] Sold to municipalities.
[2] Issued free in connection with the sale of orange stamps and in lieu of direct relief.

TABLE 67.—*Transactions in food order stamps for the Surplus Marketing Administration from May 16, 1939, to June 30, 1941*—Continued

B. STAMPS ISSUED AND REDEEMED, BY MONTHS FISCAL YEAR 1941, AND BY YEARS (MONEY VALUE)

Year and month	Issued	Redeemed	Cumulative amounts outstanding
Fiscal year 1939	$397,329.00	$256,934.75	$140,394.25
Fiscal year 1940	44,309,859.50	36,505,226.75	7,945,027.00
Month:			
1940: July	9,997,275.00	8,476,391.00	9,465,911.00
August	12,713,381.00	10,253,901.75	11,925,390.25
September	13,158,289.00	11,127,669.50	13,956,009.75
October	16,938,081.00	13,791,997.25	17,102,093.50
November	16,503,993.00	14,138,480.50	19,467,606.00
December	18,637,204.00	16,158,386.00	21,946,424.00
1941: January	19,797,019.50	20,109,494.50 [3] 12.00	21,633,937.00
February	23,412,096.00	18,327,073.00 [3] 27.75	26,718,932.25
March	25,084,471.00	23,592,900.50 [3] 54.00	28,210,448.75
April	28,460,928.00	25,525,556.00 [3] 16.25	31,145,804.50
May	28,771,751.50	27,153,169.50 [3] 89.75	32,764,296.75
June	28,273,792.50	26,856,838.00 [3] 1,228.00	34,180,023.25
Fiscal year 1941	241,748,281.50	215,513,285.25	34,180,023.25
Grand total	286,455,470.00	252,275,446.75	34,180,023.25

[3] Stamps canceled but not redeemed

TABLE 68.—*Transactions in stamps exchangeable for cotton and cotton surpluses for the Surplus Marketing Administration from May 6, 1940, to June 30, 1941*

A. STAMPS ISSUED, BY CITIES (MONEY VALUE)

City	Date of first sale	Green stamps [1]	Brown stamps [2]
1. Memphis, Tenn	May 6, 1940	$48,900.00	$122,900.00
2. Springfield, Mass	June 3, 1940	157,800.00	157,800.00
3. Minneapolis, Minn	June 28, 1940	245,000.00	294,000.00
4. St. Paul, Minn	June 29, 1940	142,500.00	210,000.00
5. West Springfield, Mass	Aug. 17, 1940	10,100.00	10,100.00
6. Los Angeles, Calif	Aug. 30, 1940	1,001,000.00	1,074,000.00
7. Columbia, S. C	Oct. 1, 1940	23,700.00	23,700.00
8. Hartford, Conn	Oct. 2, 1940	52,500.00	52,500.00
9. Columbus, Ga	Oct. 30, 1940	17,000.00	17,000.00
10. Houston, Tex	Nov. 14, 1940	76,000.00	76,000.00
11. State of Arkansas	Nov. 26, 1940	25,300.00	25,300.00
12. Charlotte, N. C	Dec. 13, 1940	19,700.00	19,700.00
13. Nashville, Tenn	Dec. 26, 1940	40,000.00	40,000.00
14. Waco, Tex	do	33,500.00	33,500.00
15. Brockton, Mass	Dec. 31, 1940	26,100.00	26,100.00
16. Fort Wayne, Ind	Jan. 11, 1941	20,600.00	31,600.00
17. Grand Rapids, Mich	Feb. 4, 1941	54,000.00	73,500.00
18. Greensboro, N. C	Feb. 25, 1941	13,750.00	13,750.00
19. El Paso, Tex	Feb. 27, 1941	14,500.00	14,500.00
20. State of Oklahoma	Feb. 28, 1941	13,600.00	13,600.00
21. Wichita, Kans	Mar. 13, 1941	23,900.00	43,200.00
22. San Joaquin area, Calif	Mar. 25, 1941	76,850.00	76,850.00
23. Lowell, Mass	Apr. 12, 1941	19,500.00	19,500.00
24. Toledo, Ohio	do	42,500.00	63,500.00
25. State of Arizona	Apr. 21, 1941	30,000.00	30,000.00
26. Akron, Ohio	May 29, 1941	16,500.00	23,500.00
27. Summit County, Ohio	do	5,000.00	15,000.00
28. State of New Mexico	June 2, 1941	5,500.00	5,500.00
29. Hillsboro, Tex	June 25, 1941	2,400.00	2,400.00
30. Lawrence, Mass	June 26, 1941	7,000.00	7,000.00
31. Sioux City, Iowa	June 30, 1941	9,500.00	19,000.00
Total		2,274,200.00	2,635,000.00

Footnotes on p. 664.

TABLE 68.—*Transactions in stamps exchangeable for cotton and cotton surpluses for the Surplus Marketing Administration from May 6, 1940, to July 30, 1941*—Continued

B. STAMPS ISSUED AND REDEEMED, BY MONTHS (MONEY VALUE)

Month	Issued		Redeemed	
	Green stamps	Brown stamps	Green stamps	Brown stamps
1940				
May	$13,000.00	$31,500.00	$5,320.50	$13,033.00
June	70,000.00	88,000.00	13,644.75	16,264.75
July	78,000.00	103,000.00	40,695.25	46,772.50
August	32,000.00	41,000.00	33,673.75	46,365.00
September	197,500.00	216,500.00	86,052.00	101,634.75
October	162,500.00	182,000.00	167,073.75	183,828.25
November	121,650.00	133,150.00	119,329.75	134,579.50
December	176,100.00	186,600.00	140,045.50	141,897.50
1941				
January	201,350.00	226,850.00	195,389.25	213,563.25
February	173,200.00	195,700.00	144,165.75	155,154.25
March	196,550.00	257,050.00	173,440.00	[3] 187,173.75
April	364,400.00	440,400.00	248,050.25	283,262.50
May	219,100.00	238,600.00	259,457.75	296,013.50
June	268,850.00	294,650.00	225,892.75	250,491.00
Total	2,274,200.00	2,635,000.00	1,852,231.00	2,070,033.50

[1] Issued free, for purchase of cotton products, to producers who reduce their cotton acreage planted.
[2] Issued free, for purchase of cotton surpluses, to producers who reduce their cotton acreage planted.
[3] Includes $7 of stamps canceled but not redeemed.

PERSONNEL

TABLE 69.—*Number of employees in the departmental service of the Treasury Department in Washington, quarterly from June 30, 1940, to June 30, 1941*

Bureau, office, or division	June 30, 1940	Sept. 30, 1940	Dec. 31, 1940	Mar. 31, 1941	June 30, 1941	Increase or decrease (−) since June 30, 1940
Bureau of Accounts:						
Office of the Commissioner	205	232	240	266	263	58
Disbursement	710	749	763	778	795	85
Chief Clerk	99	133	135	134	153	54
Coast Guard	366	373	420	438	463	97
Comptroller of the Currency	471	462	453	444	439	−32
Customs	189	196	196	187	196	7
Engraving and Printing	5,649	5,611	5,688	5,983	6,345	696
Federal Alcohol [1]	137					−137
Internal Revenue [2]	4,604	4,632	4,561	4,659	4,743	139
Mint	43	44	43	52	53	10
Narcotics	87	84	83	87	85	−2
Personnel	21	61	59	61	57	36
Printing	36	34	34	34	34	−2
Procurement	630	642	684	681	709	79
Processing Tax Board of Review	(3)	23	22	25	25	25
Public Debt:						
Office of the Commissioner	36	39	40	41	31	−5
Public Debt Accounts and Audit	152	151	150	148	151	−1
Loans and Currency	1,367	1,376	1,361	1,376	1,542	175
Paper Custody	25	27	26	27	27	2
Register of the Treasury	375	370	376	374	356	−19
Savings Bonds	208	200	203	221	247	39
Miscellaneous	47	35	29	39	122	75

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 69.—*Number of employees in the departmental service of the Treasury Department in Washington, quarterly from June 30, 1940, to June 30, 1941*—Continued

Bureau, office, or division	June 30, 1940	Sept. 30, 1940	Dec. 31, 1940	Mar. 31, 1941	June 30, 1941	Increase or decrease (−) since June 30, 1940
Secret Service	21	24	65	69	36	15
Guard Force	236	223	227	267	301	65
Secretary:						
Office of the Secretary	[4] 63	94	99	107	96	33
General Counsel	51	52	52	55	56	5
Research and Statistics	65	85	91	108	105	40
Foreign Funds Control	([4])	124	179	271	418	418
Superintendent of Treasury Buildings	264	267	267	249	256	−8
Treasurer of the United States	1,061	1,058	1,115	1,256	1,330	269
Emergency relief	1,641	1,147	1,129	1,027	1,049	−592
Total	18,859	18,548	18,790	19,464	20,483	1,624

[1] Federal Alcohol Administration abolished effective June 30, 1940, and its functions transferred to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.
[2] Includes Processing Tax Board of Review on June 30, 1940. Beginning Sept. 30, 1940, includes employees formerly under Federal Alcohol Administration, see note 1.
[3] Included in Bureau of Internal Revenue.
[4] Foreign Funds Control included in Office of the Secretary on June 30, 1940.

NOTE.—The figures in this table show the actual number of names appearing on pay rolls for the period covering the last half of each month.

TABLE 70.—*Number of employees in the departmental and field services of the Treasury Department on June 30, 1940, and June 30, 1941*

Bureau, office, or division	June 30, 1940			June 30, 1941			Increase or decrease (−)		
	Departmental	Field	Total	Departmental	Field	Total	Departmental	Field	Total
Coast Guard	366	18,300	[1] 18,666	463	23,994	[1] 24,457	97	5,694	5,791
Customs	189	8,846	9,035	196	8,815	9,011	7	−31	−24
Comptroller of the Currency	471	816	1,287	439	900	1,339	−32	84	52
Disbursement	710	383	1,093	795	587	1,382	85	204	289
Federal Alcohol	137	-------	137	([2])	-------	([2])	−137	-------	−137
Internal Revenue [3]	4,604	19,813	24,417	4,743	23,820	28,563	139	4,007	4,146
Mint	43	1,000	1,043	53	2,375	2,428	10	1,375	1,385
Narcotics	87	277	364	85	282	367	−2	5	3
Procurement	630	2	632	709	5	714	79	3	82
Public Debt	2,002	19	2,021	2,476	21	2,497	474	2	476
Secret Service	21	322	343	36	372	408	15	50	65
Office of the Secretary [4]	63	-------	63	96	25	121	33	25	58
Emergency relief	1,641	4,534	6,175	1,049	3,305	4,354	−592	−1,229	−1,821
All others	7,895	-------	7,895	9,343	-------	9,343	1,448	-------	1,448
Total	18,859	54,312	73,171	20,483	64,501	84,984	1,624	10,189	11,813

[1] Includes 13,765 in military personnel on June 30, 1940, and 19,235 on June 30, 1941.
[2] See note 1, table 69.
[3] See note 2, table 69.
[4] See note 4, table 69.

NOTE.—See note, table 69.

TABLE 71.—*Number of persons retired, departmental and field services of the Treasury Department, Aug. 20, 1920, to June 30, 1941, and number of persons eligible for retirement but retained, as of June 30, 1941*

Bureau, office, or division	Retired					Retained as of June 30, 1941
	On account of age	On account of disability	Involuntary separation, 15 years service	Involuntary separation, 30 years service	Total	
DEPARTMENTAL						
Accounts:						
Office of the Commissioner	1	2	3	1	7	
Bookkeeping and Warrants	14	8		2	24	
Disbursement	26	26		1	53	
Chief Clerk	130	49	1		180	
Coast Guard	13	19		3	35	
Comptroller of the Currency	59	31	1	19	110	
Customs	14	5		3	22	
Engraving and Printing	1,046	700	23	1	1,770	
Internal Revenue	167	245	10	14	436	1
Mint	2	1		2	5	
Narcotics	3	3		1	7	
Personnel	2	3	2		7	1
Printing	9	11			20	
Procurement	75	63	2	19	159	
Public Debt:						
Office of the Commissioner	10	9			19	
Public Debt Accounts and Audit	7	13			20	
Loans and Currency	102	211	5		318	1
Paper Custody	1	2			3	1
Register of the Treasury	65	99	1	1	166	
Savings Bonds		2			2	
Secret Service	17	17			34	1
Secretary	1	3		3	7	
General Counsel	1				1	
Superintendent of Treasury Buildings	27	46			73	
Treasurer of the United States	156	268	1	66	491	
All others	118	25	8		151	
Total departmental	2,066	1,861	57	136	4,120	5
FIELD						
Coast Guard	38	27	3	1	69	
Customs	1,970	718	10	146	2,844	2
Disbursement		6			6	
Internal Revenue	639	305	163	70	1,177	4
Mint and Assay Offices	372	75	6	2	455	
Narcotics	6	17			23	
Procurement	779	284	6	4	1,073	
All others	174	168	51	6	399	
Total field	3,978	1,600	239	229	6,046	6
Grand total	6,044	3,461	296	365	10,166	11

ESTIMATES

TABLE 72.—*Receipts and expenditures in general and special accounts, actual for the fiscal year 1941 and estimated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, in detail, as exhibited in the Budget for 1943*

General and special accounts	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941 [1]
BUDGET SUMMARY			
Receipts (details on pp. 667 to 677)	$16,487,200,000	$11,943,993,000	$7,607,211,852.08
Expenditures (details on pp. 678 to 681)	59,027,992,300	30,675,796,162	12,774,890,323.97
Excess of expenditures	42,540,792,300	18,731,803,162	5,167,678,471.89
DETAILS OF RECEIPTS			
1. Internal revenue:			
(1) Income taxes:			
Corporation:			
Normal and surtax, current [2]	3,462,000,000	2,509,000,000	1,649,024,603.25
Excess-profits tax	2,691,000,000	1,234,000,000	164,308,967.23
Declared value excess-profits tax	51,000,000	24,000,000	28,076,284.66
Total corporation	6,204,000,000	3,767,000,000	1,841,409,855.14
Individual, current	4,793,000,000	3,070,000,000	1,314,265,806.56
Back taxes:			
Corporation (normal and surtax) and individual	315,000,000	305,000,000	306,350,258.88
Unjust enrichment tax	4,000,000	5,000,000	9,095,561.51
Total back taxes	319,000,000	310,000,000	315,445,820.39
Total income taxes (collection basis)	11,316,000,000	7,147,000,000	3,471,121,482.09
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis			−1,483,633.61
Total income taxes (daily Treasury statement basis)	11,316,000,000	7,147,000,000	3,469,637,848.48
(2) Miscellaneous internal revenue:			
Capital stock tax	239,500,000	232,000,000	166,652,639.88
Estate tax	500,000,000	360,000,000	355,194,033.49
Gift tax	39,700,000	150,000,000	51,863,714.03
Liquor taxes:			
Distilled spirits (domestic and imported) (excise tax) [2]	746,400,000	640,000,000	428,461,877.30
Fermented malt liquors [2]	367,800,000	353,100,000	316,736,852.63
Rectification tax [2]	13,500,000	16,500,000	13,457,180.70
Wines (domestic and imported) (excise tax) [2]	37,000,000	27,400,000	11,423,437.17
Special taxes in connection with liquor occupations	12,500,000	12,200,000	11,926,361.64
Container stamps	11,900,000	11,600,000	10,123,000.68
Floor stocks taxes	5,300,000	33,000,000	25,304,050.09
All other	1,400,000	1,200,000	1,039,804.94
Total liquor taxes	1,195,800,000	1,095,000,000	818,472,565.15
Tobacco taxes:			
Cigarettes (small) [2]	763,400,000	693,900,000	616,744,342.40
Tobacco (chewing and smoking) [2]	53,900,000	55,000,000	54,927,762.02
Cigars (large) [2]	14,700,000	14,100,000	13,036,904.64
Snuff	7,500,000	7,300,000	6,899,820.62
Cigarette papers and tubes	1,800,000	1,700,000	1,431,315.35
All other [2]	142,000	140,000	137,792.66
Total tobacco taxes	841,442,000	772,140,000	693,177,937.69
Stamp taxes:			
Issues of securities, bond transfers, and deeds of conveyance	26,500,000	25,400,000	22,072,503.40
Stock transfers	12,800,000	11,800,000	12,176,496.92
Playing cards [2]	5,700,000	5,700,000	4,756,572.10
Silver bullion sales or transfers	25,000	25,000	51,286.28
Total stamp taxes	45,025,000	42,925,000	39,056,858.70

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 72.—*Receipts and expenditures in general and special accounts, actual for the fiscal year 1941 and estimated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, in detail, as exhibited in the Budget for 1943*—Continued

General and special accounts	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941 [1]
DETAILS OF RECEIPTS—Continued			
1. Internal revenue—Continued.			
(2) Miscellaneous internal revenue—Con.			
Manufacturers' excise taxes:			
Gasoline	$385,400,000	$372,500,000	$343,021,269.39
Lubricating oils	45,000,000	44,000,000	38,220,844.40
Passenger automobiles and motorcycles	7,900,000	85,800,000	81,402,519.06
Automobile trucks, busses, and trailers	14,600,000	16,600,000	10,746,619.35
Parts and accessories for automobiles	30,800,000	26,500,000	13,083,554.90
Tires and inner tubes	20,400,000	40,700,000	51,054,262.05
Rubber articles	5,900,000	8,100,000	
Electrical energy	51,700,000	50,600,000	47,021,015.62
Electric, gas, and oil appliances	6,700,000	6,500,000	
Electric light bulbs	4,000,000	2,400,000	
Electric signs	1,600,000	1,500,000	
Radio receiving sets, phonographs, phonograph records, and musical instruments	12,100,000	13,200,000	6,935,182.03
Refrigerators, refrigerating apparatus, and air conditioners	5,700,000	14,000,000	13,278,909.68
Washing machines	200,000	200,000	
Business and store machines	4,600,000	5,300,000	
Photographic apparatus	11,200,000	6,100,000	1,884.37
Optical equipment	400,000	300,000	
Matches	8,200,000	5,100,000	95,140.82
Luggage	4,500,000	2,800,000	
Sporting goods	11,800,000	5,800,000	124,205.12
Firearms, shells, pistols, and revolvers	4,300,000	4,300,000	5,621,074.38
Floor stocks taxes, tires and inner tubes, and matches		8,500,000	
Total manufacturers' excise taxes	637,000,000	720,800,000	610,606,481.17
Retailers' excise taxes:			
Jewelry, etc	61,700,000	34,900,000	
Furs	53,000,000	27,200,000	
Toilet preparations	20,400,000	11,100,000	
Total retailers' excise taxes	135,100,000	73,200,000	
Miscellaneous taxes:			
Telephone, telegraph, radio and cable facilities, leased wires, etc	52,800,000	44,400,000	27,331,113.61
Telephone bill	56,600,000	36,200,000	
Transportation of oil by pipe line	14,200,000	13,900,000	12,480,585.65
Transportation of persons	38,000,000	20,800,000	
Admissions	159,600,000	122,600,000	70,963,094.06
Club dues and initiation fees	9,900,000	9,900,000	6,582,649.28
Leases of safe deposit boxes	4,400,000	3,700,000	2,215,898.10
Use of motor vehicles and boats	161,800,000	70,300,000	
Coconut and other vegetable oils processed [2]	2,400,000	5,200,000	5,163,184.40
Oleomargarine, etc., including special taxes and adulterated butter	2,700,000	2,400,000	2,151,335.78
Bituminous coal tax	[3] 5,300,000	4,900,000	4,385,798.77
Sugar tax [2]	66,200,000	72,200,000	74,834,721.90
Coin-operated amusement and gaming devices	5,700,000	4,200,000	
Bowling alleys and billiard and pool tables	1,500,000	1,100,000	
All other, including repealed taxes [4]	800,000	5,100,000	13,420,720.46
Total miscellaneous taxes	581,900,000	416,900,000	219,529,102.01
Total miscellaneous internal revenue (collection basis)	4,206,467,000	3,862,965,000	2,954,553,332.12
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis			+12,310,466.71
Total miscellaneous internal revenue (daily Treasury statement basis)	4,206,467,000	3,862,965,000	2,966,863,798.83

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 72.—*Receipts and expenditures in general and special accounts, actual for the fiscal year 1941 and estimated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, in detail, as exhibited in the Budget for 1943*—Continued

General and special accounts	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941 [1]
DETAILS OF RECEIPTS—Continued			
1. Internal revenue—Continued.			
(3) Employment taxes:			
Taxes on employment by other than carriers:			
Federal Insurance Contributions Act	$1,394,100,000	$900,400,000	$690,554,674.33
Federal Unemployment Tax Act	150,400,000	117,600,000	97,676,584.19
Total	1,544,500,000	1,018,000,000	788,231,258.52
Taxes on carriers and their employees (Ch. 9, Subch. B of the Internal Revenue Code)	194,400,000	170,700,000	136,942,076.40
Total employment taxes	1,738,900,000	1,188,700,000	925,173,334.92
Total internal revenue	17,261,367,000	12,198,665,000	7,361,674,982.23
2. Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act	9,500,000	8,500,000	6,814,717.52
3. Customs	297,000,000	368,000,000	391,870,013.27
4. Miscellaneous receipts:			
(1) Miscellaneous taxes:			
Federal intermediate credit banks franchise tax (special account)	475,000	468,000	547,934.48
Tonnage tax	1,250,500	1,250,500	1,251,489.08
Immigration head tax	730,000	730,000	530,986.00
Taxes, Canal Zone	128,300	128,300	123,151.25
Tax on hydraulic mining in California (special account)	7,500	7,500	7.76
Total miscellaneous taxes	2,591,300	2,584,300	2,453,568.57
(2) Rents and royalties:			
Rent of public buildings, grounds, etc	292,300	292,900	259,568.07
Rent of land	706,325	710,325	623,683.66
Ground rent	4,000	4,000	4,031.33
Receipts under mineral leasing acts	570,000	570,000	576,433.00
Receipts under mineral leasing acts (special account)	5,130,000	5,139,000	5,194,030.72
Receipts for range improvements	300,000	300,000	278,369.84
Receipts from potash deposits, royalties and rentals	33,400	33,400	21,400.98
Receipts from potash deposits, royalties and rentals (special account)	300,000	300,000	192,608.78
Potash deposits, royalties and rentals, act of Oct. 2, 1941 (special account)	40,000	40,000	40,632.34
Receipts from leases of flood-control lands (special account)	20,000	20,000	[a] *1,148.37*
Royalties on oil, gas, etc	14,350	14,350	12,854.25
Royalties on coal leases in Alaska	8,000	8,000	8,163.52
Royalties, naval petroleum reserves, California	900,000	900,000	744,663.29
Rentals on leases covering gas rights	200	200	161.72
Rentals of tenant farms, Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	65,000	65,000	34,373.86
Rent on films leased	2,500	2,500	3,138.64
Rent of docks, wharves, and piers	22,200	22,200	16,075.34
Rent of equipment	297,030	299,130	274,452.37
Rent of camp and house sites	3,830	3,680	51,261.51
Rent of telegraph and telephone facilities	21,750	20,750	15,206.68
Rent of water-power sites	156,000	156,000	157,008.14
Pipe-line rentals	15,000	15,000	15,000.00
Deposits, rents, national defense housing projects (emergency funds for the President), Navy and War (special account)	1,951,700	1,600,200	15,230.64
Deposits, rents, national defense housing projects (United States Housing Authority), Navy and War (special accounts)	400,000	265,000	9,174.65
Rental or operation of property, defense housing, Federal Works Agency	12,411,052	4,985,088	----------

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 72.—*Receipts and expenditures in general and special accounts, actual for the fiscal year 1941 and estimated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, in detail, as exhibited in the Budget for 1943*—Continued

General and special accounts	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941
DETAILS OF RECEIPTS—Continued			
4. Miscellaneous receipts—Continued.			
(2) Rents and royalties—Continued.			
Amortization payments from rents, national defense housing (emergency funds for the President), Navy and War	$2,048,300	$1,599,800	
Rental or operation of property, defense housing, temporary shelter (Navy and Agriculture)	553,000	182,000	
Other	350	350	$289.42
Total rents and royalties	26,266,287	17,548,873	8,546,664.38
(3) Permits, privileges, and licenses:			
Alaska fund	200,000	200,000	199,168.43
Business concessions	265,900	264,200	227,558.82
Camp and recreational sites			162.50
Immigration reentry permits (earned)	157,000	152,000	171,376.15
Licenses under Federal Power Act	161,600	161,275	162,487.46
Licenses under Federal Power Act (special account)	217,000	213,775	220,100.32
Permits to operate motor vehicles	14,000	14,000	12,447.00
Permits to enter national parks	1,720,000	1,700,000	1,722,527.26
Permits, fishing and hunting	1,000	1,000	2,000.00
Pipe-line water rights	140	140	145.00
Power permits	5,540	5,510	8,624.68
Receipts due States under Grazing Act, June 28, 1934 (special account)	601,250	601,250	566,971.94
Revenues, Indian Arts and Crafts Board (special account)	300	300	281.50
Revenues, Washington National Airport	600,000	400,000	2,360.90
Rights-of-way on and occupancy of public lands	30,500	30,200	23,823.28
Other	100	100	97.00
Total permits, privileges, and licenses	3,974,330	3,743,780	3,320,132.24
(4) Mint receipts:			
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, etc	1,315,000	1,719,000	4,325,360.71
Seigniorage	80,000,000	80,000,000	67,906,883.71
Total mint receipts	81,315,000	81,719,000	72,232,244.42
(5) Interest, exchange, and dividends:			
Interest on deferred collections or payments	305,021	248,921	239,222.95
Interest on bonds of foreign governments under funding agreements		19,656	253,529.22
Interest on obligations of Reconstruction Finance Corporation purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury	24,000,000	7,700,000	325,034.10
Interest on securities received from Reconstruction Finance Corporation under act Feb. 24, 1938	2,300	3,300	14,379.79
Interest on Government-owned securities	52,560	52,560	57,665.30
Interest on loans, Puerto Rico Hurricane Relief Commission			87.55
Interest on loans, Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	12,000	15,000	14,593.10
Interest on loans to States, municipalities, etc., Public Works Administration	1,150,000	1,300,000	1,878,610.34
Interest on loans to States, municipalities, etc., defense public works	150,000	50,000	
Interest from Central Branch, Union Pacific Railroad	12,000	12,000	15,220.00
Interest earned on Commodity Credit Corporation securities	5,000,000	1,650,000	13,378.32
Interest on loans, Housing Corporation	25,000	25,000	9,721.17
Interest earned on Home Owners' Loan Corporation bonds	4,000	4,000	4,286.76

TABLE 72.—*Receipts and expenditures in general and special accounts, actual for the fiscal year 1941 and estimated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, in detail, as exhibited in the Budget for 1943*—Continued

General and special accounts	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941
DETAILS OF RECEIPTS—Continued			
4. Miscellaneous receipts—Continued.			
(5) Interest, exchange, and dividends—Con.			
Interest earned on Tennessee Valley Authority securities	$550,000	$250,000	$264,955.47
Interest on Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation notes	3,000,000	1,500,000	----------
Interest on loans, Rural Electrification Administration	600	500	31,679.21
Interest on advances to Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project	1,500,000	3,200,000	6,000,000.00
Interest earned on United States Housing Authority notes	5,500,000	2,400,000	75,640.46
Interest on homestead loans, Virgin Islands	3,300	3,300	3,110.07
Interest on loans, relief in stricken agricultural areas	140,000	200,000	406,498.00
Interest on emergency crop loans, Farm Credit Administration (emergency relief)	2,500	3,000	11,916.84
Interest on farm loans, Farm Tenant Act	----------	----------	784.90
Interest collections of Farm Security Administration (emergency relief)	----------	----------	34,116.42
Interest on farmers' seed loans	25,000	40,000	169,334.11
Interest on loans for Indian rehabilitation	1,400	1,200	1,169.01
Interest on public deposits	4,310	4,310	4,491.19
Interest on construction costs of public works in Colon and Panama, War Department	38,000	37,500	35,946.72
Interest on water facility loans and construction costs	----------	----------	92.61
Interest and profits on investments, Pershing Hall Memorial fund (special account)	5,042	5,042	5,042.70
Gain by exchange	40,360	40,360	59,961.41
Dividends on capital stock of Panama Railroad owned by United States	350,000	----------	350,000.00
Dividends on capital stock of Federal home loan banks	----------	----------	1,369,179.89
Dividends on shares of Federal savings and loan associations	500,000	700,000	1,003,971.99
Earnings from payments to Federal Reserve Banks for industrial loans	25,000	25,000	82,376.28
Military and naval insurance, Veterans' Administration, premiums on term insurance (repayments to appropriations)	450,000	450,000	467,172.11
Federal control of transportation systems (repayments to appropriations)	----------	----------	2,626.19
Loans to railroads after termination of Federal control (repayments to appropriations)	100,000	350,000	264,568.02
Premiums on Treasury bills sold	----------	100	10,799.61
Total interest, exchange, and dividends	42,948,393	20,290,749	13,481,161.81
(6) Fines and penalties:			
Canal Zone	40,700	40,700	39,066.70
Customs Service	103,000	103,000	102,797.87
Enforcement of National Prohibition Act	16,000	16,000	18,927.75
Antinarcotic laws	7,500	7,500	7,695.59
Antitrust laws	20,000	20,000	10,000.00
Immigration and Naturalization Service	100,000	100,000	85,756.63
Internal revenue	3,500	3,500	5,943.92
Liquidated damages	178,050	178,190	196,170.51
Navigation	76,500	76,500	76,575.31
Public lands and reservations	5	5	546.56
Penalties, wheat marketing quotas, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938	1,000,000	2,000,000	----------

TABLE 72.—*Receipts and expenditures in general and special accounts, actual for the fiscal year 1941 and estimated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, in detail, as exhibited in the Budget for 1943*—Continued

General and special accounts	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941
DETAILS OF RECEIPTS—Continued			
4. Miscellaneous receipts—Continued.			
(6) Fines and penalties—Continued.			
Penalties, cotton marketing quotas, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938	$775,000	$767,000	$530,215.27
Penalties, tobacco marketing quotas, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938	590,000	2,000	39,077.26
Penalties, peanut marketing quotas, Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938	5,000		
Penalties for delinquencies of licensees under Federal Power Act	100	100	76.33
Violations, air traffic regulations	10,500	10,500	10,450.60
Violating regulations and 8-hour law of 1912	27,205	47,865	40,865.66
Violations, Federal Alcohol Administration Act	11,000	11,000	8,775.00
Violations, Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938	150,000	150,000	122,702.48
Violations, Public Contracts Act	10,000	10,000	19,959.98
Other	1,551,300	1,553,300	1,771,613.01
Total fines and penalties	4,675,360	5,097,160	3,087,216.43
(7) Fees:			
Agricultural Commodities Act	248,000	248,000	248,290.76
Alaska game laws	30,000	25,000	21,763.75
Alaska Road Commission	10,000	5,000	11,724.07
Admission fees	15,000	15,000	8,604.11
Board of Tax Appeals	50,000	50,000	56,507.21
Canal Zone	4,000	4,000	3,879.28
Clerks, United States courts	1,600,000	1,500,000	1,228,595.84
Commodity Exchange Act			406.00
Commissions on telephone pay stations in Federal buildings and rented post offices	141,495	141,920	108,131.75
Consular and passport	2,290,300	2,290,300	2,378,336.64
Copying	52,120	52,020	51,750.65
Copyright	350,000	350,000	352,260.60
Court of Claims	4,000	4,000	3,849.90
Certifying railroad tariffs	3,000	3,000	3,182.60
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	4,500	4,500	4,311.25
Customs	15,000	15,000	15,215.64
Federal credit unions, Farm Credit Administration (special account)	160,000	158,000	143,727.67
Fees and commissions, land offices, act June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388) (special account)	40,000	40,000	40,108.96
Fees, sale of timber (Indians)	110,000	105,000	95,769.25
Filing fees, Trust Indenture Act of 1939, Securities and Exchange Commission	2,000	2,000	2,100.00
Grazing			22,006.87
Immigration (registration, earned)	197,000	193,000	224,781.00
Inspection and grading of farm products	87,000	87,000	41,228.92
Inspection of tobacco	1,000	1,000	1,342.02
Federal Firearms Act	25,000	25,000	24,783.44
Land offices (including commissions)	12,000	12,000	25,765.32
Marshals, United States courts	160,000	160,000	101,881.67
Migratory-bird hunting stamps	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,257,617.00
Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act	40,000	40,000	39,764.17
Naturalization (earned)	3,000,000	2,965,000	2,535,942.00
Naval stores grading	3,400	3,400	3,591.75
Navigation	200,000	200,000	198,608.49
Patent (earned)	4,400,000	4,200,000	4,149,141.97
Purchases of discharges, Army (special account)	15,000	15,000	153,633.56
Purchases of discharges, Navy and Marine Corps	1,500	1,500	1,075.00
Registration, securities, and exchanges	510,000	510,000	444,999.08
Registration under Neutrality Act	30,000	30,000	37,100.00
Services performed for Indians	55,000	55,000	54,874.39
Testing	110,000	110,000	105,115.30

TABLE 72.—*Receipts and expenditures in general and special accounts, actual for the fiscal year 1941 and estimated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, in detail, as exhibited in the Budget for 1943*—Continued

General and special accounts	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941
DETAILS OF RECEIPTS—Continued			
4. Miscellaneous receipts—Continued.			
(7) Fees—Continued.			
Testing fees, enforcement of Tea Importation Act	$36,000	$36,000	$35,113.20
Warehouse Act	20,500	20,500	20,572.00
United States Court for China and fees for China Trade Act	3,520	3,520	3,290.09
Vending machines	210	235	269.89
Other	1,255	1,255	1,590.08
Total fees	15,037,800	14,682,150	14,262,903.14
(8) Forfeitures:			
Bonds of aliens, contractors, etc	112,215	112,215	90,392.24
Bonds of aliens (United States securities) (special account)	3,000	3,000	16,500.00
Bribes to United States officers	75	325	408.00
Customs Service	538,000	538,000	539,803.40
Bonds under Narcotic Act	5,250	5,250	11,625.00
Bonds under National Prohibition Act	101,500	151,500	181,571.40
Excess proceeds of withheld Veterans' Administration foreign checks	500	500	766.00
Effects of deserters	275	275	257.42
Immigration forfeitures	1,000	1,000	667.50
Under enforcement of National Prohibition Act			132.69
Unclaimed moneys and wages remaining in registry of courts	108,000	108,000	98,356.32
Unclaimed merchandise	46,000	46,000	46,795.03
Unclaimed funds	596	596	2,543.53
Unexplained balances in cash accounts	875	875	1,210.51
Whaling Treaty Act			29,000.00
Other	36,805	42,805	40,308.28
Total forfeitures	954,091	1,010,341	1,060,337.32
(9) Assessments:			
Immigration overtime service		18,000	145,962.69
Overtime service, marine inspection and navigation	82,500	72,500	72,331.68
Overtime service, Federal Communications Commission	4,000	4,000	14.44
Colorado River Dam fund, Boulder Canyon project (special account)	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,384,662.33
Revenues, Colorado River Dam fund, All-American Canal (special account)	500,000		3,970.03
On Federal and joint stock land banks, and Federal intermediate credit banks for expenses of examinations, Farm Credit Administration	383,000	390,000	415,614.06
On Federal home loan banks and receipts from other sources, for administrative expenses, Federal Home Loan Bank Board (special account)	1,750,000	1,500,000	1,238,677.30
Total assessments	8,719,500	7,984,500	8,261,232.53
(10) Reimbursements:			
Auditing accounts of American Red Cross	6,500	6,500	6,499.68
By States for emergency conservation work, profits on sales of lands or its products	25,000	25,000	23,079.96
Bankruptcy Act, Interstate Commerce Commission	6,950	64,931	56,346.60
Cable and radio messages	1,012	1,012	719.93
Collections under Grain Standards Act	60,000	60,000	55,338.79
Collections under Cotton Standards Act	132,000	132,000	131,602.90
Collections, reclamation fund (special account)	7,000,000	6,000,000	4,644,585.14

TABLE 72.—*Receipts and expenditures in general and special accounts, actual for the fiscal year 1941 and estimated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, in detail, as exhibited in the Budget for 1943*—Continued

General and special accounts	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941
DETAILS OF RECEIPTS—Continued			
4. Miscellaneous receipts—Continued.			
(10) Reimbursements—Continued.			
Compensation received by Federal employees from private sources	$4,000	$5,000	$4,102.17
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, Douglas County, Oreg			2,103.66
Court costs	500	500	417.74
Cost of administration, Federal Power Act	442,000	415,000	422,668.14
Deduction from awards of Mixed Claims Commission, United States and Germany	30,000	30,000	118,222.14
Excess witness fees	832	832	1,043.30
For excess cost over contract price	280,955	285,225	220,335.94
By District of Columbia for advances for acquisition of lands under sec. 4, act May 29, 1930, as amended	300,000	300,000	300,000.00
By District of Columbia for share of expenses of U. S. District Court and Court of Appeals	550,000	550,000	536,650.00
Maintenance of District of Columbia inmates in Federal penal and correctional institutions	190,000	190,000	172,734.51
Construction charges (Indian Service)	17,750	17,750	17,574.13
Costs from estates of deceased Indians	45,000	45,000	45,842.50
Maintenance and irrigation charges, irrigation systems, Indian Service	675,450	646,150	566,732.87
Of appropriations made for Indian tribes	186,900	186,900	178,862.36
Expenses, miscellaneous	8,535	9,035	18,149.97
Expenses of redeeming national currency	59,470	52,820	61,538.24
Expenses of international service of ice observations and patrol	25,000	35,000	97,627.00
Government property lost or damaged	2,330,872	2,335,921	1,281,064.45
Government property lost or damaged, National Guard		9,500	118,074.59
Hospitalization charges and expenses	235,015	258,015	282,781.83
Inspection of food and farm products	306,000	306,000	272,436.04
Jury service	8,405	8,609	5,539.44
Moneys recovered in narcotic and prohibition cases	130	130	118.50
Refunds on empty containers	22,360	22,560	11,022.88
Refund on enlistment allowances and clothing bounties, Coast Guard	1,100	1,100	1,074.98
Reimbursement for expenses, Special Mexican Claims Commission			241,549.31
Reimbursement for loss on continuous discharge books, etc., Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation	4,000	4,000	3,922.50
Revenues, power system, Flathead Reservation, Mont	175,000	170,000	173,340.55
Refund, State and local taxes	5,855	6,156	8,722.48
Repairs of Rock Island Bridge, Rock Island, Ill	8,500	8,500	13,264.46
Salaries (unauthorized services)	3,325	5,825	10,216.91
Settlement of claims against various depositors	1,950	1,950	7,365.83
Transportation	97,880	83,880	67,447.29
Other	178,648	183,748	120,964.70
Total reimbursements	13,426,894	12,464,549	10,301,684.41
(11) Gifts and contributions:			
Donations to the United States	1,850	2,150	2,314.10
Donations to the United States for national defense	10,041	10,041	37,230.41
Moneys received from persons known	2,881	3,780	2,978.95
Moneys received from persons unknown	3,250	3,250	3,644.38
Return of grants, Farm Security Administration	30,000	35,000	43,005.91
Total gifts and contributions	48,022	54,221	89,173.75

TABLE 72.—*Receipts and expenditures in general and special accounts, actual for the fiscal year 1941 and estimated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, in detail, as exhibited in the Budget for 1943*—Continued

General and special accounts	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941
DETAILS OF RECEIPTS—Continued			
4. Miscellaneous receipts—Continued.			
(12) Sales of Government property, products:			
Scrap and salvaged materials, condemned stores, waste paper, refuse, etc.	$8,419,589	$5,942,279	$2,410,757.54
Agricultural products, including livestock and livestock products	217,000	223,200	103,598.63
Books, etc., U. S. Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission (special account)			7,213.25
Card indexes, Library of Congress	375,000	375,000	391,828.06
Dairy products	59,600	59,600	57,243.40
Sale and transmission of electric energy, Bonneville project, Oregon	10,956,650	6,478,550	792,946.24
Sale and transmission of electric energy, Bonneville project, Oregon (special account)			845,488.00
Electric current, power plant, Coolidge Dam, Ariz	185,000	180,000	183,477.16
Electric current	118,800	118,800	100,674.47
Gas from helium plants	20,000	20,000	28,000.00
Gas from helium plants (special account)	50,000	50,000	33,595.02
Heat, light, power, and water	83,405	76,405	80,996.35
Ice	47,200	47,200	40,667.21
Old, condemned surplus property, Navy Department	500,000	500,000	364,420.33
Occupational-therapy products	39,850	39,850	39,728.93
Photo duplications	29,575	29,476	30,450.08
Proceeds, activities fund, United States naval prisons	12,000	12,000	9,171.25
Public documents, charts, maps, etc	918,505	903,034	934,216.87
Public timber	1,350	1,350	9,753.47
Seal and fox skins, and furs	1,026,050	431,050	367,475.37
Stores	7,075	7,075	4,266.70
Subsistence (meals, rations, etc.)	106,875	107,375	127,219.76
Unserviceable Civilian Conservation Corps property	200,000	200,000	189,192.33
Under Migratory Bird Conservation Act	73,590	64,600	50,756.60
Under Migratory Bird Conservation Act (special account)	24,500	24,500	50,103.73
Water	91,130	91,130	85,959.17
Water, sec. 40 (d), Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (special account)	500	500	170.83
Other	213,015	215,815	178,045.55
Total sales of products	23,776,169	16,201,789	7,517,416.30
(13) Sale of services:			
Alaska Railroad fund receipts (special account)	4,750,000	5,000,000	5,050,509.73
Copies of hearings	2,200	2,200	2,184.50
Earnings by United States transports	33,000	33,000	28,379.79
Earnings from business operations	1,075,000	1,022,900	1,046,179.39
Fumigating and disinfecting	17,200	16,700	16,026.73
Laundry and dry-cleaning operations	15,010,000	12,010,000	2,388,554.78
Livestock breeding	700	700	306.50
Medical, dental, and hospital services	21,100	21,100	19,979.49
Overhead charges on sales of services or supplies (War and Navy)	145,000	145,000	117,619.14
Professional and scientific	1,550	5,550	5,898.75
Quarantine charges (including fumigation, disinfection, inspection, etc., of vessels)	179,000	179,000	176,447.64
Quarters, subsistence, and laundry service	33,650	33,650	50,192.01
Radio service	42,905	42,905	39,157.41
Storage and other charges	155,500	155,500	156,152.41
Telephone and telegraph	608,775	594,775	434,812.23
Tolls and profits, Panama Canal	12,500,000	12,500,000	18,273,099.08
Transportation	40	40	222.36
Work done for individuals, corporations, et al	147,510	147,510	75,087.62
Collections for laundry service, Naval Academy (special account)	200,000	193,300	110,791.23
Other	10,857	10,907	18,372.43
Total sale of services	34,933,987	32,114,737	28,009,973.22

TABLE 72.—*Receipts and expenditures in general and special accounts, actual for the fiscal year 1941 and estimated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, in detail, as exhibited in the Budget for 1943*—Continued

General and special accounts	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941
DETAILS OF RECEIPTS—Continued			
4. Miscellaneous receipts—Continued.			
(14) Sundry receipts:			
Forest reserve fund	$4,952,800	$4,374,800	$3,818,866.42
Forest reserve fund (special account)	1,116,007	714,507	687,008.61
Forest reserve fund, roads and trails for States (special account)	618,387	618,387	573,088.44
Forest reserve fund, payments to States (special account)	1,525,306	1,525,306	1,432,580.71
Deposits, postal funds, Canal Zone (special account)	879,210	814,140	659,221.52
Receipts for acquisition of lands:			
Cache National Forest, Utah	29,000	29,000	29,179.53
Nevada and Toiyabe National Forests, Nev	20,000	20,000	20,000.00
San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests, Riverside County, Calif	26,000	26,000	26,446.66
Uintah and Wasatch National Forests, Utah	107,000	107,000	107,341.19
United States revenues from District of Columbia sources	208,885	208,831	227,838.04
Total sundry receipts	9,482,595	8,437,971	7,581,571.12
(15) Return of surplus funds from Government corporations: [5]			
Federal savings and loan associations			10,466,200.00
Reconstruction Finance Corporation:			
Purchase of stock of Federal home loan banks			124,741,000.00
Reduction in capital or surplus funds			175,000,000.00
Purchase of securities from Public Works Administration			9,000,000.00
Total [6]			319,207,200.00
(16) Repayments of investments:			
Collections of loans, Federal Housing Administration	1,350,000	1,550,000	2,082,453.93
Construction costs of public works in Colon and Panama	56,383	56,383	56,382.50
Crop production loan funds, act Jan. 22, 1932, and Feb. 4, 1933 (special account)	90,000	175,000	496,588.80
Federal savings and loan associations	10,000,000	10,000,000	
Repayment of principal on account of loans to States, municipalities, etc., Public Works Administration (special account)	800,000	1,205,300	1,353,466.72
Repayment of principal on emergency crop loans, Farm Credit Administration	15,000	21,800	60,980.55
Repayment of principal on account of loans, Rural Electrification Administration	20,000	15,000	110,982.49
Repayment of principal on account of loans, Farm Security Administration			25,059.38
Sale of chattels, Farm Security Administration (emergency relief)			2,333.01
Farm Tenant Act:			
Repayment of principal on account of farm loans			[a] *9,443.36*
Receipts due counties from submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act (special account)	56,000	53,700	32,284.65
Receipts from submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act (special account)	220,200	210,200	75,643.57
Repayment of water facility loans and construction costs	8,000	8,000	7,765.67
Repayment of principal on account of loan, Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration	150,000	200,000	258,869.96
Principal payments on low-cost houses, Virgin Islands	800	800	834.38

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 72.—*Receipts and expenditures in general and special accounts, actual for the fiscal year 1941 and estimated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, in detail, as exhibited in the Budget for 1943*—Continued

General and special accounts	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941
DETAILS OF RECEIPTS—Continued			
4. Miscellaneous receipts—Continued.			
(16) Repayments of investments—Continued.			
Principal payments on loans, Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission	$50,000	$100,000	$157,312.09
Repayment of principal on loans for Indian rehabilitation (emergency relief)	6,000	6,000	5,975.69
Return of advances by Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway	350	350	364.58
Representation of interests of foreign governments growing out of hostilities in Europe	1,800	1,800	1,832.68
Loans to railroads after termination of Federal control (repayments to appropriations)			52,246.91
Principal on securities received from Reconstruction Finance Corporation under act Feb. 24, 1938	20,000	164,000	272,964.87
Principal of bonds of foreign governments under funding agreements: Finland			2,864.94
Repayment of principal on account of loans to States, municipalities, etc., defense, public works	50,000		
Total repayments of investments	12,894,533	13,768,333	5,047,764.01
(17) Sales of public lands:			
Sale of public lands	70,000	70,000	75,462.87
Sale of public lands (special account)	40,000	40,000	102,783.42
Proceeds of town sites, Reclamation Service (special account)	5,000	5,000	4,724.08
Total sales of public lands	115,000	115,000	182,970.37
(18) Sales of Government property:			
Capital equipment, includes trucks, horses, cars, machinery, furniture and fixtures, and other capital equipment	354,669	382,729	478,035.65
Land and buildings	749,520	857,032	1,606,837.36
Lands, etc., on account of military post construction fund	200,000	105,936	103,415.30
Proceeds of Fort Hall irrigation and water system, Idaho	500	500	418.93
Standing timber (Alaska)	8,500	8,500	8,461.69
Sale of town lots, Alaska	1,000	1,000	1,277.00
Office material, etc. (Procurement Division)	1,400	1,400	1,596.83
Proceeds from submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act	167,800	160,100	96,581.12
Proceeds of sales of vessels for the Coast Guard	10,500	10,500	10,293.53
Proceeds of sales, Coast Guard stations	1,850	1,850	1,847.00
Ordnance material (War)	88,000	88,000	242,846.59
Sale of reserve lands, reclamation projects, act May 20, 1930 (special account)			203.29
War supplies	200,000	200,000	149,807.18
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund (special account)	280,000	280,000	353,564.49
Oregon and California land grant fund (special account)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,172,907.83
Total sales of Government property	3,063,739	3,097,547	4,228,093.79
Total miscellaneous receipts	284,223,000	240,915,000	508,871,307.81
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement			−718,435.33
Total miscellaneous receipts, general and special accounts	284,223,000	240,915,000	508,152,872.48
Gross receipts	17,852,090,000	12,816,080,000	8,268,512,585.50
Deduct net appropriation for Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund	1,364,890,000	872,087,000	661,300,733.42
Net receipts, general and special accounts	16,487,200,000	11,943,993,000	7,607,211,852.08

TABLE 72.—*Receipts and expenditures in general and special accounts, actual for the fiscal year 1941 and estimated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, in detail, as exhibited in the Budget for 1943*—Continued

General and special accounts	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941
DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES			
1. General (including recovery and relief):			
Departmental:			
Legislative establishment	$26, 622, 800	$25, 494, 800	$24, 172, 235. 98
Judicial	12, 681, 000	12, 311, 000	11, 425, 848. 47
Executive Office:			
Executive proper	537, 000	568, 500	513, 313. 61
Bureau of the Budget	1, 486, 000	1, 136, 000	875, 212. 97
National Resources Planning Board	688, 000	736, 000	768, 492. 42
Other	1, 473, 000	1, 083, 000	742, 545. 60
State Department	26, 364, 000	24, 994, 600	22, 860, 348. 42
Treasury Department:			
Refugee relief		19, 000, 000	11, 061, 198. 16
Other	155, 169, 500	156, 293, 600	135, 464, 475. 57
War Department (nonmilitary):			
Refugee relief	2, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	
Other	12, 228, 000	24, 240, 000	3, 677, 346. 52
Department of Justice	62, 456, 000	59, 056, 000	57, 500, 088. 96
Post Office Department			66, 505. 69
Department of the Interior	106, 553, 800	125, 746, 300	107, 499, 987. 80
Department of Agriculture:			
Refugee relief		4, 500, 000	5, 399, 611. 37
Other	118, 561, 000	127, 450, 000	128, 655, 629. 10
Department of Commerce:			
Civil Aeronautics	38, 584, 000	37, 940, 000	27, 097, 489. 90
Other	30, 755, 000	37, 965, 600	45, 149, 835. 73
Department of Labor	23, 087, 000	23, 705, 000	23, 518, 741. 57
Independent offices and commissions	86, 241, 400	74, 948, 600	69, 836, 686. 83
Refugee relief, expenditures from unallocated balance	15, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	
Unclassified			[b] *180, 648. 94*
Total	720, 487, 500	780, 169, 000	676, 104, 945. 73
Adjustment for disbursing officers' checks outstanding			−596, 771. 60
Total departmental	720, 487, 500	780, 169, 000	675, 508, 174. 13
Department of Agriculture: [7]			
Agricultural adjustment program:			
Agricultural Adjustment Administration	145, 000	2, 402, 000	1, 911, 681. 80
Administration of Sugar Act of 1937	47, 500, 000	47, 800, 000	50, 422, 089. 82
Surplus Marketing Administration			52, 884, 819. 92
Agricultural Adjustment Administration (act Aug. 24, 1935)	49, 500, 000	102, 000, 000	97, 486, 248. 44
Agricultural contract adjustments	75, 000	150, 000	59, 697. 47
Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act	430, 000, 000	450, 000, 000	465, 136, 204. 14
Federal Crop Insurance Act:			
Administrative expenses	9, 000, 000	7, 500, 000	4, 996, 622. 46
Subscriptions to capital stock of Federal Crop Insurance Corporation		6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000. 00
Price Adjustment Act of 1938 and parity payments	165, 000, 000	205, 050, 000	198, 257, 186. 59
Unclassified			[b] *588. 91*
Commodity Credit Corporation, restoration of capital impairment		1, 637, 000	
Farm Credit Administration:			
Banks for cooperatives—capital stock reduction			[b] *60, 000. 000. 00*
Crop loans	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	820, 804. 83
Other	5, 436, 000	57, 162, 000	2, 045, 021. 16
Unclassified			[b] *252. 12*
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, reduction in interest rate on mortgages		9, 600, 000	9, 340, 201. 41
Federal land banks:			
Capital stock			[b] *57, 483, 315. 00*
Subscriptions to paid-in surplus			[b] *41, 571, 778. 71*
Reduction in interest rates on mortgages		26, 800, 000	27, 929, 355. 94
Farm Security Administration	50, 700, 000	58, 000, 000	62, 165, 326. 97
Farm Tenant Act:			
Loans	2, 500, 000	5, 000, 000	17, 771, 963. 87
Other	1, 692, 000	2, 643, 000	9, 515, 987. 49
Unclassified			7. 27

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 72.—*Receipts and expenditures in general and special accounts, actual for the fiscal year 1941 and estimated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, in detail, as exhibited in the Budget for 1943*—Continued

General and special accounts	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941 [1]
DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued			
1. General (including recovery and relief)—Con.			
Department of Agriculture [7]—Continued.			
Rural Electrification Administration:			
Loans	$2,000,000	$6,000,000	$20,665,677.21
Other	3,500,000	3,600,000	3,521,475.04
Forest roads and trails	8,100,000	9,600,000	7,909,583.73
Department of the Interior: [7]			
Reclamation projects	96,877,000	101,238,500	85,596,484.30
Post Office Department (deficiency)		14,000,000	30,064,047.93
Treasury Department: [7]			
Interest on the public debt	1,675,000,000	1,250,000,000	1,110,692,811.91
Refunds of taxes and duties:			
Customs	19,000,000	19,000,000	27,331,472.73
Internal revenue	60,005,000	62,002,000	54,220,101.51
Processing tax on farm products	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,115,716.68
Unclassified			16,919.94
District of Columbia (United States share)	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000.00
Federal Loan Agency:			
Federal Housing Administration	4,000,000	8,000,000	10,199,321.55
Reconstruction Finance Corporation			4,019.49
Other	1,700,000	1,450,000	1,289,852.15
Federal Security Agency:			
Civilian Conservation Corps	(8)	155,000,000	257,396,531.12
National Youth Administration	(8)	80,095,000	89,807,637.71
Social Security Board:			
Administrative expenses	26,190,000	23,476,000	25,667,884.86
Grants to States (social security)	485,600,000	413,000,000	393,338,063.81
Other	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,262,103.37
Unclassified			[b] *51.88*
Other	74,268,000	71,023,000	66,543,829.55
Federal Works Agency:			
Public Buildings Administration:			
Construction	19,893,000	48,216,000	51,688,757.19
Other	25,350,000	23,167,000	16,988,093.68
Unclassified			[b] *25,550.92*
Public Roads Administration	89,575,000	167,763,000	174,056,134.65
Public Works Administration:			
Grants (act June 21, 1938)	7,000,000	30,000,000	98,817,451.26
Loans (act June 21, 1938)		5,000,000	975,318.99
Administrative expenses	75,000	600,000	3,664,183.40
United States Housing Authority	16,000,000	12,109,000	6,004,531.72
Work Projects Administration	(8)	875,000,000	1,284,593,920.85
Other	350,000	300,000	370,365.19
Railroad Retirement Board:			
Administrative expenses	2,927,000	3,022,000	2,962,069.57
Acquisition of service and compensation data	2,000,000	5,000,000	887,910.50
Railroad unemployment insurance administration fund	2,600,000	2,800,000	3,396,877.28
Unclassified			[b] *10*
Tennessee Valley Authority	145,000,000	145,000,000	51,175,171.37
River and harbor work and flood control	191,168,000	207,309,000	218,517,752.37
Panama Canal	22,804,000	27,956,000	29,106,073.99
Veterans' Administration	567,587,000	565,116,000	552,680,802.08
Subtotal	5,052,704,500	6,119,855,500	6,220,698,804.75
2. National defense:			
War Department (military)	18,618,615,000	11,622,210,000	3,635,508,148.85
Navy Department	6,848,959,000	5,773,952,400	2,266,368,572.43
National defense funds for the President:			
Executive Office	38,000	11,945,000	6,396,708.45
State Department		1,000,000	2,261,735.32
Treasury Department		40,000	379,067.38
Navy Department	400,000	59,160,000	42,290,051.01
War Department		44,500,000	36,804,620.34
Department of Justice		400,000	242,398.81
Department of the Interior		475,000	9,000.00
Department of Agriculture	1,600,000	14,540,000	1,844,740.53
Department of Commerce	2,000	67,000	45,988.29
Department of Labor		9,000	12,218.87
United States Maritime Commission		5,000,000	5,841.75
Independent offices and commissions:			
Civil Service Commission		500,000	3,148,200.28
Federal Communications Commission		400,000	1,326,853.87

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 72.—*Receipts and expenditures in general and special accounts, actual for the fiscal year 1941 and estimated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, in detail, as exhibited in the Budget for 1943*—Continued

General and special accounts	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941
DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued			
2. National defense—Continued.			
National defense funds for the President—Con.			
Independent offices and commissions—Con.			
Federal Power Commission		$60,000	$59,464.61
Federal Loan Agency	$5,000,000	15,000,000	7,336,019.08
Federal Security Agency		250,000	211,056.86
Federal Works Agency		3,900,000	
Selective Service			730,181.02
Other		8,000	
Expenditures from unallocated balances	225,000,000	225,000,000	
Selective Service (administrative expenses)	34,000,000	32,500,000	17,516,746.12
United States Maritime Commission	1,675,300,000	680,250,000	43,755,104.95
Defense aid (lend-lease)	7,500,000,000	3,500,000,000	21,394,691.36
Federal Security Agency:			
Office of Education	141,270,000	106,155,000	60,301,325.32
National Youth Administration		47,600,000	46,545,087.00
Other	8,050,000	5,306,000	1,128,050.96
Federal Works Agency:			
National defense housing	285,000,000	300,000,000	41,981,535.76
National defense public works (community facilities)	170,000,000	130,000,000	
Public Roads Administration	42,000,000	33,000,000	
Other:			
Executive office:			
Office for Emergency Management	40,000,000	75,000,000	922,474.14
Other	1,140,000	555,000	
Department of Agriculture	10,000,000	25,000,000	
Department of Justice:			
Federal Bureau of Investigation	18,000,000	14,000,000	5,613,580.23
Other	400,000	350,000	
Department of Commerce:			
Civil Aeronautics	68,000,000	168,000,000	26,337,863.81
Other	175,000	135,000	
Treasury Department		39,000,000	19,613,494.73
War Department (civil functions)	20,000,000	10,000,000	
Panama Canal	50,000,000	25,000,000	9,973,070.70
Other	23,237,000	26,258,000	979,273.08
Subtotal	[a] 35,786,186,000	[a] 22,996,525,400	6,301,043,165.91
3. Revolving funds (net):			
Farm Credit Administration:			
Crop production loans	[b] *90,000*	[b] *175,000*	[b] *477,716.24*
Regional agricultural credit corporations	[b] *625,000*	[b] *1,335,000*	[b] *1,356,469.57*
Loans to joint stock land banks			30,424.87
Farm mortgage relief			50.00
Federal intermediate credit banks			[b] *40,000,000.00*
Production credit corporations—capital stock		15,000,000	[b] *15,000,000.00*
Other	[b] *783,000*	[b] *1,152,000*	[b] *2,289,721.74*
Unclassified			[b] *72.69*
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (capital stock reduction, act June 25, 1940)			[b] *100,000,000.00*
Public Works Administration:			
Loans and grants to States, municipalities, etc.	4,000,000	14,000,000	22,807,401.43
Subtotal	2,502,000	26,338,000	[b] *136,286,103.94*
4. Transfers to trust accounts, etc.:			
Railroad retirement account	191,359,000	164,292,000	124,350,000.00
Railroad unemployment insurance administration fund transfers to unemployment trust fund (act Oct. 10, 1940)	7,000,000	3,900,000	7,500,000.00
Surplus Marketing Administration (surplus commodity stamps)	89,000,000	118,000,000	90,608,957.25
Adjusted service certificate fund			10,000,000.00
National service life insurance fund	27,000,000	19,000,000	
Government employees' retirement funds (United States share):			
Civil service retirement fund	105,258,000	100,911,562	90,754,000.00
Foreign service retirement fund	630,800	621,700	609,000.00
Canal Zone retirement fund	1,177,000	1,177,000	1,177,000.00
Alaska Railroad retirement fund	175,000	175,000	175,000.00
Subtotal	421,599,800	408,077,262	325,173,957.25

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 72.—*Receipts and expenditures in general and special accounts, actual for the fiscal year 1941 and estimated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, in detail, as exhibited in the Budget for 1943*—Continued

General and special accounts	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941
DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES—Continued			
5. Public debt retirements:			
Sinking fund	$98,710,000	$79,887,200	$37,010,900.00
Retirements from excess capital of Commodity Credit Corporation		18,392,800	25,363,900.00
Estate taxes, forfeitures, gifts, etc	1,290,000	1,720,000	1,885,700.00
Subtotal	100,000,000	100,000,000	64,260,500.00
Supplemental items:			
Regular	25,000,000	25,000,000	
Interest on the public debt	75,000,000		
National defense	17,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	
Work relief	465,000,000		
Emergency youth program	100,000,000		
Grand total, general and special accounts	59,027,992,300	30,675,796,162	12,774,890,323.97
Excess of expenditures over receipts under present tax legislation (including public debt retirements)	42,540,792,300	18,731,803,162	5,167,678,471.89
Deduct receipts from proposed tax legislation	7,000,000,000		
Excess of expenditures over receipts under proposed tax legislation (including public debt retirements)	35,540,792,300	18,731,803,162	5,167,678,471.89
Excess of expenditures over receipts under proposed tax legislation (excluding public debt retirements)	35,440,792,300	18,631,803,162	5,103,417,971.89

[a] Deduct.
[b] Excess of credits (deduct).
[1] Details of income taxes and miscellaneous internal revenue on collection basis with totals adjusted to basis of the daily Treasury statement (unrevised). Details of employment taxes on basis of daily Treasury statement (unrevised).
[2] Collections for credit to trust funds are not included.
[3] Estimate based on fact that present act expires Apr. 25, 1943. If the act is reenacted in its present form the estimated collections would amount to $5,400,000.
[4] All other, including repealed taxes. Includes brandy used for fortifying sweet wines; tobacco floor stocks taxes; toilet preparations, 5 percent and 11 percent; narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes; National Firearms Act; hydraulic mining tax, and all other repealed taxes not reinstated by the Revenue Act of 1941.
[5] Represents return of capital funds pursuant to the President's letter of July 18, 1940.
[6] Other return of surplus funds from governmental corporations are reflected as credits against expenditures.
[7] Additional expenditures are included under "Departmental" above.
[8] Included under supplemental items.
[9] Additional expenditures are included under supplemental items.

TABLE 73.—*Receipts and expenditures, trust accounts, increment on gold, etc., actual for the fiscal year 1941 and estimated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, as exhibited in the Budget for 1943*

Trust accounts, increment on gold, etc.	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941
RECEIPTS			
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:			
Appropriations	$1, 394, 100. 000	$900, 400, 000	$688, 140, 728. 28
Less reimbursements to General Fund	29, 210, 000	28, 313, 000	26, 839, 994. 86
Net appropriations	1, 364, 890. 000	872, 087, 000	661, 300, 733. 42
Interest on investments	92, 050, 996	71, 568, 013	55, 958, 278. 12
Net receipts	1, 456, 940, 996	943, 655, 013	717, 259, 011. 54
Unemployment trust fund:			
Deposits by States	1, 386, 100, 000	1, 129, 900, 000	892, 023, 224. 27
Railroad unemployment insurance account:			
Deposits by Railroad Retirement Board	85, 900. 000	76, 800, 000	61, 347, 271. 64
Transfers from States (act June 25, 1938)			104, 099, 950. 87
Transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund (act Oct. 10, 1940)	7, 000. 000	3, 900, 000	7, 500, 000. 00
Interest on investments	90, 341, 081	68, 007, 600	48, 952, 549. 64
Railroad retirement account:			
Transfers from General Fund	191, 359, 000	164, 292, 000	124, 350, 000. 00
Interest on investments	5, 250, 000	2, 820, 000	2, 533, 857. 53
Surplus Marketing Administration:			
Transfers from General Fund	89, 000, 000	118, 000, 000	90, 608, 957. 25
Sale of commodity stamps	162, 100, 000	213, 300, 000	153, 415, 457. 00
Other trust accounts:			
District of Columbia	55, 951, 209	56, 158, 166	56, 145, 133. 90
Government life insurance fund	90, 946, 000	91, 326, 000	91, 436. 517. 35
National service life insurance fund:			
Premiums	26, 970, 000	22, 212, 000	3, 497, 788. 18
Transfers from General Fund	27, 000, 000	19, 000, 000	
Interest on investments	1, 632, 000	350, 000	15, 425. 35
Adjusted service certificate fund:			
Transfers from General Fund			10, 000, 000. 00
Interest on loans and investments	564, 000	723, 000	444, 514. 44
Civil service retirement fund:			
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)	105, 258, 000	100, 911, 562	90, 754, 000. 00
District of Columbia share	879, 575	849, 640	805, 110. 00
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	69, 965, 000	59, 975, 000	54, 789, 543. 53
Interest and profits on investments	35, 035, 000	30, 025, 000	25, 163, 610. 35
Foreign service retirement fund:			
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)	630, 800	621, 700	609, 000. 00
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	425, 000	425, 000	312. 251. 84
Interest on investments	150, 000	150, 000	186, 876. 39
Canal Zone retirement fund:			
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)	1, 177, 000	1, 177, 000	1, 177, 000. 00
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	1, 230, 000	1, 200, 000	840, 091. 74
Interest on investments	280, 000	260, 000	212, 812. 29
Alaska Railroad retirement fund:			
Transfers from General Fund (United States share)	175, 000	175, 000	175, 000. 00
Deductions from employees' salaries, etc	265, 000	225, 000	145, 762. 33
Interest on investments	75, 000	50, 000	38, 016. 98
Indian tribal funds	5, 974, 305	5, 967, 805	5, 531, 203. 17
Insular possessions	18, 611, 130	18, 611, 130	18, 814, 931. 53
Other	36, 190, 826	52, 485, 568	49, 494, 149. 62
Unclassified			[a] *1, 423, 215. 91*
Other funds and accounts:			
Increment resulting from reduction in the weight of the gold dollar	250, 000	250, 000	398, 606. 27
Seigniorage	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000	20, 190, 852. 24
Total receipts	3, 968, 625, 922	3, 198, 803, 184	2, 631, 845, 261. 33

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 73.—*Receipts and expenditures, trust accounts, increment on gold, etc., actual for the fiscal year 1941 and estimated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, as exhibited in the Budget for 1943*—Continued

Trust accounts, increment on gold, etc.	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941
EXPENDITURES			
Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund:			
Investments	$1,290,940,996	$830,655,013	$642,500,000.00
Benefit payments	166,000,000	113,000,000	64,341,884.66
Unemployment trust fund:			
Investments	1,232,841,081	939,357,600	563,000,000.00
State accounts:			
Withdrawals by States	329,000,000	329,000,000	433,242,840.99
Transfers to railroad unemployment insurance account (act, June 25, 1938)			104,099,950.87
Railroad unemployment insurance account:			
Benefit payments	7,500,000	10,250,000	17,784,319.08
Railroad retirement account:			
Investments	61,250,000	40,442,000	*[b] 5,400,000.00*
Benefit payments	135,390,000	128,873,000	121,173,514.47
Surplus Marketing Administration: Redemption of commodity stamps	250,000,000	293,000,000	217,001,988.25
Other trust accounts:			
District of Columbia	55,361,589	58,118,325	52,600,415.55
Government life insurance fund	90,946,000	91,326,000	92,071,389.86
National service life insurance fund:			
Investments	52,080,550	40,260,220	2,800,000.00
Benefit payments and refunds	4,291,450	1,551,780	31,041.83
Adjusted service certificate fund:			
Investments			8,000,000.00
Other	3,500,000	3,000,000	2,679,464.04
Civil service retirement fund:			
Investments	100,000,000	95,000,000	95,085,000.00
Annuities and refunds	105,000,000	90,000,000	72,332,213.39
Foreign service retirement fund:			
Investments	838,000	838,000	787,000.00
Annuities and refunds	362,000	362,000	348,900.43
Canal Zone retirement fund:			
Investments	1,077,000	1,077,000	1,104,000.00
Annuities and refunds	1,410,000	1,360,000	1,047,532.22
Alaska Railroad retirement fund:			
Investments	310,000	270,000	238,000.00
Annuities and refunds	170,000	150,000	102,729.60
Indian tribal funds	5,540,000	5,388,600	5,325,319.30
Other	66,236,398	73,069,384	54,327,993.82
Unclassified			*[c] 60,861.38*
Other funds and accounts:			
Public Works Administration revolving fund (act of June 21, 1938)	1,970,874	497,975	*[c] 454,890.13*
Chargeable against increment on gold—melting losses, etc			1,821.67
Special deposits (net):			
District of Columbia			79,129.27
Indian tribal funds			*[c] 6,754.32*
Other			16,199,221.97
Subtotal	3,962,015,938	3,146,846,897	2,562,383,165.44
Transactions in checking accounts of governmental agencies (net)	4,362,000,000	3,079,000,000	217,525,701.26
Total expenditures	8,324,015,938	6,225,846,897	2,779,908,866.70
Excess of expenditures over receipts	4,355,390,016	3,027,043,713	148,063,605.37

[a] Counter-entry receipts (deduct).
[b] Excess of redemptions (deduct).
[c] Excess of credits (deduct).

TABLE 74.—*General Fund balance and effect on the public debt of financing the deficit, actual for the fiscal year 1941 and estimated for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, as exhibited in the Budget for 1943*

	Estimated, 1943	Estimated, 1942	Actual, 1941
GENERAL FUND BALANCE			
Balance in General Fund at beginning of year:			
Working balance	$1, 861, 329, 638. 05	$1, 884, 623, 351. 05	$1, 162, 780, 067. 12
Increment on gold	143, 423, 774. 44	143, 173, 774. 44	142, 776, 989. 84
Seigniorage	620, 376, 936. 62	605, 376, 936. 62	585, 186, 084. 38
Total General Fund balance	2, 625, 130, 349. 11	2, 633, 174, 062. 11	1, 890, 743, 141. 34
Increase (+) or decrease (−) in General Fund balance during year:			
Working balance:			
On general and special account			+890, 494, 526. 14
On trust account, etc	−2, 640, 016. 00	−23, 293, 713. 00	−168, 651, 242. 21
Total increase (+) or decrease (−) in working balance	−2, 640, 016. 00	−23, 293, 713. 00	+721, 843, 283. 93
Increment on gold	+250, 000. 00	+250, 000. 00	+396, 784. 60
Seigniorage	+15, 000, 000. 00	+15, 000, 000. 00	+20, 190, 852. 24
Total increase (+) or decrease (−) in General Fund balance	+12, 609, 984. 00	−8, 043, 713. 00	+742, 430, 920. 77
Balance in General Fund at end of year:			
Working balance	1, 858, 689, 622. 05	1, 861, 329, 638. 05	1, 884, 623, 351. 05
Increment on gold	143, 673, 774. 44	143, 423, 774. 44	143, 173, 774. 44
Seigniorage	635, 376, 936. 62	620, 376, 936. 62	605, 376, 936. 62
Total General Fund balance	2, 637, 740, 333. 11	2, 625, 130, 349. 11	2, 633, 174, 062. 11
EFFECT ON THE PUBLIC DEBT OF FINANCING THE DEFICIT			
Public debt at beginning of year	70, 612, 246, 697. 71	48, 961, 443, 535. 71	42, 967, 531, 037. 68
Increase in public debt during year:			
To meet Budget deficit above	35, 440, 792, 300. 00	18, 631, 803, 162. 00	5, 103, 417, 971. 89
To purchase obligations of governmental corporations	4, 368, 000, 000. 00	3, 019, 000, 000. 00	
Increase in working balance, general and special accounts			890, 494, 526. 14
Net increase in public debt during year	39. 808, 792, 300. 00	21, 650, 803, 162. 00	5, 993, 912, 498. 03
Public debt at end of year	110, 421, 038, 997. 71	70, 612, 246, 697. 71	48, 961, 443, 535. 71

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[NOTE.—The year, except where otherwise indicated, refers to the fiscal year ended June 30]

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